Calendar No. 858

99TH CONGRESS } SENATE { REPORT
2d Session } { 99–408

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1987

AUGUST 15 (legislative day, AUGUST 11), 1986.—Ordered to be printed

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY
SEP 1 1 1986
U. S. GOVT. PUBS.
DEPOSITORY 326

Mr. WEICKER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5233]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 5233) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended.

Amount of budget authority

Amount of House bill	$103,721,016,000
Amount of Senate bill over House bill	[1] +9,925,958,000
Total bill as reported to Senate	[1] 113,646,974,000
Amount of adjusted appropriations, 1986	106,863,011,000
Budget estimates, 1987	105,134,057,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the adjusted appropriations for 1986	+6,783,963,000
Over the budget estimates for 1987	+8,512,917,000

[1] Includes $9,899,768,000 for budget requests not considered by the House, but addressed by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Excludes budget requests of $373,998,000 not considered by either House. Amounts include subsequent year advances, but exclude prior-year advances.

Y1.1/5:

CONTENTS

Page

Budget estimates ... 5
Highlights of bill ... 5

Title I—Department of Labor:

Employment and Training Administration ... 10
Labor-Management Services ... 19
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ... 19
Employment Standards Administration ... 20
Occupational Safety and Health Administration ... 23
Mine Safety and Health Administration ... 25
Bureau of Labor Statistics ... 25
Departmental Management ... 27
Veterans Employment Service ... 28
Office of the Inspector General ... 29

Title II—Department of Health and Human Services:

Health Resources and Services Administration ... 31
Centers for Disease Control ... 49
National Institutes of Health ... 58
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration ... 118
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health ... 130
Health Care Financing Administration ... 137
Social Security Administration ... 142
Office of Refugee Resettlement ... 146
Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services ... 148
Office of Community Services ... 158
Departmental Management ... 160

Title III—Department of Education:

Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged ... 164
Special Programs ... 167
Bilingual Education ... 173
School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas (Impact Aid) ... 174
Education for the Handicapped ... 176
Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research ... 183
Vocational and Adult Education ... 188
Student Financial Assistance ... 191
Guaranteed Student Loans ... 193
Higher Education ... 194
Higher Education Facilities Loans and Insurance ... 200
College Housing Loans ... 201
Educational Research and Statistics ... 202
Libraries ... 204
Special Institutions ... 206
National Technical Institute for the Deaf ... 206
Gallaudet College ... 207
Howard University ... 208

Page

Title III—Department of Education—Continued
- Office of the Inspector General 209
- Office for Civil Rights 209
- Departmental Management 210

Title IV—Related Agencies:
- ACTION 211
- Commission on Education of the Deaf 213
- Corporation for Public Broadcasting 214
- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service 214
- Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission 215
- National Afro-American History and Culture Commission 215
- National Commission on Libraries and Information Science 216
- National Council on the Handicapped 216
- National Labor Relations Board 216
- National Mediation Board 217
- Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission 217
- Physician Payment Review Commission 218
- Prospective Payment Assessment Commission 219
- Railroad Retirement Board 219
- Soldiers' and Airmen's Home 221
- United States Institute of Peace 222

Budgetary impact of bill 223

Compliance with standing rules of the Senate 223

Comparative statement of new budget authority 224

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

	1986 adjusted appropriation	1987 budget estimate	House bill	Committee recommendation
Department of Labor:				
Employment and Training	$4,210,358,000	$3,439,967,000	$4,081,784,000	$4,311,631,000
Labor-Management Services	54,831,000	62,275,000	62,275,000	62,275,000
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (trust funds)	31,345,000	36,874,000	36,874,000	36,874,000
Employment Standards Administration	1,400,276,000	688,603,000	692,603,000	691,603,000
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	207,754,000	225,811,000	225,811,000	225,811,000
Mine Safety and Health Administration	144,724,000	156,480,000	156,480,000	160,180,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	151,817,000	160,726,000	166,589,000	168,330,000
Departmental Management	133,892,000	138,752,000	138,752,000	138,368,000
Subtotal, Labor (Federal funds)	6,303,652,000	4,872,614,000	5,524,294,000	5,758,198,000
Department of Health and Human Services:				
Health Resources and Services Administration	1,438,739,000	1,162,670,000	1,267,068,000	1,499,753,000
Medical Facilities and Loan Fund	25,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Centers for Disease Control	441,100,000	425,255,000	518,254,000	541,862,000
National Institutes of Health	5,270,852,000	5,079,147,000	6,152,775,000	6,080,875,000
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health	967,846,000	942,326,000	929,787,000	1,135,466,000
Assistant Secretary for Health	180,026,000	202,692,000	185,553,000	203,738,000
Health Care Financing Administration	43,899,954,000	45,749,655,000	47,390,892,000	47,781,396,000
Social Security Administration	22,461,096,000	22,844,603,000	21,758,545,000	23,635,501,000
Child Support Enforcement	596,835,000	786,633,000	786,633,000	786,633,000
Human Development Services	5,483,939,000	5,496,215,000	4,830,240,000	5,679,735,000
Office of Community Services	355,877,000	3,612,000	Defer	381,400,000
Departmental management (Federal funds)	199,738,000	158,320,000	161,820,000	181,020,000
Subtotal, Health and Human Services	81,321,002,000	82,871,128,000	84,001,567,000	87,927,379,000
Department of Education:				
Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged	3,536,749,000	3,688,163,000	3,999,163,000	3,896,663,000
Impact Aid	682,722,000	548,000,000	700,000,000	650,000,000
Special Programs	674,789,000	678,909,000	710,943,000	679,603,000
Bilingual Education	165,211,000	142,951,000	179,637,000	138,955,000
Education for the Handicapped	1,349,534,000	1,303,100,000	1,494,420,000	1,741,900,000
Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research	1,309,436,000	1,225,400,000	1,152,656,000	1,484,758,000

Vocational and Adult Education	900,324,000	504,974,000	1,016,433,000	943,163,000
Student Financial Assistance	4,821,405,000	3,812,568,000	Defer	5,196,000,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	3,259,975,000	3,460,250,000	3,394,000,000	3,004,000,000
Higher Education	435,663,000	261,578,000	29,500,000	454,428,000
Higher Education Facilities Loans and Insurance	17,891,000	19,205,000	Defer	19,205,000
Educational Research and Statistics	56,999,000	70,231,000	8,747,000	63,578,000
Libraries	122,017,000		130,000,000	132,500,000
Special Institutions	252,390,000	254,797,000	268,477,000	261,670,000
Departmental Management	281,352,000	295,755,000	296,255,000	295,070,000
Subtotal, Education (Federal funds)	17,866,457,000	16,265,881,000	13,380,231,000	18,961,493,000
Related agencies (Federal funds)	950,835,000	750,436,000	814,924,000	999,904,000
Grand total (Federal funds)	106,441,946,000	[1] 104,760,059,000	[1] 103,721,016,000	113,646,974,000

[1] Excludes refugee and entrant assistance funding deferred by both Houses.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For fiscal year 1987, the Committee recommends a total budget authority of $113,646,974,000[1] for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies. Of this budget authority, 70 percent is for mandatory programs which are funded according to current law at $79,061,487,000. This is $3,000,884,000 more than the President's budget request and an increase of $4,470,892,000 over the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. Only 30 percent of the total budget authority, $34,585,487,000, is appropriated for discretionary programs. This is $5,893,595,000 more than the President's request for comparable programs and $2,741,243,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted level for these discretionary appropriations.

The Committee has deferred action on a budget request totaling $373,998,000 for the Refugee Assistance Program. It is the Committee's intention that this unauthorized program be funded in a continuing resolution. The Committee has, however, recommended appropriations for many other unauthorized programs for which final reauthorization action is currently pending.

This report reflects all budget requests submitted by the President prior to Committee action. For purposes of comparison, this report also includes the fiscal year 1986 presequestration appropriation, the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation, allowances made by the House of Representatives and the Committee's recommendation for each account for fiscal year 1987. The fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation reflects the 4.3-percent sequester of funds as well as subsequent enacted supplementals.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

For the Labor Department, Federal funds of $5,758,198,000 are recommended, compared to the $6,303,652,000 fiscal year 1986 adjusted level.

Programs authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act total $3,748,314,000, an increase of $838,706,000 over the administration's request. This restores significant cutbacks proposed for the Job Corps, Summer Youth employment and training, and dislocated worker assistance.

---

[1] Total includes subsequent year advances of $12,836,065.000 and excludes $373.998.000 deferred by the Senate.

For the Department of Health and Human Services, the Committee recommends $87,927,379,000 in fiscal year 1987 new budget authority, an increase of $6,606,377,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted level. These amounts exclude funding for programs which were deferred and would be funded at a current rate of $409,363,000.

Increases for major entitlement programs include $2,372,000,000 for Medicaid, $706,297,000 for supplemental security income, $126,002,000 for aid to families with dependent children, and $1,972,000,000 to families for payments to health care trust funds.

The Committee recommends a total of $355,403,000 for research and other Department activities aimed at preventing and treating acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS]. The Committee's recommended appropriation is $131,128,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation for AIDS. The Committee believes that the prevention and treatment of AIDS must be a top priority of the Department of Health and Human Services and that comprehensive steps should be taken to address the alarming increase in numbers of AIDS cases being reported. Therefore, the Committee recommends a fiscal year 1987 appropriation for AIDS which will support a wide range of AIDS-related activities such as research, studies in epidemiology, alternative health care delivery systems, and public and professional education activities.

Funding for maternal and child health programs is restored to $478,000,000, the fully authorized level. Community health centers are also restored to their authorized level of $400,000,000.

The Centers for Disease Control [CDC] are funded at $541,862,000, an increase of $100,762,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation; $89,007,000 of the increase is for the surveillance, epidemiological studies, and public education activities related to AIDS. Funding for CDC immunization programs is also increased to keep pace with vaccine costs and to ensure that all children are immunized against preventable diseases.

The Committee recommends $6,080,875,000 for the National Institutes of Health [NIH]. This is $1,001,728,000 over the President's budget request. The Committee recommendation supports in excess of 6,100 new grants and provides increases in certain NIH programs which are essential to a balanced research program. $200,943,000 of the NIH fiscal year 1987 appropriation is for AIDS research.

A total of $1,099,113,000 is recommended for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, an increase of $173,006,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. The fiscal year 1987 appropriation includes $47,553,000 for AIDS-related activities. An increase of $61,439,000 in the National Institute of Drug Abuse over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation is targeted toward drug prevention and treatment activities.

The Committee has included an increase for the Community Services Block Grant Program. The administration's budget request had proposed eliminating this program.

For the Department of Education, the Committee recommends a total of $18,961,493,000. This is $1,095,036,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation and $2,695,612,000 more than the President's budget request. Significant increases are provided in such programs as education for the handicapped, compensatory education for the disadvantaged, and Pell grants.

Specifically within the Education for the Handicapped Program, an additional $100,000,000 has been included for a new early intervention initiative which will allow handicapped infants to receive special intervention services right from birth.

The Committee has restored the funding for library programs which the administration budget request had eliminated.

For related agencies, Federal funds of $999,904,000 are recommended. This amount is $49,069,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1986 appropriation, and $249,468,000 more than the budget request. The recommended amount includes a fiscal 1989 advance of $238,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The recommendation also provides the full funding requirement, $380,000,000, for the Railroad Retirement Board's beneficiary payment. The Committee recommends trust funds of $3,421,000 for the Prospective Payment Commission and $1,000,000 for the Physician Payment Review Commission. The Committee has also provided $153,287,000 for the ACTION agency, which includes VISTA, the VISTA Literacy Corps, and the Older Americans Volunteer Programs.

REPROGRAMMING AND INITIATION OF NEW PROGRAMS

The Committee has a particular interest in being informed of reprogrammings which, although they may not change either the total amount available in an account or any of the purposes for which the appropriation is legally available, represent a significant departure from budget plans presented to the Committee in an agency's budget justifications.

Consequently, the Committee directs that the departments and agencies funded through this bill notify the chairman of the Committee prior to reprogramming of funds in excess of 10 percent or $250,000, whichever is less, between programs, activities, or elements. The Committee desires to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of changing an agency's funding requirements in future years or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected. The Committee also wishes to be notified regarding reorganizations of offices, programs, or activities prior to the planned implementation of such reorganizations.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 1987, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Subcommittee. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1987, the accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, the conference report, and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference and the tables inserted in the Congressional Record on the days when the bill or conference report is considered.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

1986 presequestration	$67,553,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	64,623,000
1987 appropriation request	62,959,000
House allowance	67,363,000
Committee recommendation	66,017,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $66,017,000 for program administration which is $1,346,000 less than the House allowance of $67,363,000. This is $3,058,000 more than, the administration request of $62,959,000. The recommendation is $1,394,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $64,623,000.

The Committee also recommends a trust fund limitation for fiscal year 1987 of $51,882,000, $7,119,000 more than the House allowance, $2,119,000 more than the administration request, and $11,165,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $40,717,000.

Of the total amount available, the general revenue portion of the appropriation request provides for the Federal staff costs of the Employment and Training Administration for the direction and operation of employment and training programs authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act, Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, and the Immigration and Nationality Act. The unemployment trust fund provides for Federal staff costs for activities related to the Federal administration of employment security functions under title III of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended, and the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. Federal staff costs for activities related to employment service functions under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended, are split, 97 percent to 3 percent respectively, between unemployment trust funds and general revenues.

The administration request includes built-in increases of $5,388,000 and 45 full-time equivalent staff-years providing for promotions, merit pay, and nonpersonal service costs. It also provides for program increases for travel and research and training funds in an amount totaling $10,205,000. The Committee concurs with these built-in and program increases. The House allowance provides for all of the above with the exception that only $5,000,000 of the $10,000,000 requested for research and training is allowed.

The administration has proposed program and mandatory decreases which would reduce staff by 149 staff-years and funds by $11,638,000. The Committee concurs with the built-in decreases for reduction of ADP, benefits to former personnel, the Federal Employees' Compensation Fund, space consolidation, and the one-time 1986 headquarters move, which total $3,528,000.

The Committee has not recommended WIN appropriations, and has, therefore, deleted all WIN built-in amounts including the four staff-years and $220,000 included in the body of this request. In addition, the Committee has not accepted the built-in reductions proposed by the administration for the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program which was to expire in 1986 but which was extended into 1991 by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, Public Law 99–272. Though this request was made prior to extension of the Trade Act, no change to the request has been proposed to date, as a result of the extension. Therefore, the Committee has retained 30 staff-years proposed for elimination and has provided $2,119,000 to fund these staff. The House has also provided for these 30 staff-years and $2,119,000, but from the general fund appropriation rather than trust funds as recommended by the Committee.

Of the program decreases, $1,394,000 and 20 staff-years for rental costs and productivity have been accepted by the Committee and by the House; however, the proposed reductions of 40 staff-years in the Job Corps and 14 staff-years in the area of regional monitoring and oversight were rejected by the Committee. The Committee has retained these 54 staff-years and provided $3,278,000 for their support as the administration has provided no convincing argument for this staff reduction. The House allowance accepts the program reduction for regional monitoring and oversight in the amount of $490,000 and 14 staff-years, but has also added back $2,505,000 and 40 staff-years for the Job Corps.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

1986 presequestration	$3,487,045,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	3,336,363,000
1987 appropriation request	2,909,608,000
House allowance	3,543,121,000
Committee recommendation	3,778,214,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,778,214,000 for training and employment services. This is $868,606,000 more than the administration request, $235,093,000 more than the House allowance, and $441,851,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation.

This account is comprised of programs designed to enhance the employment and earnings of economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, operated through a decentralized system of skill training and related services, as authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act. This appropriation is forward-funded on a July to June cycle. Funds provided for fiscal year 1987 will support the program from July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988.

Block grant.—The Block Grant Program gives Governors primary responsibility for an array of job training and employment services in their States. The private sector has an important role in oversight, planning, and decisionmaking, as well as operation of programs at the local level. As required by law, at least 70 percent of the funds must be used for skill training. The $1,863,151,000 recommendation is $43,151,000 above the budget request and $80,066,000 above the adjusted 1986 level. This will provide an estimated 325,000 average enrollments, with employment and training services to approximately 1,068,000 individuals during program year 1987.

Summer youth employment and training.—The Summer Youth Employment and Training Program provides jobs for economically disadvantaged youth during the summer months. The Committee recommendation is $811,000,000 for this program, an increase of $383,000,000 above the budget request and $175,024,000 above the 1986 adjusted level to provide approximately 770,000 opportunities during the summer of calendar 1988. Although the administration requested bill language permitting the Secretary to allot these funds at his discretion to those areas most in need of them, the Committee does not accept the request and extends the existing appropriation language which permits, as nearly as possible, a hold harmless allotment of funds.

Dislocated workers.—The Dislocated Worker Assistance Program offers job retraining and specialized support services to individuals who have been terminated, received layoff notices, or are receiving or have exhausted unemployment compensation, and are unlikely to return to their previous occupation or industry. Seventy-five percent of the Federal funds are distributed to the States on a formula basis, while the Secretary of Labor has discretionary authority to award the remaining funds to States experiencing particularly severe unemployment due to mass layoffs, natural disasters, or plant closings. The Committee provides $223,000,000 for this program, an increase of $123,000,000 above the budget request and $127,298,000 above the adjusted 1986 level. The allowance is sufficient to provide the same 72,500 average enrollment level expected to be reached in program years 1985 and 1986. The Committee does not accept the administration's proposed bill language permitting the Secretary to allot all of these funds at his discretion.

Native Americans.—These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and native Hawaiians) through vocational training, work experience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent, unsubsidized jobs. The Committee recommends $61,484,000 for these purposes, which is 3.3 percent of the block grant amount as required by statute.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers.—Programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers are aimed at alleviating chronic unemployment and underemployment being experienced by farmworker families. Training and employability development services prepare farmworkers for stable, year-round employment, both in and outside the agricultural industry. Supportive services such as health care and day care are also provided. The Committee recommends $59,621,000 for these purposes, which is 3.2 percent of the block grant amount as required by statute.

In order to improve housing for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, the Committee expects the Department of Labor to continue funding the Farmworker Housing Program at a level no less than that in effect for program year 1986.

Job Corps.—The Job Corps provides severely disadvantaged youth, aged 16 to 21, with basic education, vocational training, job placement, and medical support and other services in a primarily residential setting. The Committee recommendation provides $650,000,000 for the Job Corps, an increase of $298,264,000 above the budget request and $37,520,000 above the adjusted 1986 level. The 1987 budget request was premised on the assumption that a requested 1986 rescission would be enacted, thereby reducing the current Job Corps capacity of 40,500 slots at 106 centers by approximately one-half, and requiring only $351,736,000 to maintain those slots in 1987. The request was denied.

The Committee recommends deletion of bill language added by the House to prevent closing of any Job Corps centers. While it is not the Committee's intent to reduce the Job Corps capacity nationwide, it recognizes the need for management flexibility to open and close facilities to maximize efficiency and effectiveness of the program.

Veterans employment.—The act specifies the funding level for these programs as a percentage of other national program levels. Based on the levels recommended by the Committee, the amount earmarked by law for special veterans employment programs is $10,058,000.

National activities.—These programs provide employment and training assistance to special target populations, such as: offenders, handicapped individuals, and older workers. These funds are also used to support research and development, evaluation, labor market information, and training and technical assistance. Contracts with groups such as labor unions and community-based organizations are awarded at the discretion of the Secretary.

The Committee provides $70,000,000 for these national programs, a decrease of $11,078,000 below the budget request and an increase of $11,513,000 above 1986. The recommendation includes: $31,620,000 for pilots and demonstrations; $20,190,000 for research, demonstration, and evaluation; $5,290,000 for labor market information; $5,900,000 for training and technical assistance; $5,000,000 for the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee; and $2,000,000 for the National Commission for Employment Policy. Significant increases are included by the Committee in the research and evaluation and the pilot and demonstration areas in order to reestablish the Department's lead in examining how declining Federal resources can best be focused to assist those most in need of employment and training assistance. Also included are increases for labor market information to partially restore the 1985 level, and for the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee to bring it to the fully authorized level.

The Committee recognizes that most rural economies have been adversely affected by the drastic declines within those sections dependent upon the production of agriculture and national resources, and that thousands of worker dislocations have resulted from these declines. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Secretary use a portion of discretionary resources to assist those States most affected by the rural crisis through the development of rural-based pilot programs and demonstration activities. Furthermore, the Department of Labor is encouraged to work with the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, ACTION, Agriculture, and Commerce to develop a comprehensive State-Federal approach for a rural intervention strategy.

The Committee also recommends that the Secretary direct a portion of discretionary resources to study and evaluate the effectiveness of JTPA programs in serving disadvantaged youth, particularly dropouts. The Committee further recommends that the Secretary support pilots and demonstrations to improve the provision of services to dropouts and provide retraining of midcareer workers who are still employed but stand the greatest risk of dislocation due to technological changes occurring in industry.

Last year the Committee directed the Department of Labor to develop a coordinated report, with officials in the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education, in order to address the pressing employment needs of American Samoans, as enumerated in the Department's own report to the Congress pursuant to Public Law 97–300. To date, the Committee has not received sufficient indication that the Department has taken this directive seriously. The needs of the American Samoans are significant; for example, their unemployment rate in Hawaii is more than twice the rate of the State as a whole. The Committee has included sufficient funds in the Secretary's discretionary account to begin to address these needs and expects the Secretary to do so. The Committee also expects the Secretary to give special consideration to projects serving those with multiple barriers to employment, such as displaced homemakers and individuals with disabilities, including persons with cerebral palsy.

Trade adjustment assistance.—This program provides grants to State employment security agencies for retraining, job search, and relocation assistance to individuals adversely affected by our nation's trade policies, as authorized by the Trade Act. The Committee recommendation includes $29,900,000 for these purposes, including State administrative costs of the program. The House has provided $26,000,000 for program costs in this appropriation and an additional $3,900,000 for related administrative expenses in the "State unemployment insurance and employment service operations" account. The budget request included no funds for this effort since the administration did not support the enactment of a separate program of employment assistance to trade impacted workers.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

1986 presequestration	$326,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	312,002,000
1987 appropriation request	326,000,000
House allowance	326,000,000
Committee recommendation	326,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $326,000,000 for this program, the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, and $13,998,000 more than the 1986 comparable appropriation.

This program provides part-time job opportunities in community service activities for unemployed, low-income individuals, aged 55 and older, as authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act.

The Committee allowance would provide approximately 63,800 average enrollments from July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988. The Committee has retained the existing bill language percentage distribution of resources between States and national contractors, of 22 percent and 78 percent, respectively.

The Title V Program has amply demonstrated the valuable contribution that older workers can make in their communities. The Committee reaffirms its strong support for this effective program. It is the intent of the Committee that the current sponsors continue to build upon their past accomplishments, and it is further expected that the Department of Labor will maintain substantially the existing status and method of operation so as to assure minimal disruption of this successful program. The Secretary of Labor should encourage the sponsors to continue their efforts to transfer program participants into private sector jobs.

The Committee requests the Department of Labor to report on the average cost and whether adjustments should be made. This report should be completed not later than February 15, 1987. The current $5,111 average cost has been in existence for 5 years even though operating costs—including phone expenses, rent, worker's compensation, and other related expenditures—have increased during the past 5 years.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

1986 presequestration	$10,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	10,000,000
1987 appropriation request	118,000,000
House allowance	118,000,000
Committee recommendation	118,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $118,000,000 for Federal unemployment benefits and allowances, the same as the House allowance. This is the amount of the administration request and is $108,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 appropriation of $10,000,000.

These funds currently provide for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits and allowances to workers affected by foreign trade agreements and for benefits paid to individuals deprived of employment as a result of the Redwood National Park Expansion Act.

The amount approved for benefits paid under the Trade Act is $114,000,000, which is $109,000,000 more than the $5,000,000 appropriated for this purpose in 1986. This amount will compensate an estimated 32,400 beneficiaries and will provide an estimated 777,630 weeks of benefits.

The authorization for unemployment compensation benefits and allowances to workers affected by foreign trade agreements was extended through 1991 by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985. This extension occurred after the appropriation for trade benefits and allowances for 1986. Upon extension of the authority to pay benefits and allowances, additional funds in the amount of $102,000,000 were needed and were provided from the "Advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds" account. These additional nonrepayable advances raise the 1986 comparable amounts for trade benefits and allowances to $107,000,000, $102,000,000 from the "Advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds" account and $5,000,000 appropriated directly to the "Federal unemployment benefits and allowances" account. Thus, the true increase in the amount of Trade Act benefits funding from all sources between 1986 and 1987 is $7,000,000 rather than the apparent $109,000,000 increase shown in the FUBA account alone.

The request for funding in 1987 under the Redwood National Park Expansion Act, is $4,000,000 to pay for benefits and health and pensions, for workers adversely affected by expansion of the Redwood National Park.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

1986 presequestration	$23,600,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	22,585,000
1987 appropriation request	23,400,000
House allowance	27,300,000
Committee recommendation	23,400,000

The Committee recommends a Federal funds appropriation of $23,400,000 for State unemployment insurance and employment service operations, which is the same as the administration request and $3,900,000 less than the House allowance. This recommendation is $815,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The balance of the funding for this account, almost all of the funds provided, is derived from the unemployment trust fund. The Committee recommends that a trust fund limitation of $2,341,901,000 be provided, which is $144,032,000 below the House allowance and the administration request. The total recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 is $2,365,301,000, $147,932,000 less than the House allowance, $144,032,000 less than the administration request, and $7,906,000 less than the 1986 adjusted level.

This appropriation provides funding to State employment security agencies for the administration of Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and local public employment offices. There is a contingency fund in this account to meet unforeseen increases in costs of administering unemployment insurance programs.

For the employment service, the Committee recommends $777,733,000, $23,400,000 in Federal funds and $754,333,000 in trust funds, the amount of the request and $3,900,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation does not include the additional funding of $3,900,000 provided by the House for the administration of the training, job search, and relocation assistance activities under the Trade Act, recently extended through 1991 by the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985. Funding for this purpose may be provided from the training and employment service appropriation.

The Committee recommendation will provide for all requested national activities amounts and full specified State employee retirement needs. The request for employment service State grants, which are distributed to the States by a demographically based formula enacted as part of the 1982 amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act, totals $755,200,000.

For the unemployment insurance service the Committee recommends $1,587,568,000, a reduction of $144,032,000 below the request and the House allowance, which will provide for approximately 39,200 State staff-years of work, 2,980 less than in 1986 and approximately 4,500 staff-years less than the agency request and House allowance. The total unemployment insurance service recommendation is the same as the fiscal 1986 adjusted level for unemployment insurance services. However, the Committee recommends the entire reduction from the House allowance be in the contingency fund, leaving State operations, State integrity activities, and national activities at the budget request level. The Committee expects that the States shall be able to absorb some part of this reduction by means of further efficiencies and improved employee effectiveness. In addition, some basic operations may have to be reduced. The States retain options of deciding how to apply the amounts provided to meet their needs.

The Committee has provided an allotment not to exceed $4,800,000 to be used for amortization payments to States which had independent retirement plans in their State employment services agencies prior to 1980. The Committee directs the Secretary to honor the administration's commitment to these States.

The Committee commends the Department for undertaking changes proposed in its recent administrative financing initiative. These changes, which include elimination of quarterly recapture, some reduction in State reporting and Federal monitoring, and consolidation of some contingency funding categories, should improve administration of the unemployment insurance system.

The Committee urges the Secretary to give additional consideration to other proposals to strengthen the State role in the financial management and control of administrative funds for the unemployment insurance system. Specifically, the Committee suggests timely and thorough consideration by the Secretary of proposals to use funds provided to the States for earned staff for activities such as training existing staff, enhancing the computerization of routine tasks and other efficiency measures without the loss of resources due to rigid personnel activity ceilings. The Secretary should also consider applying only minimum broad program requirements and controls for resources provided to States for specific purposes, while leaving detailed decisions regarding operations to the States, and, for the allocation method, establishing base budgets on the basis of the annual average workload, not on the low quarter.

The Secretary shall report to the Committee by February 1987 on the progress made in considering these suggestions.

In order to improve the States' ability to plan and manage their resources, the Committee has also approved a House modification of the appropriations language to permit the States to carry over balances in base unemployment insurance funds from one fiscal year to the first quarter of the next fiscal year. However, the Committee has included a technical change to House bill language to clearly define that the authority to carry forward and obligate unobligated funds, appropriated for fiscal year 1987 during the period of October 1, 1987, through December 31, 1987, applies only to the States and not to the Federal Government. The change defines the States' basic allocation amounts, which are the only amounts to which the unobligated carry forward authority applies.

The Committee does not approve the proposed $3,911,000 negative supplemental included in the 1987 President's Budget Appendix, p. II-17, intended to defer a part of the trust fund limitation for the State unemployment insurance and employment service operations appropriations. The Committee has, therefore, included bill language to disapprove the deferral accompanying the negative supplemental for the State unemployment insurance and employment service operations appropriation to remove any possibility that these funds might remain withheld contrary to congressional intent.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

1986 presequestration	$465,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	464,785,000
1987 appropriation request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommends no fiscal year 1987 funding for advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds. This is the same as the administration request and is $464,785,000 less than the adjusted level for fiscal year 1986. Sufficient funds are available in fiscal year 1987 from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1986 for obligation in fiscal years 1986 and 1987. Obligations in fiscal year 1987 are estimated to be $24,000,000 of the approximately $273,000,000 available from the 1986 appropriation.

This appropriation provides Federal funds necessary to make required payments for unemployment compensation, black lung, and other benefits, whenever those fund balances prove insufficient.

Of the $24,000,000 estimated to be needed for 1987, the entire amount will be for advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund so the mandatory black lung disability payments may be made.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES

1986 presequestration	$57,294,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	54,831,000
1987 appropriation request	62,275,000
House allowance	62,275,000
Committee recommendation	62,275,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $62,275,000 and 1,000 full-time equivalent positions for Labor-Management Services. This recommended appropriation is the same as the House allowance. The Committee's recommendation is $7,444,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $54,831,000.

The Department of Labor will use these funds and staff resources to carry out its responsibilities under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA] and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act [LMRDA]. It will also use funds to insure that fair and equitable protective arrangements are afforded employees affected by transportation and other Federal assistance programs, and to encourage voluntary, cooperative labor-management programs.

The Committee recommendation of $62,275,000 includes a program increase of $205,000 for additional training, research, and publications programs for the Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs. To increase the number of embezzlement investigations, compliance audits, international compliance audits, and deficient financial report investigations conducted by the Office of Labor Management Standards, a program increase of eight full-time equivalent positions and $1,017,000 is approved.

Program increases for the Pension and Welfare Benefit Administration include $1,241,000 and 13 full-time equivalent positions for ERISA field activities, employee training, and contractual expenditures. There is also $800,000 provided for increased costs associated with the pension data base, and $1,100,000 for development of an automated ERISA data base system.

Other program increases include $1,380,000 for increased costs related to space rental, $1,498,000 for increased costs for personnel benefits and relocations, and $231,000 for advisory and assistance services.

A program decrease in the amount of $1,247,000 and 10 full-time equivalent positions is included to account for productivity improvements, and workload adjustments in the Working Capital Fund.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

The purposes of the Corporation include encouraging continuation of voluntary private pension plans, and providing for timely and uninterrupted payment of pension benefits to participants and beneficiaries covered by plans that terminate.

The requested bill language is included, as agreed to by the House, authorizing expenditures within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation. The fiscal 1987 budget program, totaling $329,574,000, consists of $36,874,000 to restore the 1986 presequester level of 490 staff; $289,600,000 for benefit payments; and $3,100,000 for financial assistance payments.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

1986 presequestration	$189,338,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	181,160,000
1987 appropriation request	192,709,000
House allowance	193,709,000
Committee recommendation	192,709,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $192,709,000 for the Employment Standards Administration, the same amount as the administration request. The recommendation is $11,549,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 comparable appropriation of $181,160,000 and $1,000,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation also includes authority to expend $441,000, the amount of the budget request and House allowance, from the special fund established by the Longshore and Harbor Works' Compensation Act.

The Committee has approved 3,977 full-time equivalent positions for this agency, a net increase of 62 from the comparable number in 1986. This number includes 395 full-time equivalent positions that are financed by a transfer of $25,826,000 from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

The Wage and Hour Division is provided a program increase of $451,000 and 10 full-time equivalent positions in order to implement the Supreme Court decision in the *Garcia* case which extended coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act [FLSA] to most employees of State and local governments. The FLSA provides minimum wage, overtime, child labor, and special minimum wage standards.

Other program increases include 134 full-time equivalent positions and $8,354,000 in order to allow the Employment Standards Administration to return to workload levels achieved during fiscal 1985; $1,688,000 for increased costs related to space rental; and $131,000 for advisory and assistant services.

A program decrease in the amount of $2,149,000 and 82 full-time equivalent positions financed from general funds and trust funds is included to account for savings related to productivity improvement initiatives.

The Committee did not include the $1,000,000 House increase or 20 additional full-time equivalent positions in the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. This is based on assurances that the budget request level will increase direct enforcement staffing in fiscal 1987.

Last year, the Committee reiterated concerns about delays in the scheduled completion of the level II Federal employees' compensation computer system. In June 1986, the Secretary of Labor notified the Committee that the contract for implemention of the level II project was being terminated. The Committee expects to be kept informed of the Labor Department's plans to continue with enhanced data processing for the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, with a progress report and new schedule incorporated into the fiscal 1988 budget justifications of appropriations activities.

In 1982, there were 25 black lung field offices which processed telephone and walk-in inquiries for black lung beneficiaries and claimants. The Committee again, reiterates its position, that the Department of Labor is expected to take no action to close the black lung field offices, and that these offices will remain staffed.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

1986 presequestration	$259,500,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	236,657,000
1987 appropriation request	263,600,000
House allowance	263,600,000
Committee recommendation	263,600,000

The Committee concurs with the budget request and House recommendation of $263,600,000 for special benefits. The recommendation is $26,943,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $236,657,000.

This account provides funding necessary to meet required payments for compensation, medical costs, vocational rehabilitation, and other benefits to those individuals eligible for assistance under the Federal Employees Compensation and the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Acts.

The $263,600,000 provided for this entitlement account consists of $259,000,000 for payments under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and $4,600,000 under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

1986 presequestration	$988,321,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	981,703,000
1987 appropriation request	231,538,000
House allowance	234,538,000
Committee recommendation	234,538,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $234,538,000 for the black lung disability trust fund, $3,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $747,165,000 less than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $981,703,000.

The Committee recommendation for this entitlement program includes $186,687,000 for payment of benefits and $47,851,000 for salaries and expenses for various components of the Department of Labor. Total benefits to be paid in 1987 will be $595,393,000, of which $408,706,000 will come from 1986 carryover authority. Included in the administrative expenses amount is an enhancement of $402,000 and 12 full-time equivalent positions for Benefit Review Board attorneys and support staff to handle additional appeals that will be generated as a result of increased administrative law judge dispositions in the continued effort to accelerate the reduction of backlogs in the black lung case processing area. There is also an additional $396,000 and 10 FTE positions provided for the Office of the Solicitor to allow the continued representation of the Department at appropriate review proceedings as disposition levels increase.

Because of the Committee's concern over the growing backlog of black lung claims, the Committee provided additional funding to increase the number of administrative law judges and support staffing. The Committee is encouraged that the number of cases disposed of at the hearing level have increased; however, it remains concerned over the backlog of black lung claims. Claimants are still waiting up to 3 years to have their cases heard by an administrative law judge.

The Committee notes that because of the fiscal year 1986 sequester in the Office of Administrative Law Judges, the projection of the number of cases disposed of in fiscal year 1986 dropped from 8,500 to 8,050. The Committee further notes that the Department expects to reach authorized staffing levels at the beginning of fiscal year 1987. This bill provides $17,746,000 and 303 FTE's for the Office of Administrative Law Judges.

The Department of Labor estimates that an administrative law judge disposes of an average of 146 cases per year. Given the additional resources that have been provided to the Office of Administrative Law Judges to increase the number of administrative law judges to at least 91 and to increase the numbers of related support staffing, it is expected that the number of claims disposed of at the administrative law judge level will continue to increase above the 8,500 projection.

The Department is directed to furnish the Committee with a detailed report on its staffing levels in the Office of Administrative Law Judges, by position, as well as a productivity report on the number of claims disposed of no later than April 1, 1987.

In view of the ever-increasing black lung backlog at the Benefits Review Board, this Committee has continued to express its strong concern. In the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, the Committee provided sufficient funding for additional support staffing and to expand the Benefits Review Board to nine members and stated its intention that these funds and personnel be allocated expeditiously by the Secretary. Our review of subsequent budgetary submissions and testimony before Congress indicate that the full expansion of the Board took a year to become fully operational and that there were other delays due to the completion of alterations and space assignments related to the expansion of the Board. The resulting impact was a diminished number of case dispositions produced by the Board and thus a significant loss in the Board's ability to reduce its backlog.

The Committee has provided $7,412,000 and 168 FTE's for the Benefits Review Board. It is intended that these moneys be made available to the Board immediately, and that the Board be allowed discretionary authority to hire allotted personnel as needed. The Committee is aware that the Department is working hard to decrease their space requirements throughout. However, as a result of the personnel increase in fiscal year 1987 to the Board, the Committee intends that additional space be made available promptly to accommodate these additional personnel.

Additionally, an indefinite appropriation of $756,000 is provided for the Department of Treasury administrative costs. Bill language is also included to permit repayment of advances from the Treasury when resources are not needed to make disbursements during the current fiscal year; the House did not consider this bill language, which was included in budget amendments submitted too late for Committee action. This bill language change is necessitated by legislative revisions in the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985.

The Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–272), signed into law April 7, 1986, made certain changes in the Black Lung Program related to additional revenues for meeting trust fund obligations. Under this legislation, the coal excise tax increased, beginning April 1, 1986, and continuing through December 31, 1995, to $1.10 per ton on underground-mined coal and 55 cents per ton on surface-mined coal, as long as the tax does not exceed 4.4 percent of the sale price. The legislation also provides for a 5-year moratorium on interest payments on repayable Federal fund advances to the trust fund, retroactive to October 1, 1985; the estimated Federal funds savings from this position in fiscal 1987 is $353,000,000.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1986 presequestration	$217,107,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	207,754,000
1987 appropriation request	225,811,000
House allowance	225,811,000
Committee recommendation	225,811,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $225,811,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the same as the House allowance and the administration request. The recommendation is $18,057,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $207,754,000.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] promulgates occupational safety and health standards and enforces compliance by inspecting places of employment. The agency also provides consultation, training, and information services for employers and employees and publishes statistics concerning the incidence, severity, and cause of occupational injuries and illnesses. Fifty percent matching grants are provided to assist States and jurisdictions in administering and enforcing State occupational safety and health programs.

The recommendation of $225,811,000 and 2,208 full-time equivalent positions includes an increase of $6,534,000 for built-in items such as within grade promotions, increased costs of space rental, increased costs of Federal employees compensation and State costs. The request also includes program increases of $9,923,000 and 42 full-time equivalent positions to essentially maintain the fiscal 1985 level of activities. An increase of $750,000 is included, as requested in the budget, for technical equipment needed to conduct inspections and provide essential personal protective equipment for compliance officers. Also included is the budget request to increase technical support by $850,000 to replace worn out and obsolete equipment and supplies for OSHA's laboratories.

The Committee has retained all bill language in the enacted fiscal year 1986 appropriations legislation, as follows: An exemption from coverage for farms employing 10 or fewer individuals, unless the farms have a temporary labor camp; an exemption for employers of 10 or fewer from routine safety inspections, if they have occupational injury lost workday case rates below the national average; a prohibition against regulations which restrict work activity in any area by reason of the potential for recreational hunting, fishing, or sports shooting in that area; a prohibition against State plan monitoring visits by OSHA within 6 months of State inspection; a prohibition against inspections on the Outer Continental Shelf intended to prevent duplication with jurisdiction of other agencies; a prohibition against assessment of penalties for first instance, nonserious violations unless there are 10 or more such violations; and a prohibition on the use of funds for penalties against employers of 10 or less people in cases where the employers previously requested onsite consultation and were making good-faith efforts to comply. The administration had recommended deletion of the provisions relating to: Farming operations; recreational hunting, shooting, or fishing; small firms with low injury rates; the exemption of small farms from general schedule safety inspections; spot-check monitoring visits; and activities on the Outer Continental Shelf. However, the Committee notes that this language has been included in the appropriation for several years.

The Committee has been pleased with OSHA's increasing awareness of the role that professional nurses play in our Nation's workplaces, and was most pleased to learn that OSHA is planning on hiring an occupational health nurse to contribute to the setting of policy regarding health and safety standards and other critical occupational safety and health issues. A recent survey indicated that more than one-half of our Nation's work settings rely on nurses to be responsible for the medical surveillance which is required by OSHA.

In July 1986, the Committee received an interim report from OSHA on its pilot National Emphasis Program for the chemical industry. The Committee expects a further report prior to the fiscal 1988 appropriations hearings, with findings and recommendations, as well as a summary of resources currently available and amounts requested for fiscal 1988.

The Committee is concerned about scaffolding accidents and fatalities, and urges that OSHA consider current data and continue its efforts to improve safety in this area.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1986 presequestration	$151,246,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	144,724,000
1987 appropriation request	156,480,000
House allowance	156,480,000
Committee recommendation	160,180,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $160,180,000 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, $3,700,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $15,456,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 comparable appropriation of $144,724,000.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration is responsible for carrying out the enforcement of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 through the mining industry.

The budget request of $156,480,000 and 2,909 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions includes an increase of $3,839,000 for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, merit pay, and increased cost of supplies. The increases are offset by decreases of $705,000, primarily through reduced space rental, Federal employees' compensation costs, and compensation for other full-time employees.

The Committee's recommendation of $160,180,000 in Federal funds adds $3,700,000 and 81 FTE and 106 end of year to the administration request. The Committee has become increasingly concerned over the number of inspectors in MSHA's work force. The Committee recommendation includes an increase in the number of positions to provide 90 additional inspectors and 16 additional field support staff. The Department is expected to pursue actively the hiring of the additional inspectors and compliance officer support staff from the start of the fiscal year. The Department is directed to complete most of the hiring within 2 months after enactment of the increased appropriation or by January 31, 1987, whichever is later. The Department is further directed to provide the Committee a report prior to the fiscal 1988 appropriations hearings on MSHA inspectorate staffing levels, the progress made toward filling inspectorate vacancies and a hiring plan detailing how and when the increased staffing will be completed. Finally, the Department is expected to assign the 90 additional inspectors hired to those mines or classes of mines that have a higher probability of fatality or serious injury.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1986 presequestration	$158,638,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	151,817,000
1987 appropriation request	160,726,000
House allowance	166,589,000
Committee recommendation	168,330,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $168,330,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS]. This is $7,604,000 more than the administration request, $1,741,000 more than the House allowance, and

$16,513,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $151,817,000. The recommendation includes 66 more full-time equivalent [FTE] positions than the administration request, 13 FTE more than the House allowance, and 51 FTE more than the comparable staffing level for fiscal year 1986. In addition, the Committee recommends expending $37,872,000 from the unemployment trust fund, $1,366,000 more than the administration request and $3,124,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 comparable appropriation of $34,748,000.

The activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics include statistical surveys in the areas of: Labor force, prices and cost of living, wages and industrial relations, productivity and technology, and economic growth.

The $197,232,000 budget request, which consists of $160,726,000 in Federal funds and $36,506,000 in unemployment trust funds, is for 2,124 FTE, a decrease of 15 FTE from fiscal year 1986. A program increase of 46 FTE and $9,011,000 is included to restore reductions taken in 1986 and to provide for increased space rental charges. The administration's request also includes $1,347,000 to provide for development of a longitudinal file of business establishments, $500,000 to provide for increased security of the Consumer Price Index, and 46 FTE and $2,062,000 to expand the professional, administrative, technical, and clerical [PATC] survey, and 8 FTE and $1,336,000 to initiate the revision of the Government's standard industrial classification [SIC] system. Mandatory increases of $7,954,000 are included for such items as State operations for Federal-State cooperative programs, within-grade promotions, and merit pay increases. Program decreases of 65 FTE and $8,600,000 are included for such items as the Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing Program, microeconomic growth model, productivity increases, and reductions in the Occupational Employment Statistics Program and Labor-Market Information Program. Mandatory decreases of 50 FTE and $2,943,000 are included for planned decreases in the Consumer Price Index Revision Program and the standard industrial classification refiling activities in the ES–202 Program.

The Committee's recommendation of $168,330,000 in Federal funds and $37,872,000 in unemployment trust funds adds back to the budget request $5,000,000 and 18 FTE for the Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing Program; $1,299,000 and 41 FTE for productivity increases; $1,366,000 for the labor market information programs; $250,000 and 5 FTE for the microeconomic growth model and related activities; and $1,055,000 and 2 FTE for the Occupational Employment Statistics Program. The $1,741,000 increase over the House allowance consists of $250,000 for the microeconomic growth model, $155,000 for occupational employment statistics, and $1,336,000 for the SIC revision.

The Committee concurs with the House in denying the President's request for an additional $2,062,000 to expand the professional, administrative, technical, and clerical [PATC] survey. The Committee agrees with the House that these funds should be used over 2 years to begin the planning, testing, and implementation of a national white-collar salary and benefit survey to replace the PATC data, which covers just

20 percent of the Nation's white-collar work force. This new survey would not only continue to meet the requirement for Federal pay comparability data but would also provide vitally needed detailed information about pay levels for the entire white-collar work force. The Committee looks forward to receiving the implementation plan for such a national survey.

Finally, the Committee noted that the administration has once again requested multiyear availability of $5,144,000 for Consumer Price Index revision activities. As it did last year, the Committee recommends that this request of 2-year availability for $5,144,000 be available for nonlabor costs. Should it become necessary to extend availability or reappropriate funding so that this project can remain on schedule, the Committee is prepared to act accordingly.

Departmental Management

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1986 presequestration	$101,306,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	97,037,000
1987 appropriation request	103,852,000
House allowance	103,852,000
Committee recommendation	103,488,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $103,488,000 for departmental management salaries and expenses, $364,000 less than the House allowance and the administration's Federal funds request. The recommendation is $6,451,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted comparable appropriation of $97,037,000.

This appropriation finances staff responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of departmental policy and management activities for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interest of the American worker. Other activities include international labor affairs, promoting employment of the handicapped, and the Women's Bureau.

The recommendation includes Federal funds of $103,488,000 and trust funds of $263,000 to be transferred from the "Employment Security Administration" account, unemployment trust fund, and $21,413,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund to support a total of 1,986 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions. This includes mandatory increase requests of $2,590,000 for such items as within-grade promotions, rental of space and equipment, and increased costs of administrative support services.

The recommendation also reflects program increases totaling $10,455,000. Of this amount, $4,788,000 and 78 FTE positions are provided for activities to return to workload levels achieved in fiscal year 1985 and $3,913,000 is related to increased space, automatic data processing, and Employee Compensation Appeals Board printing and equipment costs.

A program increase of $956,000 and 30 FTE positions is included for enhanced legal services to support growth in the Longshore and Harborworkers' Compensation Act section 8(f) claims cases. Legal services is also provided an increase of $396,000 and 10 FTE positions from the black lung disability trust fund to support additional black lung adjudicatory workload. Finally, an increase of $402,000 and 12 FTE positions from the black lung disability trust fund is included for the Benefits Review Board to handle additional appeals that will be generated from increased administrative law judge dispositions.

The Committee recommends $2,044,000 for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped [PCEH], the same as the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation level and $364,000 less than the budget request and House allowance.

The Committee notes that the authorizing committees have included language in pending substantive legislation that the PCEH be guided by the general policies of the National Council on the Handicapped and intends to monitor PCEH activities in this regard.

For the Women's Bureau, the Committee concurs with the $5,785,000 budget request and House allowance. The Committee expects the Women's Bureau to maintain support for the Displaced Homemakers Network at no less than the fiscal year 1986 level and to initiate the granting of funds in a timely manner.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1986 presequestration	$132,975,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	127,257,000
1987 appropriation request	131,525,000
House allowance	139,510,000
Committee recommendation	137,655,000

The Committee recommends a trust fund transfer of $137,655,000 for activities under the Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training. All of this recommended funding level is to be derived from the employment security account in the unemployment trust fund. The recommendation is $6,130,000 over the budget request, but $1,855,000 below the House, due to differences in the Local Veterans Employment Representatives Program.

The Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training exercises functional supervision over the execution of veterans counseling, training, and placement policies through the public employment service and other employment and training programs, which includes responsibility for the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program [DVOP] and Local Veterans Employment Representative [LVER] Program. Other activities include promoting compliance by Federal contractors with affirmative action requirements for special veteran target groups and handling claims from veterans, reservists, and National Guard members for restoration of jobs, seniority, and/or pension rights denied by their employers due to absences from the workplace for military service.

The $137,655,000 recommended funding level reflects program increases to enhance monitoring of State grants and to provide for an additional 114 State staff in the DVOP Program for a total increase of $5,102,000 and 14 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions. It also restores a $6,130,000 program decrease that would have reduced the number of

State staff positions in the LVER Program. Finally, it reflects mandatory changes totaling $5,381,000 to provide for, among other things, an increase in DVOP/LVER State staff costs, within-grade promotions, and administrative support services.

Of the $137,655,000 recommended funding level, $13,128,000 is for administrative costs, $69,450,000 is for the DVOP Program, and $55,077,000 is for the LVER Program.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1986 presequestration	$38,464,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	36,810,000
1987 appropriation request	34,833,000
House allowance	34,833,000
Committee recommendation	34,833,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $34,833,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,977,000 less than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $36,810,000 for Federal funds.

The Inspector General's Office is charged with several duties: recommending policies to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in Labor Department programs, and increasing economy and efficiency; conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations of Labor operations; and informing the Secretary and Congress about problems and corrective actions taken.

The recommendation includes general funds of $34,833,000 and trust funds of $6,040,000 to be transferred from the Employment Security Administration account in the unemployment trust fund and $612,000 from the black lung disability trust fund.

The Committee recommends 530 full-time equivalent positions for the Inspector General's Office, which includes 122 full-time equivalent positions financed by the transfers from trust funds. This level of full-time equivalent positions is five less than the comparable number in fiscal year 1986.

The recommended funding level includes a financing decrease to change audit and investigative staff from general fund activities to the appropriate trust fund activities. The recommended program increases provide for increased audit and investigative activities in addition to $1,164,000 for mandatory cost increases for such items as within-grade promotions, space rental, and administrative support services.

Recommended program increases for audit activities provide $1,036,000 and 24 full-time equivalent positions to increase activities under the Single Audit Act of 1984, and $1,164,000 for increased contract audit services. Additional funds of $290,000 are provided for retention of contract audit services to review Labor Department programs.

For investigative activities, a program increase of four full-time equivalent positions and $263,000 is approved. The Office of Labor Racketeering is provided a program increase of $272,000 to increase investigative activities.

Program increases total $3,501,000 and 31 full-time equivalent positions.

A program decrease in the amount of $2,336,000 and 36 full-time equivalent positions is included to account for savings related to productivity improvements and lower average grade costs of positions. Program decreases total $3,306,000 and 36 full-time equivalent positions.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

1986 presequestration	$47,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	45,000
1987 appropriation request	67,000
House allowance	67,000
Committee recommendation	47,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $47,000 for the Special Foreign Currency Program, $20,000 less than the administration request and House allowance. This recommended level is the same as the original fiscal 1986 appropriation, prior to sequester.

This account funds travel and related expenses for Labor attaché conferences for the Foreign Service from surplus foreign currencies.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

1986 presequestration	$1,487,949,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	1,438,739,000
1987 appropriation request	1,162,670,000
House allowance	1,267,068,000
Committee recommendation	1,499,753,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,499,753,000 for health resources and services. This is $337,083,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $61,014,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation, and $232,685,000 more than the House allowance. The House deferred action on many programs within this account.

The Health Resources and Services Administration [HRSA] appropriation supports activities to improve the accessibility of health services in underserved areas and to provide health care services to designated beneficiaries; to increase the number of health care providers serving populations of minorities and underserved; and to administer Federal loan and grant programs which have aided the development and operation of health care delivery systems.

The Committee did not consider that part of the administration's request for the health resources and services programs based on proposed legislation that would have consolidated the community health centers, black lung clinics, migrant health, and family planning categorical programs into the primary care block grant. Furthermore, the Health Services Amendments Act of 1986 has repealed the primary care block grant.

The Committee has included language to prevent the reduction of fiscal year 1987 appropriated full-time equivalent positions from imposed personnel ceilings not established by statute. It is the Committee's intent to ensure that all programs have the necessary staff to administer and effectively operate these programs.

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Maternal and Child health block grant

The Committee recommends $478,000,000 for the Maternal and Child Health [MCH] Block Grant Program. This is the same as the administration request, the House allowance, and is $20,554,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. The Committee recommendation represents the fully authorized level of funding for this program.

The MCH block grant is a principal source of support to assist the States in their efforts to provide adequate health care for mothers and children who otherwise do not have access to such care.

The Committee directs that, of the amount recommended, $406,300,000 (or 85 percent) be distributed to the States as block grants to support projects designed to improve the quality and availability of service for mothers and children. These funds will be allocated on a pro rat (percentage) system based on the fiscal year 1981 program level.

The Committee directs that the remaining $71,700,000 (or 15 percent be used for special projects of regional and national significanc [SPRANS]. These funds will provide for approximately 402 projects.

Last year the Committee, deeply concerned over data indicating ex tensive health risk problems for Hispanic women in the childbearin years, directed the Public Health Service to address these problem through expanded programs targeting high-risk Hispanic population focusing on educational efforts aimed at increasing knowledge of pr ventive measures and increase of preventive services, particularly in th prenatal period. The Committee noted, in particular, the high fertili rates among Hispanic women (the highest of any subpopulation in th United States), the youthfulness of the Hispanic population, povert low levels of education, teen pregnancy, and the high proportions low birth weight babies in some segments of the Hispanic populatio These serious conditions persist.

Yet the Public Health Service, according to various informed repor has not responded to the Committee's clear directive for action on the issues. For this reason, the Public Health Service is directed to report the Committee by November 1, 1986, on progress made in fiscal 19 to address the critical health problems of Hispanic women and infa and on specific plans for this initiative in fiscal 1987.

The Committee recognizes the need for, and the effectiveness early intervention services. The Committee also recognizes the need disseminate information regarding early intervention programs so t handicapped children can benefit from these services. The Commit therefore, urges the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prov $250,000 for the continuation of the national information system order to afford parents the opportunity to access the information ab services available both in their State and throughout the country.

The Committee has included $5,000,000 for the Bureau of He Care Delivery and Assistance to support the efforts of the Kameham Schools/Bishop Estate to serve the pressing health care needs of na Hawaiian children and their families. These funds will be matched at least a 50–50 basis by Kamehameha Schools and the various S and county governmental agencies. It is expected that over a 5- period of time more than 15,400 at risk native Hawaiian children be served. Priority will be given to those aged 0–2.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the Cooley's Anemia Research and Treatment Program in New England has been receiving support under the maternal and child health set-aside for projects of national significance. Given the increasing lifespan of those suffering from Cooley's Anemia, it is important that this remain a high priority for the Department. The Committee urges that an effort be made to ensure that federally funded genetic disease programs be encouraged to cooperate closely with lay organzations, such as the Cooley's Anemia Foundation, wherever possible.

Community health centers

The Committee has included $400,000,000 for the Community Health Centers [CHC] Program. This amount is $4,000,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. The administration proposed a total of $565,100,000 for this program which was to be consolidated with the Black Lung, Migrant Health, and Family Planning Programs. This proposal was rejected by the Committee.

The primary objective of the Community Health Center Program is to develop the capacity to organize and deliver primary health care services to medically underserved and unserved populations, making optimum use of Federal, State, and local resources.

Because of difficulties encountered with respect to funding of the CARES project in North Dakota, the Committee has included bill language to provide $250,000 for this program in fiscal year 1987.

The Committee directs HRSA to conduct a study regarding the possibilities of establishing other CARES projects in primarily rural States, particularly South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Minnesota. The Committee directs HRSA to complete this study by February 1, 1987.

The Committee is very pleased with the work of the community and migrant health centers which, together with the National Health Service Corps Program, form the core Federal effort to provide direct health care services to the Nation's growing medically indigent population. During fiscal year 1986, community health centers will serve some 5.3 million medically underserved persons, while migrant health centers will serve nearly 500,000 migrant and seasonal farm workers. However, this represents only about 20 percent of the high-risk medically indigent population—the poor and near poor with no public or private health insurance coverage.

In an effort to narrow this huge health care gap, the Committee has directed the transfer of unobligated NHSC Program funds to the CHC Program to pay for the salaries, benefits, and other expenses associated with the private placement [PP] assignment of NHSC scholarship obligors at the health centers. The administration has projected that 227 such PP assignments will be made in fiscal year 1987 in addition to the 504 such assignments in fiscal year 1986.

Black lung clinics

The Committee has included $3,400,000 for black lung clinics. This amount is $146,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. The administration proposes to include the Black Lung Clinics Program under a primary care block grant. This proposal was rejected by the Committee.

This program, through project grants or contracts, assists public and private entities to establish and operate clinics which provide for the analysis, examination, and treatment of respiratory and pulmonary impairments in coal miners. The clinics reduce the incidence of high-cost inpatient treatment for these conditions. With funds provided, the program will continue to provide access to health care services for 47,500 victims of black lung disease in 38 black lung clinics.

Migrant health

The Committee has included $45,400,000 for migrant health centers. This amount is $454,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation. The administration proposes legislation to shift the Migrant Health Program from a categorical activity to the proposed primary health care block grant. This proposal was rejected by the Committee.

The Migrant Health Program, through project grant authority, provides primary health care services to migrants and seasonal farm workers and their families. These services are provided in primary care centers, birthing centers targeted to high-risk mothers and infants, and in hospitals reimbursed by the Health Care Financing Administration, as well as insurance and limited hospitalization programs. With funds provided, an estimated 500,000 migrants and seasonal farm workers will be served.

Family planning

The Committee recommends $145,000,000 for family planning services, $8,628,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The administration proposed to include the Family Planning Program under the primary care block grant. This proposal was rejected by the Committee.

This program provides discretionary grant funds to States, local health departments, and private nonprofit groups to support the provision of voluntary family planning services primarily to low-income persons. The program functions through a network of clinics operated by the grantees.

National Health Service Corps

The Committee recommends $[illegible]0,000 for the National Health Service Corps [NHSC] Field Program. This amount is $9,203,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986 and $18,004,000 more than the administration request for this program.

The purpose of the National Health Service Corps Program is to improve the delivery of health care services to health manpower shortage areas and to improve access to health care in these areas by the appropriate placement of health professionals and resources.

Funds are used to pay salaries of corps personnel, to assist communities in developing National Health Service Corps sites, to recruit and assign personnel to health manpower shortage areas, and to establish and maintain health care delivery systems in these areas.

The Committee has noted that, in its request, the administration has projected a net increase of 227 private placement assignments at community and migrant health centers; however, no additional funds have been requested by the administration for these programs to support the added costs of such assignments in fiscal year 1987.

The Committee is aware that the current projections for each different type of NHSC assignment (whether federally salaried, PPO, or PP) are estimates and that actual numbers will not be available until later in the fiscal year when eligible obligors have each chosen their type of assignment. The Committee has, therefore, provided the necessary funds to cover a portion of the costs for such assignments through the NHSC Field Program; however, it is the Committee's clear intent that any funds remaining unobligated in this program should be transferred to the CHC and MH Programs to support the costs associated with new PP assignments at the health centers.

The Department is again directed to maintain its efforts with the University of Hawaii School of Medicine under the National Health Service Corps Program while a comprehensive strategy is developed for the Pacific Basin region which takes into account the recommendations of the Department of Health and Human Services Pacific Basin task force.

Home health demonstrations

The Committee has recommended $1,500,000 for the continuation of the Home Health Demonstrations and Training Program. This is $65,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for this program for fiscal year 1986. The administration requested no funding for this activity.

The home health program provides grants and loans during the initial operation or agency expansion of home health agencies, as well as trains personnel to work in these agencies.

National Health Service Corps scholarships

The Committee recommends $2,300,000 for the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program. This is $99,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. The administration requested no funding for NHSC scholarships.

The scholarship program provides tuition, fees, and stipend support to enable medical and dental students to complete their professional education. Former recipients of exceptional financial need [EFN] scholarships are given preference in new awards in return for an agreement to serve in health manpower shortage areas. One year of service obligation is required for each year of scholarship support. Service obligations are for a minimum of 2 and up to 4 years.

Hansen's disease

The Committee has included $19,103,000 for the Hansen's Disease Program, the same as the administration request, the House allowance, and $821,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986.

The funds allowed would support continued health care to a rotating resident population of approximately 220 patients at Carville, 2,400 patients now being served by the 12 sites of the regional Hansen's Disease Program, and continued support of the existing training and research activities at Carville. The funds also provide payments to survivors and dependents of the Tuskegee syphilis study.

Federal employees occupational health

The Committee is concerned that the proposal of the Public Health Service to phase out its reimbursable health unit program and transfe these programs back to individual agencies and departments coul result in a reduction of services to Federal workers. The Committe concurs with the House Committee, and directs that there be no reduc tion in services or staff for this program pending submission of a re vised plan to maintain services and protect the rights of the caree employees who staff the health units.

Payment to Hawaii

The Committee has included $3,300,000 for the payment to Hawai This is $800,000 more than the administration request and the same a the House allowance. The recommendation is $142,000 more than th 1986 adjusted appropriation.

Payments are made to the State of Hawaii to support partially th cost for care and treatment of persons with Hansen's disease.

Pediatric emergency medical services

The Committee has included $2,000,000 to continue the Pediatr Emergency Medical Service Demonstration Program.

This initiative was authorized in the closing hours of the 98th Co gress and, due to the lateness of the authorization act, funds for th first 2 years of the program were contained in supplemental appropri tion bills. The program has been well received by the various State and funds are included in this bill so that the Department can inco porate the program into its regular grant cycle. It is the intent of t Committee that no more than four grants are to be awarded duri each funding cycle.

Pacific Basin Initiative

The Committee has included $2,500,000 to enable the Department Health and Human Services to begin implementing the recommend tions of the U.S. Public Health Service's "Report on Health Services the United States Pacific Island Jurisdictions." It is the Committee's pectation that the Department will give priority to projects that wou be preventive in nature, including sanitation, childhood immunizati mental health, maternal and child health initiatives, and developing infrastructure for effective local public health programs. The Fede

Government has a special responsibility for the health care of the Pacific Basin, and it is the Committee's view that the necessary expertise exists within the U.S. Public Health Service in the San Francisco regional office to develop appropriate priorities for the expenditure of these funds. The Committee directs the U.S. Public Health Service to provide a detailed report to the Congress on the expenditure of these funds in a timely fashion.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

For health professions, the bill includes $211,100,000, an increase of $22,378,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. The administration requested no funds for these programs. These national programs significantly influence the type and quality of health care available to current and future generations of Americans. The programs address the need to provide Americans with access to high-quality health care at a reasonable cost, to keep the doors of our health professions schools open to academically qualified students, regardless of their economic background, to promote good health and to prevent disease to the extent possible, to return individuals who are acutely ill to good health, and to improve the health care provided to an increasing elderly American population.

Exceptional financial need scholarships

The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for the Exceptional Financial Need Scholarship Program in fiscal year 1987. This is $301,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity in fiscal year 1987.

This program assists persons with limited resources to enter a health professions school by providing a scholarship to students in their first year of postbaccalaureate study. Priority is given to medical, osteopathy, and dentistry schools. These students, because of their background, are often reluctant to take on major loan commitments before they have established their ability to pursue educational training.

Financial distress

The Committee has included $3,800,000 for the Financial Distress Program for fiscal year 1987, the full amount called for in the authorization to meet the approved decremental funding plan. This is $124,000 less than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. The amount recommended by the Committee is the same as the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

This program provides Federal assistance to health professions schools in the form of multiyear support grants or cooperative agreements to meet incurred or prospective costs of operation to the extent essential to remove schools from serious and longstanding financial instability. Funds provided are part of a multiyear plan to support the four traditionally black health professions schools: Meharry Medical and Dental Schools, Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine, and

Xavier School of Pharmacy. These four schools are responsible for educating a significant portion of the black health professionals in the country.

Public health capitation

The Committee allows $5,000,000 for the Public Health Capitation Program for fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the House allowance and $215,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for this program for fiscal year 1987.

Public health capitation grants provide financial support to 23 schools of public health, with an estimated enrollment of 7,300, to assist them in meeting the costs of their educational programs. Support of these schools is integral to the national initiative to improve the health status of Americans through health promotion and disease prevention programs and to provide for an adequate supply of public health personnel who frequently deal with catastrophic health care problems and crisis disease situations.

Graduate programs in health administration

The Committee recommends $1,500,000 for graduate programs in health administration for fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the House allowance and $64,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. The administration did not request funding for this program for fiscal year 1987.

This program provides grants to public or nonprofit private educational entities, including schools of social work but excluding schools of public health, to support the expansion and improvement of graduate programs in health administration, hospital administration, and health planning. These programs are experiencing increasing financial pressures at the very time they are being asked and expected to produce administrators for an ever-changing health care system in which competition, cost containment, and technological change requires skills, knowledge, and abilities not thus far available.

Public health traineeships

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for public health traineeships for fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the House allowance and $129,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. The administration requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1987.

This program provides grants to schools of public health in order to award traineeships to graduate students in public health to improve the capability of the health care system to respond to new challenges resulting from an economically and socially complex and changing society. To accomplish this, the program supports specialized training of health professions personnel in high-priority targeted public health fields such as biostatistics, epidemiology, nutrition, environmental health, occupational health, and maternal and child health. This specialized training enables health professionals to deal more effectively with catastrophic health care problems and crisis disease situations, such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

ealth administration traineeships

The Committee has included $500,000 for the Health Administration
raineeships Program for fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the
ouse allowance and $21,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for
scal year 1986. The administration did not request funding for this
ctivity for fiscal year 1987.

Grants are awarded to public or nonprofit educational institutions,
xcluding schools of public health, to support traineeships for graduate
tudy in accredited programs in health administration, hospital admin-
stration, or health policy analysis and planning so that health adminis-
rators and managers are prepared to address the increasingly complex
ealth care system. The Committee recognizes that major changes in
wnership of health care facilities, trends toward profitmaking, market-
ng, increased use of ambulatory care, and the impact of changes in the
inancing of health care require administrators and managers with skills
nd sophistication in many new areas.

Preventive medicine residencies

The Committee recommends $1,600,000 for the Preventive Medicine Residencies Program for fiscal year 1987. This is the same level as the House allowance and is $69,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation. The administration requested no funds for this program in fiscal year 1987.

The Nation is facing a projected shortage of 1,750 preventive medicine physicians by 1990. This program provides grants and contracts to schools of medicine, osteopathy, and public health to support the planning, development, and operation of physician residency training programs in preventive medicine. The program also provides financial assistance to residents who plan to specialize or work in preventive medicine. Physicians trained in preventive medicine help reduce the need for and consequently the cost of health care.

Family medicine/general dentistry residencies and training

The Committee recommends $37,000,000 for the Family Medicine and General Dentistry Residencies and Training Program for fiscal year 1987. This is $2,588,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation and the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

This program provides grants and contracts to hospitals and medical and dental schools to support predoctoral, internship, faculty development, and residency programs in family medicine and residency programs in general dentistry. The program also provides financial assistance to students who plan to practice family medicine. The Committee believes that primary care training leads to long-term savings since primary care practice emphasizes health promotion and disease prevention as well as curative care and less expensive outpatient care. Family physicians, in particular, are meeting community needs for patient care from small towns to core inner cities.

General internal medicine and pediatrics

The Committee recommends $19,500,000 for the General Interna Medicine and Pediatrics Program for fiscal year 1987. This amount is $1,000,000 more than the House allowance and $1,796,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation.

This program provides grants and contracts to hospitals and medica schools to support residencies in internal medicine and pediatrics. The program helps maintain a sufficient supply of physicians oriented to programs which emphasize ambulatory care, comprehensive health care and nonclinical areas relevant to the practitioner of general interna medicine and general pediatrics.

Family medicine departments

The Committee has included $7,000,000 for family medicine departments for fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the House allowance and $301,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. No funds were requested for this program by the administration in fisca year 1987.

The Family Medicine Departments Program provides grants to schools of medicine to establish and maintain academic and administrative units to provide clinical instruction in family medicine. Program activities include curriculum components for medical students with increased emphasis on the prevention, recognition, and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism which are developed and integrated into the family medicine unit. These funds will support approximately 70 projects involving over 12,000 individuals participating in the programs.

Physician assistants

The Committee has recommended $4,800,000 for the Physician Assistants Program in fiscal year 1987. This is the same level as the House allowance and $206,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fisca year 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for physician assistant training for fiscal year 1987.

The Physician Assistants Program, through grants or contracts to schools of medicine and osteopathy and other public or nonprofit private entitites, supports the development and maintenance of physician assistant training programs. Physician assistants principally practice primary medical care. Studies have shown that with the addition of physician assistants to a physician's practice, productivity of the practice may increase by as much as 50 percent and that average charges to patients or third party payers are lower than traditional practices.

Area health education centers

The Committee recommends $18,000,000 for area health education centers [AHEC] for fiscal year 1987, $45,000 more than the House allowance and $819,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fisca year 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

The primary purpose of the AHEC Program is to attract and retain primary care professionals in shortage areas by linking the academic resources of health sciences centers to the clinical challenges of underserved communities. Funds are awarded to medical and osteopathic schools and will support an estimated 29 AHEC projects.

Health professions data analysis

The Committee has included $2,000,000 for the Health Professions Analytical Studies and Reports Program for fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the House allowance and $86,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

This program provides resources essential for the formulation of national health policy through the collection and analysis of information and data on the health professions not available through any other source. These funds are also used for properly identifying, designating, and reviewing health professions shortage areas and mental health shortage areas throughout the country.

For the past 6 years the Committee has urged HRSA to develop comprehensive generic-oriented mental health shortage designations in order to ensure that the most up-to-date information is made available to the Committee. Sufficient funds have been included in this account for this project to be completed, and the Committee expects HRSA to continue to make this a priority item.

Disadvantaged assistance

The Committee has recommended $28,000,000 for the Disadvantaged Assistance Program in fiscal year 1987. This is $3,597,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. The Committee recommendation is $1,500,000 more than the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

The Disadvantaged Assistance Program is the principal Federal health training activity for underrepresented minorities and other students who are financially or otherwise disadvantaged and who are interested in pursuing a health career. Awards are made through grants and contracts directly to public and nonprofit private health or educational entities to support recruitment, retention, and placement of students. Stipend support is available (20 percent of the amount appropriated) for over 500 disadvantaged students of exceptional financial need who are enrolled in a school of medicine, osteopathy, or dentistry.

Health professions special initiatives

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the Health Professions Special Education Initiatives Program in fiscal year 1987. This is $129,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in 1987.

The Health Professions Special Education Initiatives Program supports targeted high-priority crisis prevention activities which are in the national interest. Funds are awarded through grants and contracts to health professions institutions and other entities to carry out special educational training programs in geriatrics, health economics, health promotion and disease prevention, and computer simulated medical procedures, such as arthroscopy.

The Committee, once again, calls attention to the critical shortage of practicing podiatrists, particularly in medically underserved areas of the country. Of special concern is the fact that those hardest hit by the shortage are often poor and elderly persons. The Committee, therefore, expects that a portion of the funds provided for this activity will be used to continue the Podiatric Medicine Training Grant Program at the current levels.

Geriatric training initiative

The Committee has included $10,000,000 to continue programs in geriatric health care methodology. This amount is $5,215,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The Committee recognizes that there is a severe shortage of geriatric physician faculty in addition to physicians and other health professionals who are trained to meet the special needs of our growing elderly population. The Committee is very concerned about the future trends in health care for the aged. Between now and the year 2000, the size of the population group aged 55 and older is expected to increase 19 percent; aged 65 and older will increase 27 percent; and aged 75 and older will increase by over 50 percent. Therefore, the Committee directs that these funds be used to continue the growth of geriatric academic administrative units, to improve the training of physicians and faculty in geriatrics, and to continue health promotion and disease prevention activities.

Two-year schools of osteopathy and medicine

The Committee has included $500,000 for curriculum and program development at 2-year schools of osteopathy and medicine as authorized by section 788(a) of the Public Health Service Act. This is $21,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation and the same as the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for this program in fiscal year 1987.

These funds will assist eligible institutions providing the first or last 2 years of education leading to the degree of doctor of medicine or osteopathy to maintain or improve the quality of their programs. Such improvements may be for medical libraries, for schools without libraries, for construction and the purchase of equipment, as well as for other projects in schools already in existence.

Advanced nurse education

The Committee recommends $17,000,000 for advanced nurse training for fiscal year 1987. This amount is $500,000 more than the House allowance and $1,210,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

This program provides institutional support, through grants or contracts, to nursing schools to strengthen and expand graduate nurse training at the masters or doctoral level leading to the development of clinical nurse specialists, teachers, administrators, and supervisors.

Last year the Committee directed the Division of Nursing to accept applications submitted by schools of nursing which addressed the area of mental health care. In the Department's fiscal year 1986 budget submission, HRSA indicated that it would ignore the Committee's directive and continue to refer all mental health applications to the National Institute of Mental Health. The Committee has no objection to the joint funding of such projects; however, given the severe shortage of psychiatric nurses, especially in State institutions and among ethnic minorities, HRSA is again directed to fund quality mental health applications which it might receive.

Nurse practitioners and nurse midwives

The Committee has included $12,000,000 for the Nurse Practitioner Program for fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the House allowance and $516,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

This program provides grants to public or nonprofit hospitals and other entities to plan, develop, and operate programs to train nurse practitioners in primary health care, and to improve educational programs to assure competency of primary health care providers.

Nurse special projects

The Committee recommends $9,500,000 for nursing special projects for fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the House allowance and $408,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

This program provides grants and contracts to nursing schools and other institutions to develop innovative nursing methods, especially for treating high-risk groups such as the elderly, children, and pregnant women. The program also is designed to increase educational opportunities for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter the nursing profession, to upgrade the skills of licensed practical nurses, nursing assistants, and other paraprofessional nursing personnel, and to address other areas in primary care nursing activities.

Nurse demonstration projects

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for nurse demonstration projects for fiscal year 1987. This is $708,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation and the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

The Committee recognizes that special nurse demonstration project initiatives are intended to forge closer relationships between nursing education and clinical practice through demonstrations of: clinical nurse education programs; methods to improve access in noninstitutional settings; and methods to encourage nursing graduates to practice in health manpower shortage areas. The Committee believes that results from this program will improve the public's access to health care, especially for the elderly.

Professional nurse traineeships

The Committee has included $12,000,000 for the Professional Nurse Traineeships Program for fiscal year 1987. This is $500,000 more than the House allowance and $995,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

The nurse traineeships program provides individual support to professional nurses receiving advanced educational preparation for administrative or supervisory positions or to serve in other professional nurse specialties.

The Committee is keenly aware of the shortage of adequately prepared leadership personnel in nursing. In fiscal year 1984, there were an estimated 90,500 registered nurses prepared at the advanced level. It is projected that by the year 2000 at least 500,000 registered nurses should have postbaccalaureate training to keep abreast of changing technologies occurring in the health care delivery system.

Nurse faculty fellowships

The Committee recommends $1,100,000 for nurse faculty fellowships for fiscal year 1987. This amount is $550,000 more than the House allowance and $574,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

The Committee is aware of the Institute of Medicine study reporting that State boards of nursing were increasingly requiring that the deans and faculty of nursing schools hold graduate degrees. However, low numbers of nursing faculty with advanced degrees, particularly doctorates, suggest a scarcity of nurse faculty with adequate academic credentials to meet those requirements. To address this trend, the nurse faculty fellowships support advanced training of faculty who already hold a baccalaureate degree and are currently teaching in schools of nursing.

Nurse anesthetists

The Committee has recommended $800,000 for the Nurse Anesthetists Program for fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the House allowance and $34,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1987.

This program funds grants to public or private nonprofit institutions to cover the costs of traineeships for the training of licensed, registered nurses to be nurse anesthetists. Approximately one-half of all anesthesia care in the United States is provided by nurse anesthetists, and over two-thirds of the current supply of nurse anesthetists deliver cost-effective services in small hospital settings in medically underserved areas.

Nursing research

Nursing research activities, including the Center for Nursing Research, the Nursing Research Fellowships Program, and the Nursing Research Grants Program were transferred to the National Institutes of Health [NIH] in 1986. Funds for these entities for fiscal year 1987 are included in the NIH appropriation.

Health planning

The Committee recommends no funding for health planning programs. This is $26,879,000 less than the adjusted appropriation for these programs for fiscal year 1986.

The Committee regrettably takes this action due to the lack of an authorization for this program. Sufficient funding was provided in the continuing resolution for fiscal year 1986 to support the program through to September 30, 1986, in order to allow time for the authorizing committees to act. Should the enactment of an authorization occur, the Committee will, at that time, give every consideration to providing appropriate funding for this program.

Organ transplants

The Committee recommends an appropriation for fiscal year 1987 of $8,000,000 for activities auithorized under the National Organ Transplant Act (Public Law 98-507). The amount provided is an increase of $5,129,000 over the 1986 adjusted appropriation and is $1,200,000 more than the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

The amount provided will fund grants for the planning, establishment, initial operation, and expansion of organ procurement organizations [OPO's] designed to increase the availability of donor organs by improving the overall organ procurement system in this country; the establishment of a national network, through Federal contract, to assist in the matching of organ donors and organ recipients; the development of a scientific registry of organ recipients to allow for an evaluation of the scientific and clinical status of organ transplantation; and the conduct of programs to educate the public and health professionals about organ donations in order to increase the number of actual organ donations and the proportion of the population willing to donate, as well as the encouragement and involvement of families and health professionals in discussions about organ donations.

The amount provided includes a minimum of $1,200,000 to support the first full year of the organ procurement and transplantation network [OPTN] mandated by section 372 of the Public Health Service Act. This is $800,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The Committee is deeply distressed that the contract for the OPTN has not yet been awarded and that the Department has taken the position that the $400,000 provided for fiscal year 1986 was for a full-year, one-time award. This interpretation is incorrect. The $400,000 was specifically provided as partial-year funding for the startup of the OPTN in fiscal year 1986. The $1,200,000 included in this year's bill is for operating the OPTN in fiscal year 1987.

Payments to a contractor for the OPTN shall be in addition to any payments currently being made through the Medicare Program for matching donor organs with recipients. The Committee expects the Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] to continue paying the cost of matching kidney donors with recipients.

The amount provided includes a minimum of $3,700,000 for the Organ Procurement Organization Grants Program. This is less than one-third of the amount originally authorized for this program. The reduction is the result of failure by the Department to implement this critical program sooner. The purpose of the grant program was to provide the Department with an effective tool to better manage the 110 organ procurement agencies [OPA's] supported by Medicare's End Stage Renal Disease Program. The authorizing statute intended that the Department use the grant program to encourage OPA's to adopt minimum operating standards and to strengthen and consolidate OPA's in order to improve the supply of transplantable human organs. The Committee believes it is appropriate for the Office of Organ Transplantation to consider certifying OPA's that meet minimum standards such as those set forth in section 371(b) of the Public Health Service Act.

The amount provided includes $1,400,000 for the direct operating expenses of the Office of Organ Transplantation [OOT] within HRSA. This amount will support 15 full-time equivalents. It also includes funds to establish and operate a joint public/private program to educate the public about organ and tissue donations. The Committee intends OOT to serve as the umbrella organization for this initiative and to provide matching funds to encourage private contributions.

The amount provided also includes at least $1,250,000, but no more than $1,500,000, for the establishment of the scientific registries required by section 373 of the Public Health Service Act. The Committee is extremely concerned by the Secretary's failure to respond to the Committee's request for a timetable for the implementation of section 373. By July 1, 1987, the Committee expects to see in operation scientific registries containing nationwide data on heart and liver transplant recipients, as well as a consolidated kidney dialysis and transplantation registry.

The Committee is aware of extensive discussions among the Department and interested parties on the establishment of a consolidated kidney dialysis and transplantation registry. The purpose of such a registry will be to compile data on the epidemiology, genesis, and complications of end stage renal disease in the United States. The registry will provide summary data and track changes in treatment modalities, provide a national sample for selected studies, and compare the different treatment modalities. The Committee urges the Department to establish a steering and planning committee to advise the Department on the development, implementation, and utilization of the registry. The kidney registry should be managed by a coordinating center under contract with the Department. The Committee expects OOT, the National Institutes of Health, HCFA, scientific societies, and major specialty organizations to work together to establish the registry.

The Committee directs the Secretary to report to Congress within a 4-month period on the amount of Federal funds used by organ procurement agencies for the following purposes: (*a*) Tissue typing and preservation; (*b*) public relations; (*c*) salaries; (*d*) personnel benefits; (*e*) travel, meetings, and seminars; (*f*) office administrative expenses (rent, telephone, etc.); and (*g*) marketing expenses (gifts, recognition dinners, payments for referrals, et cetera).

Resource development grants

The Committee has included $15,000,000 for project grants, under section 1610(b) of the Public Health Service Act, to private nonprofit entities which are currently receiving grant support under section 329 or section 330 of the act.

The Committee is deeply concerned about the deteriorating physical state of many of these health care facilities and believes that immediate action must be taken to improve these structures in order to ensure the safe and efficient continued operation of these health care programs.

These funds should be made available on a priority basis for the construction, modernization or repair of outpatient medical facilities, including equipment. First priority should be given to requests for the modernization, repair or replacement of facilities which are current or imminent safety hazards under existing fire, building, or life-safety codes or regulations, or which are in current or imminent noncompliance with existing licensure, certification or accreditation standards. Second priority should be given to requests for the modernization, repair, or replacement of facilities which are inadequate to allow the efficient delivery of services, as required under section 329 or section 330 of the act, to current or projected users. Because this appropriation is intended to assist health centers which are experiencing serious problems, applications for project grants are to be processed on an expedited basis so that essential services can be restored or preserved. The Committee directs the Secretary to promptly notify eligible applicants of the availability of such project grant support and to provide technical and other nonfinancial assistance, in compliance with section 1626 of the act.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

The Committee concurs with the House and has included $1,900,000 to fund a new program of AIDS education and training centers. These centers will serve as the training focal point on AIDS for approximately 2 million health care personnel in the United States and will operate in collaboration with selected hospitals, local health departments, and health professions schools. While no funds have been formally requested for this purpose in the administration's budget, the amount included is compatible with the request for additional funding for AIDS-related activities recently prepared by the Public Health Service. The Committee expects this work to be closely coordinated with the education and training program of the Centers for Disease Control.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee recommends $750,000 for maintenance and repairs to facilities at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center. This is the same amount as the House allowance and the administration request for 1987. This allowance will provide for routine recurring repairs and improvements that will ensure the continued safe and efficient operation of the center located in Carville, LA.

Program management and direct operations

The Committee has included $95,000,000 for the HRSA program management and direct operations activities for fiscal year 1987. This is an increase of $34,779,000 over the administration request and is an increase of $293,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted level. This amount will support 1,640 FTE's. The Committee has not transferred funds for the Office of Health Maintenance Organizations to the Health Care Financing Administration.

The Committee recognizes that the HEAL Program has grown rapidly since its inception in 1979. By the end of fiscal year 1986, over $1,000,000,000 in HEAL loans will have been made to approximately 100,000 health professions students. Given the size and growing complexity of the HEAL Program administration, the Committee expects that the Bureau of Health Professions will be provided additional funds from the HRSA direct operations budget to hire full-time experts in data management, financial analysis, market analysis, and debt collection. These personnel will assure continuous in-house review of the program and help provide the expertise necessary for efficient management of the HEAL Program, including expeditious promulgation of regulations implementing statutory changes and production of quantitative reports concerning delinquency/default management.

All HRSA management and direct operations activities have been combined to support high priority programs in the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, the Bureau of Health Professions, the Bureau of Resources Development excluding health planning, the Office of Engineering Services, and the Office of the Administrator.

Health education assistance loans [HEAL]

The Committee recommends a $275,000,000 loan guarantee ceiling for HEAL loans to health professions students in fiscal year 1987. This is $175,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the 1986 adjusted level. The Committee recommendation is $15,000,000 less than the House allowance. In addition, any unused portion of the fiscal year 1986 ceiling may be used for HEAL loan commitments and disbursements in fiscal year 1987. The Committee also directs that loan guarantee funds under the HEAL Program in fiscal year 1987 be available without regard to any apportionments or other administrative limitations not specifically authorized by statute.

This program provides a major source of non-Federal funds to thousands of health professions students pursuing health careers at relatively low costs to the Federal Government. Direct appropriations are only necessary if the student loan insurance funds (whose moneys are derived from insurance premiums charged to HEAL borrowers) are insufficient to make payments on defaulted loans. Since inception of this program in 1978, no direct appropriation of funds has been necessary.

The Committee expects the Department of Health and Human Services to expedite review of comments received in response to the Health Education Assistance Loan Program's notice of proposed rulemaking of May 21, 1986, so that a final rule will be in effect not later than September 1, 1986.

In addition, the Committee expects that the Department will issue regulations implementing the negative amortization option for HEAL borrowers not later than December 30, 1986.

The Committee also expects the Department to annually collect, analyze, and make publicly available detailed information concerning HEAL delinquency and default, including:

One, the number and amounts of loans for which preclaims assistance have been requested, as well as the reason given for each delinquency.

Two, the number and amounts of loans in default. The report should indicate the specific reasons given for the default and what steps have been undertaken to collect the loan, including the use of collection agencies, credit bureaus, and litigation. Data should differentiate between gross default (loans paid by HHS) and net default (loans not in any repayment). An evaluation should discuss possible ways to improve the default rate, based on these data.

Three, the status of the student loan insurance fund [SLIF], including new premiums collected and disbursements made, should be evaluated.

In addition, borrower-specific information on delinquency (when preclaims assistance has been requested) and defaults should be made available annually to the borrower's school.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

1986 presequestration	$25,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	25,000,000
1987 appropriation request	20,000,000
House allowance	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for the medical facilities guarantee and loan fund. This is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, and $5,000,000 less than the 1986 level. An additional $6,000,000 will be provided from prior-year unobligated funds and repayments of principal and interest on loans to meet total interest subsidy requirements of approximately $26,000,000. These funds are used to comply with the obligation of the Federal Government to pay interest subsidies on federally guaranteed loans throughout the life of the loans. These loans were used for hospital modernization, construction, and conversion.

Centers for Disease Control

1986 presequestration	$461,390,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	441,100,000
1987 appropriation request	[1] 425,255,000
House allowance	518,254,000
Committee recommendation	541,862,000

[1] Includes administration's comparable request for acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS].

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $541,862,000 for the Centers for Disease Control [CDC], an increase of $116,607,000 over the administration's request, and $100,762,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. This is $23,608,000 more than the House allowance.

The Centers for Disease Control is the focal point within the Public Health Service [PHS] for prevention application. By setting national objectives, conducting investigations, studies, surveillance, and training, and developing health promotion strategies, CDC seeks to improve the health and quality of life of the people of the United States.

To accomplish this objective, CDC: identifies and defines preventable health problems and maintains active surveillance of diseases through epidemiologic and laboratory investigations and data collection, analysis, and distribution; serves as the PHS lead agency in developing and implementing operational research aimed at developing and testing effective disease prevention, control, and health promotion programs; responds to public health emergencies; operates a national program to address environmentally related health problems; administers a national program to develop recommended occupational safety and health standards and to conduct research, and technical assistance to assure safe and healthful working conditions for employees; develops and implements a program to sustain a strong national public health work force; and conducts a national program for improving the performance of clinical laboratories.

CDC is responsible for controlling the introduction and spread of infectious diseases, and provides consultation and assistance to other nations and international agencies to assist in improving their disease prevention and control, environmental health, and health promotion activities. CDC administers the preventive health and health services block grant and specific preventive health categorical grant programs while providing program expertise and assistance in responding to Federal, State, local, and private organizations on matters related to disease prevention and control activities.

Preventive health and health services block grant

For the preventive health and health services block grant, the Committee recommends $92,500,000, which includes $500,000 to fund technical assistance and support activities. This amount is $2,975,000 more than the request and the House level, and $4,951,000 above the adjusted 1986 funding level. These grants give the States flexibility to meet State priorities for preventive health activities to reduce preventable morbidity and mortality, and in general to improve the quality of life of the people within their specific State.

Prevention centers

The Committee has included $1,500,000, the same as the House allowance, to continue support of the centers for health promotion and disease prevention funded in 1986. This amount is $1,500,000 above the administration's request and approximately the same level as was available in 1986. The Committee continues to receive testimony attesting to the potential cost effectiveness of this program.

Sexually transmitted diseases [STD]

The Committee recommends $57,453,000 for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases, an increase of $2,000,000 over the budget request and $3,588,000 more than the adjusted 1986 level. The House would provide $66,454,000 for these efforts. The allowance includes $47,510,000 for STD grants and $9,943,000 for program operations to continue the battle against STD.

Federal involvement in this important area has contributed to a decrease in the primary and secondary syphilis morbidity rates by 9.4 percent. The Committee notes that this was the third consecutive year of decreases. The Committee also notes that 7.4 million American women were cultured for gonorrhea, that 4.1 percent of these (301,500) were positive and that 95 percent (286,400) were located and treated. These and other disease intervention outreach activities resulted in preventing an estimated 171,000 new gonorrhea and 5,500 syphilis infections. The Committee understands that various components of chlamydia prevention and control programs, including reporting laws, laboratory testing and clinical services, were initiated in 43 separate areas. The CDC has also continued its leadership role in STD control by developing and distributing policies, standards, and guidelines for STD control programs including revised treatment guidelines for STD, STD education guidelines, *chlamydia trachomatis* guidelines, and STD personnel management guidelines.

Immunization

The Committee recommends $88,746,000 for childhood immunization, which is $32,734,000 more than the request, $18,734,000 over the House allowance, and $31,856,000 above the 1986 postsequestration level. Of the total, $76,400,000 is for grants, $4,000,000 is to continue building the vaccine stockpile, and $8,346,000 for program operations.

For more than two decades, CDC has provided project grant support to assist State and local health agencies in planning, developing, and conducting immunization programs to eliminate or reduce childhood diseases. CDC also provides technical assistance and consultation in management practices and program operations, develops national goals for vaccine-preventable disease control, and reviews and evaluates State and local programs. CDC, in addition, monitors the safety and efficacy of new vaccines and maintains a vaccine stockpile.

This program is among the most successful and cost effective of the Government's disease prevention efforts. For example, the elimination of smallpox from the world saves the American people the amount spent by the United States to eliminate smallpox every 3 months. The Committee notes that in 1985 reported cases of measles, mumps, tetanus, and polio were at all time low levels and there were only two reported cases of diphtheria.

In rejecting the administration's proposed elimination of new vaccine stockpile funding, the Committee recognizes the importance of the vaccine stockpile and recommends $4,000,000 to continue to build the 6-months reserve in case of disruption in the manufacture of vaccines.

The $76,400,000 recommended for grants will provide for the purchase of the same percentage of vaccine and State operations as the 1985 level, which was greater than the fiscal year 1986 level, due in part to the sequestration of funds.

Included in the grants is $7,900,000 with the Committee's directive to CDC to implement the recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee and the American Academy of Pediatrics for universal use of haemophilus influenza type B [HIB] vaccine. This invasive disease caused by HIB is the leading cause of bacterial meningitis in the United States and results in a wide variety of other serious infections. Approximately 20,000 cases of invasive HIB disease occur annually in the United States affecting 1 in every 200 children during the first 5 years of life. The Committee is concerned that despite the availability of this vaccine, significant morbidity and mortality continue to occur where prevention is possible.

Infectious disease

For the infectious diseases activity, the bill includes $125,365,000, an increase of $43,598,000 over the comparable budget request and $28,073,000 over the 1986 appropriated amount. This amount exceeds the House level by $2,000,000.

CDC's efforts in infectious disease prevention are to develop new or improved prevention and control methods and techniques and to accelerate the general application of accepted prevention technology. These activities complement epidemic services and provide a major aspect of the public health base which is vital to CDC's emergency response. Specifically, the major objectives are to: improve prevention and control technology through research designed to develop or refine technical methods and techniques related to diagnosis and prevention of disease; develop and apply epidemiologic and laboratory technology to prevent and control acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS], and to reduce its morbidity and mortality; reduce, by 1990, the annual reported incidence of nosocomial infections in acute-care, long-term care, and residential-care hospitals by 20 percent of what otherwise would persist in the absence of hospital infection control programs; ensure, by 1990, that 95 percent of licensed patient care facilities are implementing the recommended practices for controlling nosocomial infections; reduce, by 1990, the annual estimated incidence of hepatitis B to 20 per 100,000 population; reduce, by 1990, the annual reported incidence of bacterial meningitis to 2 per 100,000 population; reduce, by 1990, the annual estimated incidence of pneumococcal pneumonia to 115 per 100,000 population and the incidence of pneumococcal bacteremia to 7 per 100,000 population; and reduce, by 1990, the annual reported incidence of tuberculosis to 8 per 100,000 population.

The Committee rejects the Department's proposal for a single appropriation for AIDS within the Public Health Service, and recommends an appropriation of $89,007,000 and 26 FTE's for acquired immune deficiency syndrome in order for CDC to: accelerate its health education/risk reduction activities to prevent the spread of AIDS; expand its epidemiologic studies; continue the AIDS 24-hour hotline; establish an AIDS clearinghouse; and provide health education/risk reduction in the hemophilia community. The administration requested $45,409,000 for CDC's AIDS efforts. The comparable 1986 level was $62,133,000.

Data derived from CDC's surveillance efforts and epidemiologic investigations have continued to provide guidance and direction crucial for developing a national consensus on AIDS. Of equal importance has been the application of these data in developing and instituting effective information/education/risk reduction programs that constitute our only current means for prevention of this deadly disease.

The Committee reiterates its full support of the collaborative efforts of the Centers for Disease Control and the Division of Maternal and Child Health Services in working with the hemophilia treatment centers with respect to the HTLV-III/AIDS emergency. The Committee expects this collaboration to continue on an expanded level in fiscal year 1987 within the increases provided for AIDS. The Committee further expects that special focus will be given to methods to reduce the risks and fears of heterosexual and perinatal transmission, which remain serious concerns to the public.

Tuberculosis grants

The Committee continues to be distressed by the fact that after 5 successive years in which the Congress has demonstrated the priority it places on tuberculosis control by adding funds, the Department continues to request no funds in the budget for the Tuberculosis Control Grant Program. Included among the over 21,000 cases of tuberculosis reported in 1985 were a great measure of drug resistant outbreaks, as well as an alarming rate of the incidence in younger people. It should be noted as well, the high incidence of tuberculosis in these persons with the HTLV-III/LAV virus and AIDS. The HTLV-III/LAV infection has emerged as an important risk factor for the development of tuberculosis.

Recent data indicate that the average 6 percent per year decline in tuberculosis cases reported in the past several years has ended. It is expected that 1986 data will indicate even a small increase in tuberculosis cases. During the first half of 1986 there were 117 more cases reported than in the first half of 1985.

The Committee again recommends $5,000,000 for this program in 1987, the same as the previous year's enacted appropriation and $2,000,000 less than the House allowance. The Committee believes that such funding is justified by the persistence of the tuberculosis problem.

Chronic and environmental disease prevention

The Committee recommends $34,475,000 for chronic and environmental disease prevention, an increase of $10,050,000 over the budget request and $5,410,000 over the adjusted 1986 appropriation. This amount exceeds the House recommendation by $4,050,000.

Premature death, illness, and injuries caused by exposure to environmental hazards, or by personal behavior are among the most difficult problems facing Federal, State, and local health officials. Since prevention is based on: avoiding or reducing exposures to hazards; early detection of disease to avoid complications; and changing risk factors which can help to prevent occurrence and progression of disease, CDC uses its expertise and existing capacities to address: (a) preventable environmental diseases associated with man-made hazards such as pesticides, herbicides, toxic chemicals, injuries, and radiation; environmental or related factors which cause cancers, birth defects, and chromosome or other genetic damage; and natural hazards such as radiation, climatic, geologic, and weather phenomena such as heat waves, cold waves, volcanoes, or hurricanes; (b) preventable child and adult chronic diseases associated with health-related behavior such as smoking, physical inactivity, lack of exercise, poor nutrition, sexual lifestyles, and overweight; or associated with lack of access and use of preventive health services (for example, prenatal care, pap smear testing, colon cancer screening, mammography, and hypertensive screening); and (c) preventable child or adult injuries and death associated with trauma outside the work place.

The Committee recognizes that many recent advances in the control of death and disability from chronic conditions such as heart disease, cancer, high blood pressure, and diabetes can be recognized only by changes in lifestyle and health behaviors of individuals. Increasing efforts in medical research have developed a knowledge base for the prevention, early detection, and control of preventable diseases. In order to achieve ambitious national goals to reduce deaths, disability, and the cost of chronic diseases it is necessary to speed the advances of preventive health science into practice by the public as well as by professionals. One important way to accomplish the goals of improved health is to strengthen the ability of the Public Health Service in partnership with State health departments to promote health through health education, health risk reduction, and the statewide management of prevention and chronic disease control services. While new research into health behaviors of the population and the management of chronic disease is being performed by a variety of agencies, CDC has a unique and long history of productive relations with the responsible State agencies.

The Committee believes that the past activities of CDC in health education, risk reduction, and diabetes control provide a good foundation to begin a focused effort to translate important findings from enhanced chronic disease surveillance and epidemiology, and from assessment of currently available and developing preventive health technologies into practical community programs. CDC should develop increased capacity with the particular purpose of assisting States and local health agencies to develop a cadre of medical personnel with a strong interest and expertise in chronic diseases to help assure the success of these programs. The Committee provides $3,000,000 to initiate a chronic disease prevention program to carry out these activities.

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for diabetes control projects, the same as the 1986 appropriation, which was again not requested by the Department. The Committee has received a great deal of testimony that finds this program highly effective in assisting States to develop important risk-reducing and treatment programs for potential and actual diabetics.

The Committee recognizes that diabetic retinopathy, while not yet curable, can be controlled and blindness prevented, as a result of early detection, diagnosis, and treatment. Since both doctors of optometry and medical doctors are licensed to detect, diagnose, and manage this disease, the Committee expects CDC to encourage the States participating in this program to include the participation of all qualified medical professionals. This would be especially beneficial in rural, medically underserved areas.

For the remainder of the programs in this activity, the Committee provides approximately the same level as the 1986 appropriation, adjusted for inflation.

Occupational safety and health

The Committee recommends $68,796,000 for occupational safety and health, $8,760,000 over the budget request, and $4,245,000 over the 1986 adjusted appropriation. This amount is $1,140,000 below the House level.

The objective of this activity is to prevent work-related hazards for 104 million U.S. workers. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS] about 1 out of every 10 workers in private industry suffers an occupational injury annually; about 4 out of 100 workers are disabled from these injuries; and approximately 7 workers in 100,000 are killed on the job each year. The program conducts research, recommends criteria for standards and responds to requests of workers, employers, and Government agencies for health hazard evaluations in an effort to prevent premature mortality, reduce unnecessary morbidity, and improve the quality of the Nation's work places.

Research is directed toward: identifying occupational safety and health problems to detect and define epidemiologally significant changes in the status of occupational safety and health through a work force surveillance and health hazard evaluation program; and evaluating occupational safety and health problems and hazards in order to understand their causes and to develop methods of prevention. Research is focused on the 10 leading work-related diseases and injuries, and controlling work-related injury and illness through discovering, assessing, and improving applicable engineering controls, protective equipment, work practices, and hazard-detection devices. Scientific findings and appropriate recommendations are disseminated to all organizations and individuals with the need to know how to assist in acting to reduce the incidence of such problems.

The Committee urges NIOSH, within available resources, to provide $250,000 for the Division of Respiratory Disease Studies to conduct additional laboratory research on occupational respiratory diseases. This funding will provide for two professional staff, technical support, and equipment to conduct additional research into emphysema, industrial asthma, and chronic bronchitis.

The Committee has included $8,760,000 for training to provide for the continued operation of the educational resource centers. The budget proposed to eliminate funding for training of occupational safety and health personnel. In the Committee's opinion, this training is unlikely to be carried out in the absence of Federal funding. The House provided $9,900,000 for training.

Epidemic services

The Committee recommends $53,131,000, the same as the budget request and House allowance, but $4,057,000 over the 1986 adjusted appropriation for epidemic services activities.

The early recognition of adverse health conditions and the prompt application of prevention and control measures are fundamental to CDC's contribution to protecting the health of the American people. Bringing epidemic situations to rapid and successful conclusions prevents costly morbidity and mortality. The cost effectiveness of these activities has been well documented just in terms of curative costs averted. The activities of surveillance and epidemiology support this CDC-wide response capability.

The objectives of the epidemic services activity are to: (1) provide for the prevention and control of epidemics; (2) maintain surveillance systems, analyze data, and respond to public health problems when indicated; (3) develop public health epidemiologists; and (4) carry out the quarantine program as required by regulations. CDC must also maintain competence in many diseases that seldom occur, such as plague and Lassa fever, and provide laboratory capabilities to support disease investigations.

The epidemic services efforts provide essential components of the Nation's approach to protecting its civilian population from not only epidemics, but also from deliberate or accidental misuse of chemicals and biological agents. In order to accomplish its goals, CDC maintains surveillance systems, epidemic investigators, and laboratory capabilities for identifying specimens and data, potential problems, investigating, identifying, collecting, analyzing, and recommending appropriate actions to protect the health and lives of the American people.

In addition, and as part of the Centers' efforts to implement the 1990 national prevention objectives under this activity, CDC conducts a program of scientific inquiry and research to solve practical public health problems and supports selected programs to assist States, health organizations, and others in the health field to achieve the prevention goals in two priority areas: pregnancy and infant health, and reproductive health.

Included in this recommendation is $1,750,000 to fund components of the Public Health Service infant mortality initiative. The recent interest in the U.S. infant mortality problem has centered around concerns that the rate of infant mortality decline has slowed, concerns about racial disparities in infant mortality rates, and about the lack of progress in reducing the incidence of low birth weight. Significant economic costs to society are associated with low birth weight infants, in addition to the emotional trauma to families. Approximately 6 percent of all live births account for neonatal intensive care costing $1,700,000,000 annually. The average cost per admission for an infant weighing less than 1,500 grams is approximately $15,000. This is but a fraction of the total economic costs resulting from this condition when the permanent developmental and physical impairments are considered.

Low birth weight among infants is a major factor associated with neonatal and infant mortality. Moreover, low birth weight is associated with maternal health behaviors during pregnancy, such as use of cigarettes, alcohol misuse, and poor nutritional practices. For instance, over 900,000 children are born each year to women who smoke, a practice that doubles the risk of low birth weight and increases the risk of stillbirth or neonatal death by up to 100 percent. Cessation of health risk behaviors can have a positive effect on birth outcome. To help States address this health issue, a comprehensive mechanism will be provided to attempt to: identify those populations at highest risk; enable States to target their intervention efforts; and provide resources for evaluating progress toward the 1990 objectives related to low birth weight.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee recommends $11,800,000 for buildings and facilities, an increase of $9,990,000 over the administration request and $7,990,000 over the House allowance. This is an increase of $8,166,000 over the adjusted 1986 appropriation.

The Committee is aware that much of CDC's important mission is conducted within substandard facilities which often present potential health and safety hazards to those working within that environment. For example, the deteriorated conditions of the Centers for Disease Control facility in Chamblee, GA, make it highly vulnerable to further destruction in the event of tornados, common to that region, or fire. These particular facilities were never meant to be permanent; rather they were constructed as temporary buildings during World War II.

Therefore, the Committee is including in its recommendation $7,000,000 for planning and constructing 60,000 gross square feet of office space and $2,800,000 to plan for 40,000 square feet of laboratory space to replace the World War II temporary buildings now occupied by CDC in Chamblee, GA. The remaining $2,000,000 is for repair and improvement projects to upgrade the deteriorated facilities and equipment at CDC's primary site at Clifton Road and other of CDC's facilities.

The Committee deplores the condition of many of CDC's facilities and strongly believes that a Federal agency with such an essential national mission and international reputation deserves to be housed in appropriate quarters with state-of-the-art equipment in the safest possible working environment.

Program management

For program management, the Committee recommends $3,096,0 the same as the budget request and House allowance, but a slight crease over the revised 1986 appropriation. This activity provides the overall management and direction of the programs and activitie the Centers for Disease Control.

Full-time equivalents

The Committee has again included bill language which requires CDC be provided at least 4,290 FTE's, consistent with the progr funded in this appropriation, to provide essential staff required CDC to continue its important role in protecting the health of the p ple of this country.

National Institutes of Health

1986 presequestration	$5,507,598
1986 adjusted appropriation	5,270,852
1987 appropriation request	5,079,147
House allowance	6,152,775
Committee recommendation	6,080,875

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,080,875,000 the National Institutes of Health [NIH]. This is $1,001,728,000 m than the administration request, $810,023,000 more than the fiscal 1986 adjusted appropriation of $5,270,852,000, and $71,900,000 less t the House allowance.

NIH is the major biomedical research arm of the Federal Gov ment. NIH seeks to improve the health of the American people, indeed, people throughout the world, by increasing the understan of processes underlying human health, disability, and disease. agency supports biomedical and behavioral research in facilities in country and abroad, conducts research in its own laboratories, trains promising young researchers for future work in the field.

Over the past several years the Committee has consistently provi increases in NIH funding in order to maintain a level of support research projects that would keep pace with the rapid growth in new search opportunities as reflected by the increase in the number of vestigator-initiated research grant applications approved by the peer view process. This year, again, the Committee has provided for an crease in NIH funding which will support more than 6,100 new competing research grants. The Committee has not included bill guage directing the NIH to fund 6,100 grants but fully expects that NIH will support in excess of that number with the funding provide

In addition to the research grant program, the Committee recogn the importance of other NIH programs and the need to provide funding essential to maintaining a balanced research effort. This the Committee has also increased the funding for NIH programs w support and, in many cases, advance the research efforts and goal NIH.

NIH research centers have received funding increases so that the centers can be supported closer to their recommended funding levels.

Research training has received an increase of $10,000,000 to support a total of 10,500 trainees. Additional funds have also been made available to increase the number of midcareer training grants.

Recognizing that clinical trials are the means by which years of scientific research and data can be tested for use as new medical treatments and procedures, the Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to fund only nine new clinical trials in fiscal year 1987. Instead, the Committee has provided a level of funding which will support 40 new clinical trials including support for two trials on the pertussis vaccine.

The NIH intramural research program has received an additional $121,351,000, which is about $21,000,000 above current services, to provide for growth and expansion of existing research efforts as well as the flexibility to pursue new opportunities. The Committee has also provided $23,000,000 for renovation and modernization of animal facilities in both intramural and extramural research programs.

AIDS

The Committee has provided $200,943,000 for the NIH research program on acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS]. This is $66,271,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted level. The increase reflects the Committee's continued concern over the devastating effects of this disease and the realization that enough funds must be provided to allow our research scientists to pursue all reasonable leads.

The Committee has distributed the AIDS research funds as follows:

National Cancer Institute	$61,674,000
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	17,091,000
National Institute of Dental Research	2,733,000
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Diseases and Stroke	2,163,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	98,850,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	2,186,000
National Eye Institute	104,000
Division of Research Resources	6,142,000
Office of the Director	10,000,000

The Committee understands that these funds will be distributed across the research mechanisms, including investigator-initiated grants. The Committee expects the director of each institute to use these funds with maximum flexibility so that new and promising opportunities can be pursued with an absolute minimum of delay. The appropriation will support basic and clinical research, drug screening clinical trials, vaccine development, and outreach activities to health care providers.

Apportionment

In fiscal year 1986 the Committee directed the NIH to disregard OMB substantive directives on the use of apportioned funds. The Committee is still seriously concerned that the Office of Management and Budget's [OMB] method of apportioning appropriated funds to NIH has devolved into a form of micromanagement that seriously impedes the ability of NIH to do its work. The Committee, therefore, expects the OMB to refrain from apportioning funds to NIH by mechanism and number of awards. The OMB should apportion funds to NIH based on a quarterly allotment of appropriated funds without further specification. The Committee directs each NIH institute director to report to the Committee on the subject of OMB apportionment during the Committee's hearings on the fiscal year 1988 appropriations bill for the Department of Health and Human Services.

Full-time equivalents

The Committee notes that support for the research efforts conducted within the intramural program has received significant increases over the past several years. In fiscal year 1987 this program will be increased by $121,351,000 or about $20,000,000 over the current services effort. The research effort for AIDS has also produced a significant increase in the research efforts conducted on the NIH campus.

The Committee has also received comment that the Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center has been unable to utilize all of its beds due to lack of staff.

Yet, the Office of Management and Budget has required NIH to reduce its staff by over 1,000 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions since 1984. The Committee has continually expressed this concern through language contained in the report accompanying the appropriations bill; however, the administration has ignored this direction. The Committee, therefore, has included bill language directing that NIH be provided no fewer than 13,507 FTE's defined as the same categories of employment that counted against the FTE ceiling in fiscal year 1986. Additional FTE's are being provided to increase the staffing at the Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center in order to more effectively utilize its capacity; to more adequately staff the new National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases and the National Center for Nursing Research; to expand the intramural research efforts in such areas as AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, neurobiology and immunobiology; to strengthen the administration and management of the extramural program (grants and contracts); and to strengthen program oversight responsibilities in a variety of critical areas, such as for animal welfare.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1986 presequestration	$1,229,206,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	1,176,561,000
1987 appropriation request	1,158,089,000
House allowance	1,346,751,000
Committee recommendation	1,397,250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,397,250,000 for the National Cancer Institute [NCI]. This is $239,161,000 more than the administration request, $220,689,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $1,176,561,000, and $50,499,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee has reviewed recent accomplishments in all areas of cancer research. These accomplishments include new methods of treatment; earlier and more precise detection; and the actual prevention of cancer. The Committee understands that advances in basic biological research occurring in research supported by all of the research institutes at NIH have opened the door for the increased understanding upon which other breakthroughs can be built. The cancer cell is now seen as a confused renegade cell which is using normal genetic mechanisms in a chaotic and aberrant way. NCI reports that we are now beginning to understand these mechanisms to the extent that we can actually intercede to prevent and treat cancer more effectively.

The Committee recognizes that cancer centers have become the focal points for excellence in research and are unique resources to the practicing physician within the regions they serve. However, despite the Committee's past expressions of concern, existing centers have been funded at different percentages of approved levels depending on whether they are competing or noncompeting during a particular funding cycle. The Committee has increased NCI's cancer center appropriation in order to fund one additional cancer center and to fund all cancer centers at approximately their peer review approved levels so that a sense of stability and continuity can be reintroduced to the cancer center programs.. In addition, the Committee has provided the Secretary of Health and Human Services second phase construction funds for the cancer center under construction in West Virginia. The Committee expects NCI to continue its excellent assistance toward the development of this cancer center.

Basic research

Just a few years ago oncogenes were discovered. The Committee recognizes that this discovery was a major breakthrough since oncogenes were strongly associated with a cell becoming malignant. Now, however, researchers understand that cancer is a whole series of steps, each of which somehow involves these oncogenes. It has been found that these oncogenes produce protein products which apparently are capable of being switched on by carcinogenic agents called initiators and promoters, to which most people have been exposed. Initiators are agents which can begin the malignant process; however, cancer does not occur unless the cell is further prodded by a promoter in a later stage. These promoters include such agents as fat in the diet, hormones, and compounds found in cigarette smoke.

The Committee has been told that while just recently major investigators were involved in the discovery of more oncogenes, they now have a greater understanding of the products of these cancer genes and their function in the chain of events that leads to cancer. NCI is now placing a heightened emphasis on the later stages of carcinogenesis, the promotion phase, in a very real effort to find ways to block the development of cancer in this phase, perhaps through manipulation of oncogene products. The implications of this are tremendous, since it has been estimated that almost all people have, at one time or another, been exposed to initiators.

The Committee notes that because of its strong basic research background, the NCI has been in the forefront of the national effort against AIDS. NCI virus research is directly responsible for the discovery of HTLV–III, the causative agent for AIDS, and the subsequent development of the effective blood test to detect AIDS antibodies in blood.

Another major find described by NCI this year is the discovery of the so-called drug-resistant genes. Drug resistance has long baffled scientists and impeded successful treatment of cancer. It is the apparently intuitive ability of cancer cells to develop a sudden resistance to destruction by previously successful drugs. Now, however, the growing knowledge of the biochemical and genetic basis of drug resistance offers the possibility of predicting its occurrence and acting to block it or switch drugs before cells can become resistant.

Basic research remains the highest priority of the NCI. NCI supports this research through mechanisms other than research project grants, such as clinical cooperative groups, cancer centers, intramural research, and cancer prevention and control. NCI maintains that these mechanisms are essential components of the Institute's mission.

Treatment

The NCI reports that there has been some very encouraging successes in the area of cancer treatment within the past year. Particularly notable is the promising trial utilizing a biological response modifier in a process called adoptive immunotherapy under which lymphokine-activated killer cells are transfused back into the cancer patient along with Interleukin–2.

The Committee understands that many of the advances in cancer treatment are directly related to those already made in basic research. For instance, new efforts currently underway involve studying oncogene products in order to develop ways to inhibit their production or action. Other areas in which basic science is directly affecting treatment include: Efforts to interfere with the spread of cancer cells (metastasis); use of monoclonal antibodies to inhibit cancer growth factors, as well as to permit successful bone marrow transplantation; and prevention of drug resistance.

The NCI reports that gains continue to be made through chemotherapy, gains which have directly contributed to the steady increase in relative survival rates. This was underscored by the recent update of the surveillance, epidemiology, and end results [SEER] program, which showed that cancer patients are living longer. Five year relative survival rates have reached 50 percent for patients with serious cancers. Improved survival and mortality rates were seen in some of the most difficult adult cancers, including cancers of the breast, colon, rectum, and ovaries, as well as for lymphomas, which are the sixth most common cause of cancer, and testicular cancer, the most common cancer in young adult males. The use of adjuvant chemotherapy, the use of chemotherapy after initial treatment with surgery to prevent cancer recurrence by eliminating the undetectable spread of cancer cells, has recently shown particularly positive results in difficult-to-treat malignancies. Positive results using adjuvant chemotherapy were reported in 1985 for breast, rectal, and colon cancers, as well as adenocarcinoma of the lung. The NCI has said, in fact, that widespread use of this therapy could be expected to save as many as 22,000 lives per year in this country.

The Committee takes note that a recent review of SEER data has revealed a serious problem in patterns of care of cancer patients. It is suspected that many patients are not receiving optimally effective treatment since the strict regimens for chemotherapy established in rigorous clinical research are not being exactly followed in clinical practice. It was recently stated that as many as 9,000 patients may die each year because they are receiving doses of chemotherapy which, although they often produce very unpleasant side effects, are too low to result in long-term survival. It has been estimated that if every patient with cancer in the United States were to receive the best treatment available today, there would be a 10-percent improvement in 5-year survival rates.

NCI has informed the Committee that it has already taken steps aimed at alleviating this type of problem by speeding the transfer of new research knowledge to the community where most cancer patients are located. These programs include a network of cancer centers and cooperative groups of clinical researchers around the entire country carrying out NCI's unique clinical trials program, the community clinical oncology program [CCOP], which gives practicing community physicians and their patients the opportunity to participate in NCI-sponsored clinical research, and physicians' data query, a user-friendly computerized cancer information system, specifically for physicians, which allows them to have immediate access to the most up-to-date information on state-of-the-art treatment for all types of cancers. The Committee urges the NCI to continue to support these programs at a high-priority level.

The Committee is concerned about clinical treatment research funding. Because of budgetary cutbacks, some clinical trials cooperative groups and organ site research programs have had their funding cut sharply, and some groups have been terminated. Additionally, research training grants have been reduced by 10 percent, and clinical education grants have been cut by 50 percent. The excellent NCI intramural program of clinical research has been severely constrained. It is imperative that the clinical research programs be at least maintained, and that wherever possible, funding of such grants should be made at the peer-reviewed levels.

Prevention

Again, because of the strides made in basic biological knowledge, NCI is emphasizing intervention in the late stages of carcinogenesis. This is a major research goal of NCI's prevention and control program, which is utilizing the knowledge gained through basic research to find practical ways to halt the multistage progression to cancer by interfering in the late, or promotion, stage, perhaps by blocking the action of oncogenes. As mentioned previously, these oncogenes are apparently invol-

ved at each of the many steps toward cancer—from initiation to pr
tion—and more than 30 have been isolated and identified as bein
rectly implicated in transforming normal cells to cancerous ones.

This approach could obviously yield very rapid results in the pr
tion of cancer in a very large proportion of the population and cou
accomplished through removing a promoting agent from the en
ment or lifestyle, or by the use of antipromoting chemothera
agents (such as vitamin A derivatives or micronutrients) to block t
tion of oncogenes or of tumor growth factors. In fact, there is prec
for use of this approach which proves the speed with which
result in decline of cancer. For example, in the 1970's, halting the
spread use of estrogen, identified as a cancer promoter, to relie
symptoms of postmenopausal women resulted in a large, dramati
fast reduction in uterine cancer.

Some of the prevention activities described to the Committ
clude: Efforts to reduce or eliminate exposure to agents that initi
promote cancer; extensive research programs on diet and nutriti
investigate the possibility of preventing cancer through dietary mo
tion, especially reducing fat in the diet and increasing fiber con
tion; and exploration of chemoprevention by the use of agents
have been shown to have the ability to inhibit the progression t
cer.

The Committee notes that CCOP has made a significant contri
to the NCI by establishing a research framework throughout the
try and providing economical cancer research. The Committee b
that NCI has a responsibility to continue community cancer resea
an integral part of its program of continuing cancer control.

Pain research

The NCI is encouraged to mount a more aggressive program
area of pain research and control. The NCI, in cooperation wi
Neurology and Dental Institutes, should be prepared to descri
tiatives at the fiscal year 1988 hearings.

Nurses

The Committee urges the NCI to continue its systematic eff
ensure that professional nurses are actively involved in the progr
NCI. Specifically, the Committee urges that NCI continue to gi
ority to the nursing oncology individual research fellowship awa
gram, as well as ensuring that nurses are appointed to peer and
review committees. The Committee was pleased that a nurse w
ommended to the President's Advisory Commission, although th
vidual was not ultimately appointed.

Children

The Committee remains very supportive of NCI's efforts to
research toward children, both at the cooperative group level and
intramural programs. The Committee supports the efforts of pri
ganizations who wish to assist the intramural clinical program
NIH campus through the establishment of housing facilities for
with children in treatment at the clinical center.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

1986 presequestration	$847,370,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	810,905,000
1987 appropriation request	785,697,000
House allowance	921,410,000
Committee recommendation	921,502,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $921,502,000 for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute [NHLBI]. This is $135,805,000 more than the administration request, $110,597,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 adjusted appropriation of $810,905,000, and $92,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recognizes that NHLBI has tried to maintain a balance among its important funding mechanisms. Enough funds have been provided for an increase in the number of new and competing grants, centers, training programs, intramural research program, and clinical trials to achieve this balance. As noted earlier in this report, the Committee is concerned that the change in the traditional apportionment process has affected the flexibility previously available to NHLBI and all of the other Institutes.

The Institute's specialized centers of research [SCOR's] provide a concentration of resources, facilities and multidisciplinary expertise for the efficient conduct of basic and clinical research and for the rapid transfer of findings between basic and clinical settings. Sixty SCOR's exist in 10 major disease areas—arteriosclerosis, hypertension, ischemic (coronary) heart disease, pediatric pulmonary diseases, occupational and immunologic lung diseases, adult respiratory failure, pulmonary vascular diseases, chronic airway diseases, thrombosis, transfusion medicine and sickle cell disease. Centers have been very productive and represent an important research funding mechanism for the Institute.

Clinical trials, such as the hypertension detection and followup program, the beta-blocker heart attack trial and the coronary artery surgery study, the coronary primary prevention trial and the neonatal respiratory distress syndrome trial, have made major contributions in the definitive assessments of widely applicable therapies, and they have served as the keystones for two major health education programs—the highly successful national high blood pressure education program and the very promising new national cholesterol education program. The Committee has provided additional funds for 6 new clinical trials.

The Committee understands that initiatives, in addition to the clinical trials, ready for implementation include: Omega-3 fatty acids and reduction of the incidence of thrombosis and coronary heart disease; effects of dietary fat on lipoprotein structure and metabolism; hypertension in pregnancy; mechanism of obesity associated hypertension; laser applications in cardiovascular treatment; minimally invasive techniques to detect coronary artery lesions; narrowing and occlusion of natural and synthetic grafts; coronary heart disease and stroke in the elderly; health care seeking experience among blacks with coronary heart disease; congenital heart, lung, and blood malformations program; and development of hemostatic mechanisms in the newborn.

Research career programs have played a valuable role in launching the most promising and creative biomedical scientists into research careers. NHLBI has informed the Committee that new mechanisms, such as physician scientist and clinical investigator awards, are invaluable in strengthening clinical investigation, while the preventive cardiology and transfusion medicine academic awards are filling critical needs in simultaneously developing research careers and strengthening the academic curriculum on selected important topics.

The Committee recognizes that diseases within the purview of NHLBI account for more than one-half the deaths in this country and include three diseases primarily—coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease—that are among the five leading causes of death. The Institute is committed to the prevention of heart, lung, and blood diseases when possible, to their effective diagnosis and treatment when they occur, and to appropriate dissemination of new knowledge about them to health professionals and the public. To these ends the Institute draws upon the expertise in its intramural and extramural programs. Investigator-initiated research grants are the predominant utilizers of resources and the cornerstone of the scientific program. However, to meet specific research objectives, the Institute also utilizes SCOR's, comprehensive sickle cell disease centers, contracts primarily for clinical trials and epidemiology, and a variety of mechanisms to foster training and other aspects of manpower development, as well as for support of demonstration and education research, and dissemination of health-related information. The flexibility resulting from these different mechanisms permits pursuit of specific programmatic initiatives to meet needs identified by the Institute, its advisory committees and its advisory council.

The impact of the Institute's commitment to fundamental research is well exemplified in the award of the 1985 Nobel Prize in Medicine to Drs. Michael Brown and Joseph Goldstein for basic research supported initially by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and for the last 12 years by NHLBI.

The Committee is pleased that the findings of the coronary primary prevention trial reported last year are now ready for wide dissemination. These results may provide a key element for what has become a very important NHLBI education program—the national cholesterol education program—which is designed to help prevent coronary heart disease by reducing the elevated blood cholesterol levels that characterize so much of the population in this country.

NHLBI is actively involved in AIDS research, with responsibility for research on transmission of AIDS through blood transfusions or the use of blood products. The Institute has developed programs for better detection of AIDS and for the development of more sensitive and specific tests for exposure to or infection with the HTLV-III virus. NHLBI has informed the Committee of a study of transfusion recipients and donors of blood that was collected before HTLV-III antibody testing was available but that is now known to have involved blood with HTLV-III antibodies. Another aspect of that study evaluates immunologic impairment and HTLV–III infection in people who receive blood transfusions or blood products regularly because they have hemophilia, sickle cell disease or Cooley's anemia. Institute-supported research has demonstrated that the chimpanzee can serve as an animal model for HTLV–III infection, and the progression of HTLV–III infection from the asymptomatic state to overt AIDS is being studied in these animals.

NHLBI reports that centers have been an extremely effective vehicle for fundamental and applied research on clinical problems of the highest priority. The interaction of scientists of diverse backgrounds has provided and tested new ideas rapidly and from multiple perspectives. Among heart scientific activities are: Molecular biology and controlling factors in the genesis of arteriosclerosis; neuroendocrine, electrolyte and emotional influences on blood pressure; research on reducing scar formation and fatal rhythm disturbances during heart attack; and radioimmunology methods of identifying the site of heart attack. Lung programs include cystic fibrosis, neonatal respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory infections in young children, and respiratory problems associated with occupational diseases and those of immunologic origin. Blood programs include studies of clotting and the normal breakup of clots, the development of safer and more effective blood products, and biochemical and genetic studies of sickle cell disease.

The Committee has provided continuing support for the 24 SCOR's due for competitive renewal in fiscal year 1987. They are in the critical areas of atherosclerosis, pediatric pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, occupational and immunological lung disease, and pulmonary vascular diseases. Twenty-six SCOR's—in hypertension, ischemic (coronary) heart disease, adult respiratory failure, thrombosis, and transfusion medicine—and 10 comprehensive sickle cell centers are ongoing and should be funded at levels adequate to provide for continued vigorous activity.

The Committee recognizes that NHLBI clinical trials have made major contributions in the definitive assessment of widely applicable therapies and their findings have served as critical elements in health care strategies. One example of such a trial is the thrombolysis in myocardial infarction study [TIMI]. Each year in the United States, over one million persons develop acute myocardial infarction, most because of coronary thrombosis, and approximately 700,000 patients with recognized infarction survive long enough to be hospitalized. The Institute established TIMI in 1983 to assess the efficacy of a thrombolytic therapy administered intravenously in patients with acute myocardial infarction. In phase I of the study, the TIMI investigators concluded that recombinant tissue plasminogen activator [rt-PA] is a more effective thrombolytic agent than streptokinase and terminated phase I early. The Institute is now supporting phase II of the study, which will assess the extent to which rt-PA alone and in combination with percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty improves subsequent morbidity and mortality.

Although the national press has emphasized a total artificial heart, the NHLBI has emphasized research on the development of a mechanical circulatory support device that will be totally implantable, electrically powered and able to assist the ventricle with a 2-year reliability.

In December 1985, in response to the Committee, the NHLBI issued a request for applications for core support of laboratories with existing facilities for hypobaric and hyperbaric research in humans and vertebrate animals. Applications that compete successfully are expected to be awarded for up to 2 years, beginning in September 1986. These core facilities will be supplemented with regular research grants that have objectives appropriate to the Institute's commitment to hyperbaric and hypobaric research, a type of research that is important to undersea and aerospace activities.

Because the American diet continues to be a cause of concern in relation to national health, the Committee is pleased that a number of nutrition-related initiatives are contemplated, among them: A study of the effects of dietary factors on lipoprotein structure and metabolism; the relationship between obesity (which affects 25 million Americans) and hypertension; methodological issues for health education which must be understood if Americans are to be induced to modify their diets; and research on omega-3 fatty acids, which are now believed to have a role in prevention and treatment of a number of diseases, including coronary heart disease and thrombotic and pulmonary diseases, as well as cancer.

Information on the cost effectiveness of certain therapeutic procedures has been a component of several NHLBI programs. For example, the Committee was told that the coronary artery surgery study demonstrated that for certain patient groups medical management is as effective as bypass surgery. These findings can save $500,000,000 annually. Another program demonstrated that appropriate education and management of children and families can result in fewer asthma attacks, fewer hospitalizations and fewer visits to physicians. In another approach, techniques were developed for reducing red cell damage in blood used for transfusion of patients with Cooley's anemia. These blood cells last longer, so that one-third fewer transfusions are required. The cost savings per patient amount to $2,600 per year.

Cooley's anemia

The Committee has been told that the intramural clinical research programs concerned with Cooley's Anemia have been proposed for significant reductions. It is the Committee's judgment that this would be most unfortunate and further that this would potentially harm important ongoing research on fetal hemoglobin switching, iron chelation, and gene transfer therapy, which now shows considerable promise. Accordingly, the Committee urges that this particular intramural program be maintained at least at last year's level and further directs that a report on research related to Cooley's Anemia be addressed in the fiscal year 1988 budget presentation.

Nursing

The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the NHLBI to actively involve leaders of the nursing profession in its programs and specifically the appointment of a professional nurse to its national advisory committee. The Committee has also been impressed with the NHLBI's continuing emphasis on prevention and behavioral medicine activities and urges that these continue to receive a high priority during the next fiscal year.

Diseases of the lung

Diseases of the lung, many resulting from occupational exposure to airborne pollutants, are frequently characterized by immune system disorders. Chronic lung diseases, such as asthma, appear to involve repeated exposure to injurious stimulants of the immune defenses of the lungs. The Committee urges the Institute to expand work in this area.

Hematology research

The Committee is pleased to hear of the wide range of advances in hematology research this year. For example, a great deal has been learned about the adhesive qualities of blood platelets, cellular elements which are so important in controlling bleeding, and also that these adhesive qualities can lead to excessive blood coagulation, which results in strokes and heart attacks. This new knowledge should lead to therapies which will help control these devastating diseases.

The Committee, in its report last year, called for the development of blood transfusion research centers. If funds are available, this program should be considered for funding.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

1986 presequestration	$102,523,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	98,111,000
1987 appropriation request	96,482,000
House allowance	116,275,000
Committee recommendation	116,553,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $116,553,000 for the National Institute of Dental Research [NIDR]. This is $20,071,000 more than the administration request, $18,442,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $98,111,000, and $278,000 more than the House allowance.

NIDR was established in 1949 as the chief Federal agency conducting and supporting dental research and research training. Over the years the NIDR has extended the range of research it supports from a principal focus on dental caries and the periodontal diseases to studies of the growth, maintenance and repair of all oral soft and hard tissues, as well as derangements in these tissues that occur as a result of diseases and disorders. Major areas of study include: Craniofacial development and anomalies; oral soft tissue diseases, including oral cancer, herpes virus infections; and the oral manifestations of AIDS; acute and chronic pain; and bone and joint diseases. The Institute is increasingly emphasizing programs of science and technology transfer and behavioral studies to enhance oral health promotion and disease prevention.

The Committee recognizes that the field of dental science is making rapid advances in understanding the causes of oral diseases and in the development of prevention methodologies. Therefore, the Committee expects the Institute to utilize the most appropriate mix of funding mechanisms—research grants, centers, contracts, et cetera—required to maintain the current pace of research findings.

Training

Included within the Committee recommendation are increases in the NIDR training support and intramural research programs.

NIDR has also emphasized the importance of building up a pool of clinical research scholars, dentists who choose careers in research and can facilitate the movement of laboratory findings to the chairside. The NIDR developed the dentist scientist award expressly for this purpose. The Committee was pleased to learn that a good beginning has been made in enrolling candidates into this 5-year program (and into a similar program, the physician scientist award for dentists).

The Committee has recommended funding to continue this program and to provide for approximately 21 additional awards.

Herpes vaccine and therapy

NIDR has informed the Committee of progress on an experimental antiherpes vaccine. Mice vaccinated last year with a genetically engineered vaccine composed of vaccinia virus and a gene coding for a surface protein of herpes simplex virus type 1 continue to be protected when challenged with the virus, demonstrating, for the first time, the duration of effectiveness of a recombinant vaccine. Continued animal research is planned before proceeding to human trials.

An alternative antiherpes vaccine is also under development. An NIDR-supported investigator has extracted a small portion of the surface protein used in the Institute vaccine and plans to synthesize this molecule and use it as the immunizing agent. NIDR reports that this approach could circumvent problems related to the reintroduction of vaccinia virus—the virus used to immunize against smallpox.

The NIDR further reports that an antiherpes vaccine will protect individuals from initial infection with the herpes virus, but would not help those already infected. Research aimed at developing better treatments for herpes includes studies of agents that might block reactivation of the virus. In particular, the antiviral drug acyclovir will be tested in patients who suffer frequent oral herpes lesions to see if it can suppress recurrences.

AIDS research

The Committee has provided funds for expanding research on AIDS in light of evidence that the oral cavity is often an early site of opportunistic infections and other changes that may precede the frank clinical picture of AIDS. Without adequate defense mechanisms oral infections can be spread systemically, leading to serious respiratory and gastroinestinal disease. The Institute also seeks to determine whether the AIDS virus, which has been isolated from saliva, is actually secreted from the salivary glands or is a contaminant derived from other sources in the oral cavity. Research is exploring oral tissue and fluid changes in the natural history of AIDS, with the hope of developing predictive tests and early treatment in high-risk individuals. Institute research on immune defects observed in monocytes and lymphocytes is also growing. NIDR has informed the Committee that clinical studies in collaboration with other NIH components will test new treatments to restore immune capacity and eliminate the virus in AIDS patients as well as therapies to provide relief for AIDS-related symptoms such as chronic pain. The Committee is pleased to hear that no cases of AIDS transmission have been documented from casual contact. During dental treatment, saliva is frequently mixed with blood or other oral fluids so that there is a potential for transmission of AIDS as well as other infections. However, the Institute noted that even in locales with highest incidences of AIDS patients, no dentists, other than those who are members of identified risk groups, have been reported to have contracted AIDS.

Private sector initiatives

The NIDR has awarded a small business innovation research grant to a company which plans commercial production of a versatile glue that works under water. The company is the outgrowth of NIDR-supported research that has led to the identification of a key protein in the adhesive substance secreted by mussels that allows them to adhere to rocks and ship bottoms. The glue could be used as a bonding, filling, and sealing agent in dentistry, and has other important applications in medicine, surgery, and in the shipbuilding industry.

Bone and joint diseases

NIDR reports that cell culture techniques now permit long-term study of bone cells in normal individuals and in patients with osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, and other bone and joint diseases. Mineralized tissue researchers also have progressed in isolating and purifying osteogenin, a small protein believed to be an important factor in new bone growth following bone fracture or loss.

Caries research

While research to develop an anticaries vaccine continues, the NIDR has informed the Committee that the Institute sees no need for clinical trials at this time, since the prevalence of dental caries has been declining in the United States and the disease is not life-threatening. However, NIDR reports that the ongoing research is yielding much information about immune responses unique to the oral cavity.

According to the NIDR, the decline in dental caries in children is largely attributable to dental research and the adoption of proven caries-preventive techniques, most notably, the use of fluorides. The NIDR cited a number of studies conducted to investigate the relative effectiveness of a variety of caries-preventive procedures. For example, the adoption of community water fluoridation is estimated to reduce caries by between 50 and 65 percent. The use of dental sealants to protect the rough surfaces of children's teeth complements the use of fluoride, so that authorities believe that, together, the two preventive regimens can virtually eliminate tooth decay in children.

The Committee agrees that future caries research should be directed toward high-risk individuals and toward prevention and treatment of root caries and secondary caries (decay around existing restorations).

Fluoride safety

NIDR has clarified new Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] recommendations concerning the level of fluoride in drinking water. The EPA measures are aimed at setting upper limits to the amount of naturally occurring fluoride in U.S. water systems. Under EPA recommendations, no American will be exposed to more fluoride in the drinking water than exists at present. The Committee was pleased to learn that no one has ever demonstrated any health problem at the highest concentrations of fluoride naturally occurring in U.S. water supplies, even taking into consideration the increased use of fluoride in dentifrices, mouth rinses and other cleansing agents.

Periodontal diseases

Research to understand and ultimately eliminate periodontal diseases accounts for over one-fourth of NIDR's research budget. These efforts include research conducted at periodontal disease research centers, as well as studies by independent investigators.

NIDR reports that commercial interest in developing antimicrobial mouth rinses to prevent periodontal diseases has been mounting. The Institute affirmed that the use of antimicrobial agents was reasonable since the periodontal diseases are caused by bacterial plaque. According to NIDR, the new antimicrobial agents will be of value in reducing plaque above the gumline and hence in preventing and treating gingivitis. Since more advanced cases of periodontal disease are preceded by gingivitis, prevention of gingivitis may significantly reduce the incidence of advanced periodontal disease.

Pain research and tranfer of findings

NIDR scientists have demonstrated the effectiveness of anti-inflammatory analgesics and long-lasting anesthetics in the control of acute post-surgical pain, such as that following third molar extraction. The Institute has also cosponsored a consensus development conference on an integrated approach to the management of pain.

Adult and aging initiatves

The Committee was pleased to learn that NIDR is emphasizing research aimed at improving oral health and preventing disease in adults and older Americans. Later this year the NIDR plans to announce preliminary findings from its nationwide oral health survey of over 20,000 Americans seen at worksites and senior citizen centers. The data will document the prevalence and severity of the various forms of tooth decay, periodontal disease, and other oral conditions. NIDR has also completed a new research agenda on oral health in the elderly, a joint publication with the National Institute on Aging and the Veterans Administration.

Cost of dental care

NIDR has informed the Committee that the latest Department of Commerce figures show the Nation's dental expenditures for personal dental services were $19,800,000,000 in 1984. The preliminary figure for 1985 is $21,000,000,000. The growth in expenditures has slowed dramatically over the past 10 or 15 years primarily because of the effectiveness of community water fluoridation, better oral hygiene habits, and preventive services provided by practicing dental personnel. The Committee understands that these improvements have largely grown out of NIDR-supported research and science transfer activities, and have resulted in savings in the Nation's dental bill of almost $5,000,000,000 for last year alone.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

1986 presequestration	$452,181,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	433,519,000
1987 appropriation request	418,971,000
House allowance	515,455,000
Committee recommendation	502,628,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $502,628,000 for the National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases [NIDDK]. This is $83,657,000 more than the administration request, $69,109,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $433,519,000, and $12,827,000 less than the House allowance.

NIDDK conducts and supports research on some of the most debilitating, chronic conditions affecting the public health: Diabetes, endocrine, and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutritional disorders; and kidney, urologic, and blood diseases. The program and divisions of the Institute are related through strong interests in the genetic, metabolic, and immunologic processes underlying disease. In addition, research progress in one area often has widespread implications for developments in other areas.

The diseases within the mission of the Institute exact a tremendous toll in human suffering and economic costs. The Committee has received testimony that diabetes affects an estimated 11 million Americans leading to complications involving the kidneys, nerves, eyes, heart, and blood vessels. Digestive diseases rank second only to cardiovascular diseases as the leading cause of disability due to illness in the U.S. Kidney and urologic diseases affect more than 13 million Americans and account for over 80,000 deaths each year.

The Institute conducts and supports research to further understand the role of the immune system in developing type I diabetes and research to refine islet cell transplantation as a viable treatment for type I diabetes. Increased understanding of type II diabetes will result from the discovery of the genetic code for the insulin receptor. The Committee acknowledges that the publication of "Diabetes in America" by the national diabetes data group of NIDDK is a major achievement in understanding the impact of diabetes in the United States.

The Committee has provided funding for the continuation of the diabetes control and complications trial [DCCT]. Approximately 1,400 patients will be followed for 5 to 7 years in phase III of this trial. The DCCT is a major multicenter collaborative clinical trial to determine whether strict control of blood glucose levels can prevent or ameliorate vascular and other complications of diabetes.

Diabetes is also one of the major contributors to the difference in the health of minorities relative to the general population as recently reported in the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health. Dramatic progress has been made in the past decade in dealing with diabetes, and the Committee is encouraged by this progress. However, the Committee notes that the prevalence of diabetes is 33 percent higher in the black population than in the white population. Perinatal mortality rates among diabetic blacks is three times that of diabetic whites.

The Committee urges the NIDDK to expand a number of current efforts in order to reduce the disparity in the impact of diabetes on minority population. These efforts are recommended by the task force as measures to reduce the disparity. They include: (1) Expanding the availability of patient educational and informational programs and materials; (2) undertaking additional research on the prevalence of diabetes and its complications among minorities; and (3) undertaking additional research related to risk factors in diabetes and minority populations and other research set forth in the Secretary's task force report.

The Committee was pleased to learn that there has been significant progress made in the past year in research related to transplantation of insulin producing islet cells. A number of research programs have initiated clinical studies in this area including studies to determine the best site for transplantation. Refinements have also been made in the procedures for isolation and purification of the cells to be transplanted. The Committee recognizes the promise of this research, and urges the Institute to give it a high priority.

The diabetes research program, like most research programs, is successful because of the progress made through basic science, clinical research such as trials, training and career awards, center programs, and intramural research. The Committee has provided sufficient funds for the Institute to carry out and expand a balanced program involving all of these activities and others which the Institute in its scientific judgment believes are important. The Committee expects that these funds will enable the Institute to strengthen the kidney disease component of the DCCT regarding the prevention of progression of diabetic nephropathy through intensive insulin therapy and to initiate promising new clinical research related to the prevention of diabetic kidney disease.

The Committee has received extensive testimony concerning the devastation caused by cystic fibrosis [CF]. The Committee was especially pleased to learn that NIDDK-supported scientists identified a genetic marker for CF, a metabolic disease affecting 1 in 2,000 newborns. Though the CF gene itself has not yet been identified, scientists now know enough to concentrate their search for the defective gene on chromosome number 7. In addition, a technique studied by intramural scientists promises to identify children with CF earlier in life, allowing treatment to begin sooner than previously possible.

The Committee recognizes that endocrinology is currently an area of tremendous interest where scientific discoveries show great promise of providing new diagnostic technologies, therapies and cures for a host of human illness. The Committee was informed that in the past 5 years alone, over 50 hormones have been described that regulate cell growth, immune defense systems and nervous system function to name but a few. Unfortunatey, only a small number of these new hormones have been purified and studied in detail. The Committee feels that it is important that this work should be continued and expanded. The Institute is encouraged to work in cooperation with other NIH entities on endocrine research programs.

The Committee was informed of the PHS efforts in response to reports received from late February to early April 1985 that three recipients of human growth hormone [hGH] from the National Hormone and Pituitary Program [NHPP] died from Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, a fatal neurological disease. The NIH is conducting tests of hGH preparations distributed by the NHPP to determine infectivity, and is working with other agencies to conduct an epidemiology study to track the health status of recipients of NHPP-supplied hormone. These and other efforts are coordinated by the PHS Interagency Coordinating Committee on Human Growth Hormone and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, chaired by the NIDDK.

The Committee was pleased to learn that basic and clinical research on the normal functioning of the gastrointestinal tract and related diseases and disorders has resulted in improved care and treatment for people with digestive diseases. Development of a technique to dissolve gallstones will avoid the cost and risk of major surgery for some patients. In addition, intramural scientists have reported positive results in tests of two new drugs to treat peptic ulcers, which affect 4 million people. Research on brain-gut peptides may provide further insights into the relationships between stress factors, the nervous system, and digestive tract function. The liver transplantation data base and liver tissue distribution system being established by the Institute will greatly enhance and stimulate research in liver diseases.

The Committee has learned from a series of expert witnesses of research advances and programs being conducted through NIDDK. An impressive outline of research successes and opportunities has been presented by the National Digestive Disease Advisory Board. The Committee recommends a continuation of adequate support for the recently created digestive disease research centers program, the digestive disease education and information clearinghouse, and the Advisory Board.

Based on the testimony received from Departmental and outside witnesses, the Committee recommends that the Institute make a special effort to provide adequate funding for the digestive disease epidemiological data studies. Further, the Committee is concerned about reports of serious difficulties in the development of new research manpower for the field, and the reported decline in young researchers being trained. In recognition of this problem, the Committee has increased training funds for NIH in pre/post-doctoral training, as well as midcareer training.

The Committee is pleased that the Institute is collaborating with the Health Care Financing Administration to conduct a multicenter clinical trial to assess whether restricting the amounts of protein and phosphorous in the diet of patients with chronic renal disease can slow or halt the progression of the disease. The feasibility study is expected to be completed in fiscal year 1987, at which time a decision will be made regarding whether to proceed to the full-scale trial. The Institute is also supporting a feasibility study of diet therapy in children.

Progress was reported in reducing morbidity and mortality associated with kidney transplantation through the use of blood transfusions to improve the survival of the transplant, and monoclonal antibodies to reverse the process of kidney rejection.

The Committee is in receipt of the report evaluating the establishment of kidney and urologic disease research centers. The report considers the establishment of such centers, each focused on one aspect of end stage renal disease and benign prostatic hyperplasia, as desirable. The Committee urges the Institute to plan to establish the research centers supported in the report.

The Committee received testimony on a painful condition known as interstitial cystitis. The Committee understands that this condition is difficult to diagnose, and that no satisfactory treatment is available. The Committee encourages the NIDDK to increase the research effort for this debilitating disease.

NIDDK support for basic studies and disease-related research focused on anemias complements the broad-based support provided for hematology research by several institutes. Recent advances by NIDDK grantees include the successful treatment of aplastic anemia by suppressing the immune system and restoring normal bone marrow function. In another advance, researchers have altered a human gene which may pave the way to treatment of sickle cell anemia by replacing the defective gene for hemoglobin in the patient's own bone marrow cells. The program's activities were strongly supported by all public witnesses which appeared before the Committee to discuss this Institute's work, and the Committee believes that this excellent work should continue in this Institute.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL AND COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS AND STROKE

1986 presequestration	$431,594,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	413,024,000
1987 appropriation request	399,351,000
House allowance	491,085,000
Committee recommendation	487,218,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $487,218,000 for the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke [NINCDS]. This is $87,867,000 more than the administration request, $74,194,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $413,024,000, and $3,867,000 less than the House allowance.

NINCDS supports research on 650 disorders, affecting an estimated 43 million Americans and their families. Included among those afflicted are an estimated 24 million individuals with a hearing or speech impairment, 3 million people with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, and 2 million citizens with epilepsy.

Neurological and communicative disorders represent a major cause of death and disability in the United States and account for an estimated $114,000,000,000 annually in direct and indirect public health costs.

Neurological and communicative disorders undermine virtually all aspects of human life. Some affect motor function such as stroke, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and spinal cord injury. Others devastate cognitive function, such as Alzheimer's disease and severe head injury, which irreparably damage the capacity for learning and memory.

However, the Committee was informed that this is now changing. NINCDS is learning how to help and in some diseases to discard commonly used therapies which are of no value. Further, research is clarifying current medical and surgical practices. The Committee was especially interested to learn that this year in a major international clinical trial, scientists supported by NINCDS showed that a widely used neurosurgical procedure to direct blood past obstructed brain arteries is no more effective—and less safe—than available medical therapy for preventing stroke. NINCDS has found that this commonly done surgical procedure, the extracranial/intracranial [EC/IC] bypass operation, should be abandoned as a therapy for stroke. The potential savings are immense, as an EC/IC operation costs an average of $15,000, and several thousand are performed in the United States each year. The Committee directs the Institute to begin discussions with the Health Care Financing Administration concerning the results of this trial. A report on the results of these discussions is expected by July 1, 1987.

The Committee was pleased to learn that new epilepsy findings and treatments are also emerging. Current studies are investigating the structures and functions of the brain as they affect or are affected by epilepsy. Others are investigating the genetic aspects of epilepsy. Research on antiepileptic drug therapy continues and improved surgical techniques may help those epilepsy patients whose seizures have not been controlled by drugs. The Committee encourages the Institute to maintain these reseach efforts as a high priority. The Committee believes that midcareer training fellowships would serve to attract research scientists into epilepsy research.

Neuroscientists' efforts to understand and control AIDS have also increased in the past year. Scientists have discovered that AIDS is sequestered and replicates in cells in the brain, perhaps even when it is inactive in other parts of the body. Because the blood-brain barrier prevents most drugs from entering the brain, AIDS researchers now must not only find effective therapies for this deadly disease, but in cooperation with brain scientists must also devise a way to deliver these effective therapies to the site of infection, the brain. The Committee has provided funds for an intense research effort in this area and expects the Institute to support this research as its highest priority.

The Committee was told that NINCDS is now focusing upon an array of efforts intended to restore function to the damaged brain and spinal cord. In addition to ongoing efforts to prevent the initial damage in a host of conditions including stroke, Parkinson's disease, and hearing disorders, as well as in spinal cord and head injury, the NINCDS is learning how to reverse these injuries and their effects and to restore function to a damaged nervous system.

For example, in a recently completed pilot study of patients with exacerbating-remitting multiple sclerosis [MS], a frequent form of MS, the occurence of MS relapses was markedly reduced in the group using Copolymer I, an experimental drug, as compared to the control group. By the end of the trial, patients treated with Copolymer I were significantly less disabled than their counterparts in the control group. Each MS attack causes additional scarring and loss of function of the central nervous system. The patient recovers less completely from each exacerbation. If the number of attacks can be decreased, the loss of function associated with MS may be halted.

Head and spinal cord injury destroy the lives of thousands of young Americans each year. Currently, only supportive and rehabilitative care is available. As yet effective methods are not available to treat paralysis or the seriously damaged spinal cord. In the past few years things have begun to change. Scientists using modern plastics and the techniques of bioengineering are learning how to allow a damaged nerve cell to grow again and even to grow within neuron bridges to their appropriate targets. While this work is still in its infancy, it is very promising.

It is anticipated that these early results of basic science, as they are eventually applied to the damaged nervous system, will improve the quality of life of trauma patients as well as patients with Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, or ALS.

The Committee was especially pleased to learn that research in Alzheimer's disease is progressing in an encouraging fashion. Progress is being made in understanding the epidemiology of the disease, its possible cause, and the chemical changes which occur. For example, the largest case-control study of risk factors in Alzheimer's disease has been completed by a team of American and Italian scientists sponsored by the NINCDS. The team has found that individuals whose siblings have any form of dementia may be 11 times more likely to develop Alzheimer's disease as those whose siblings have no form of dementia. Head trauma and maternal age also may be factors which predispose an individual to the disease. Another study has revealed that in certain families with high rates of Alzheimer's disease, there is evidence of an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance. In addition, the prion, the putative infectious agent of the animal disease scrapie, has been found to have a fibrous composition that resembles certain pathological formations in the brains of Alzheimer's patients.

Studies of the chemical pathology that accompanies the neurofibrillary tangles and neuritic plaques characteristic of Alzheimer's disease reveal that two species of proteins, MAP II and tau, present in normal neurons, are found in the tangles in Alzheimer's disease. The human gene for the tau protein, a component of the tangle, has very recently been identified and cloned. It has also been reported that the amount of corticotrophin releasing factor [CRF] in the Alzheimer brain is diminished, while receptors for CRF are increased. Thus, new insights into Alzheimer's disease continue to be derived from NINCDS supported research which open possiblities for intervention in a disease that represents a major public health problem for this country. The Committee has provided funds to support an increased research effort on Alzheimer's disease.

The Committee understands that the broad field of neurogenetics offers a wealth of scientific opportunities. In particular, the area of molecular genetics provides a valuable approach for understanding, treating, and eventually preventing neurogenetic disease. Researchers are now on the verge of applying gene therapy to inherited neurologic diseases. New techniques emerging from this research may result in gene replacement therapies and represent a quantum advance in revealing the basic mechanisms of inherited diseases which afflict over 12 million Americans.

The Committee understands that neurofibramatosis is a genetic disorder affecting approximately 1 in every 3,000 babies. Since neurofibromatosis is one of the most common heritary diseases, the Committee encourages NINCDS to support research in this area.

Identification of the genetic defect in Gaucher's disease, the most common lipid storage disorder, has led to advances in both diagnosis and treatment. This potentially fatal disease is caused by the absence of an enzyme that breaks down a fat normally found in the body. NINCDS intramural scientists have isolated the missing enzyme and, using recombinant DNA technology, are trying to produce amounts large enough for its successful replacement in affected children. Knowledge of the molecular structure of this missing enzyme also has allowed NINCDS scientists to develop two new diagnostic tests that show whether Gaucher's disease will strike the nervous system. The next goal in Gaucher's research is gene replacement, the insertion of a normal gene in place of the defective one in bone marrow and other tissues of affected patients.

Other NINCDS-funded scientists are closing in on the genetic error that causes Duchenne's muscular dystrophy [DMD], a progressive muscle-wasting disease affecting 1 in 4,000 males. Using chemical markers called DNA probes, researchers have located the section of DNA that carries the defective gene. Although scientists have not yet found the precise site of the gene, they are close enough to apply the knowledge they have gained for reasonably accurate detection of women who pass on the defective gene as well as for prenatal diagnosis of the disease. Once scientists have isolated the defective gene, they can then begin to work on approaches to repair and replace it.

The Committee, in the past, has requested the NINCDS to increase its research efforts for Batten's disease. The Committee requests that a report on Batten's disease, including the amount of research supported during fiscal year 1987 and progress being made, be submitted before the NINCDS presents its fiscal year 1988 budget request.

In October 1983, the Congress created the Senator Jacob Javits Awards in the Neurosciences. The Javits awards, administered by the NINCDS, are granted to scientists whose excellence and exceptional productivity make them stand out from others in a pool of competing applicants. Up to 7 years of stable research grant support are provided. As of April 1986, 170 research scientists have been chosen to receive Javits awards.

Two years ago the Committee provided funding for Senator Jacob Javits Centers of Excellence in Neuroscience, dedicated to finding the cause, prevention, and cure of neurological disease. The centers were to be designed so that multidisciplinary teams of the most capable scientists would address fundamental biological issues of nervous system structure and function. The intent of the Committee was that these centers of excellence would provide program projects that would allow broader degrees of research freedom and funding stability for scientists working in this area. The Committee understands that Javits centers have been established at Yale University in Connecticut, Rockefeller University in New York, the University of California in San Francisco, and Washington University in St. Louis.

Schizophrenia remains one of the most complex and puzzling of the major mental illnesses. It is estimated that 2 to 3 million Americans are affected by this disorder and that one-quarter of these will never recover from their initial episode and thus require life-long care. The Committee has received considerable testimony suggesting that schizophrenia has an essentially biomedical/biological basis and that promising research has been initiated which, for example, has found a bimodal distribution of dopamine receptor density in three brain areas of schizophrenics. The Committee urges NINCDS to develop research programs addressing the area of schizophrenia and further, to jointly fund projects with the NIMH, the Institute that has traditionally taken the lead on this disease. The Committee is hopeful that it will be possible to determine in the relatively near future the extent to which schizophrenia has an organic etiology.

There are 18 to 20 million deaf people in this country, with almost one-third of all Americans losing a significant amount of their hearing in their later years. Scientific advances—such as the cochlear implant—in the last two decades on hearing impairedness have been impressive. The Committee understands that new implants allow the wearer to identify the existence of sound and some of its coarse characteristics. Newer designs may permit the profoundly deaf patient to discriminate between a telephone ring and doorbell chime. Eventually, using computer processors, the deaf may be able to interpret the electrical impulses of the human voice as intelligible speech. The Committee believes developments such as these must continue in order to give people with hearing impairments a chance to live full, productive lives.

Therefore, the Committee directs the NINCDS to continue high levels of support for research into the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of hearing and balance disorders. Research support should be expanded in the area of hearing impairment, especially including the translation of research results into clinical practice.

Multiple sclerosis afflicts over 250,000 Americans and is newly diagnosed in nearly 200 people per week. This disabling and degenerative affliction of the nervous system attacks the brain and spinal cord system. The disease most often strikes people in the prime of their lives, just as young families are being raised and careers are rising.

Like many diseases of the nervous system, the certain causes of multiple sclerosis remain unknown but there is increasing evidence of a link to viral infection and/or immune disorders. The Committee encourages an expanded effort in this area of research in the Institute and throughout NIH wherever research is conducted on the immune system and infectious diseases.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1986 presequestration	$356,164,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	340,840,000
1987 appropriation request	330,551,000
House allowance	403,853,000
Committee recommendation	494,343,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $494,343,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases [NIAID]. This is $163,792,000 more than the administration request, $153,503,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $340,840,000, and $90,490,000 more than the House allowance.

NIAID conducts and supports research on disorders of the immune system such as asthma and other allergic, immunodeficiency, and autoimmune diseases as well as on a wide range of infectious diseases. Two areas of particular interest to the Institute's mission are AIDS and malaria vaccine development. As a result of special research efforts sponsored by the Institute, a considerable amount of new knowledge has been gained during the past year in these areas.

Basic biomedical research supported by NIAID has led to practical applications in the prevention and treatment of allergic, immunologic, and infectious diseases. The Committee has learned, for example, that the use of recombinant DNA technology has allowed the production of a number of purified biologic products that are involved in the regulation of the immune system. Substances such as the interferons and interleukins are being used in attempts to develop treatment for AIDS and other diseases caused by congenital or acquired immune defects.

The Committee is especially interested in the fact that recombinant DNA technology is providing new and improved vaccines for a number of diseases. It is possible now to produce large amounts of candidate vaccine for use in protecting against malaria. Hepatitis B vaccine, which had been produced by extraction of antigen from massive amounts of plasma from chronic carriers, can now be produced in large quantities and in a highly purified state through recombinant DNA techniques. While extraction procedures for developing an improved vaccine for whooping cough (pertussis) have been developed and candidate vaccines are being tested, advances in producing antigens through recombinant DNA technology provide assurance that eventually even better pertussis vaccines can be made available. Major advances have also been made in techniques for tissue typing—advances that will have important implications for organ transplantation.

The Committee has provided NIAID with $98,850,000 in funding for AIDS research. The Committee recognizes that the NIAID, along with the National Cancer Institute [NCI], has taken the lead in AIDS research. The Committee is encouraged by this intense effort and has included the summery that follows as part of this report and the findings, to date, regarding the nature and treatment of AIDS.

NIAID reports that considerable knowledge has been gained, particularly on the nature of HTLV-III/LAV, the virus responsible for the basic immune defect seen in this disease. The total genetic makeup of the virus has been delineated, and the genes that code for the major components of the virus have been cloned. As a result of this work, investigators will be able to analyze individual proteins of the virus to determine their role in the disease process and their potential as candidate vaccines. In addition, this technology will allow detailed comparison of AIDS virus strains from different geographic areas.

The various factors involved in the natural history of AIDS has been studied, including modes of transmission and possible cofactors, through a number of large-scale epidemiologic studies in the United States and in several foreign countries, particularly those in central Africa and the Caribbean. Several studies have clearly shown that the virus is spread by sexual contact, through blood and blood products, and through transmission from mother to child either in utero or during birth. Substantial information gathered to date from family studies and studies of health care workers has shown that AIDS is not transmitted through sexual contact.

In a collaborative effort with NCI, the NIAID has developed a comprehensive plan for the development and testing of drugs for the treatment of AIDS. This three pronged approach consists of: (1) The screening for, discovery of, and further development of antiviral agents that will kill or inhibit the growth of HTLV–III/LAV; (2) the development of agents or procedures for reconstitution or enhancement of the damaged immune system, such as interferons, interleukins, or bone marrow transplantation; and (3) the development and testing of drugs for the treatment of the opportunistic infections and tumors that follow damage to the immune system. In order to obtain drugs with treatment potential, the Institute has initiated a major program to screen large numbers of existing compounds for their activity against the AIDS virus.

In addition, a joint NIAID/NCI program will support several national drug discovery groups. These groups will include experts in the areas of molecular biology, immunology, pharmacology, and microbiology to design and synthesize drugs that are predicted to have antiviral potential. An AIDS Drug Selection Committee has been established to evaluate the data on drugs with potential for development and to steer and monitor these drugs through the various developmental phases. Preclinical toxicology and pharmacology testing will be done through existing NCI facilities, and drugs with promise will be moved into clinical evaluation. Clinical testing of candidate drugs will be performed in the NIAID contract-supported AIDS treatment evaluation units that will begin operation in the early summer of 1986. It is anticipated that 10 such units will be supported in various geographic locations around the country. The existence of these units will allow more rapid evaluation of candidate drugs and provide access to controlled clinical protocols to larger numbers of patients. Several drugs—such as suramin, ribavirin, HPA–23, Foscarnet, and azidothymidine—are currently under study at the NIH and in several outside facilities. These and other drugs will be further tested in the AIDS treatment evaluation units.

The Committee has provided additional AIDS funding to the NIAID placing an especially high priority on the development of a vaccine for prevention of HTLV–III/LAV infection. Several approaches are being taken using new technologies of molecular biology, including the production of pure viral antigens through recombinant DNA technology and the use of other virus vectors as carriers of HTLV–III/LAV genes. NIAID will be responsible for the clinical evaluation of candidate vaccines developed either by NCI or NIAID. Phase I clinical testing for safety and antigenicity will be undertaken in existing NIAID-supported vaccine evaluation units. These units currently evaluate other experimental vaccines and are prepared to begin clinical studies when candidate AIDS vaccines are considered ready for human testing. The Committee understands that active research efforts are also under way to develop animal models to facilitate drug and vaccine development. These include identification of primate models other than chimpanzees as well as other animal models that may be smaller and less expensive.

The NIAID has informed the Committee that it is proceeding with its program for the accelerated development of new vaccines, directing its efforts toward vaccines given high priority by Institute staff and by a study carried out for the NIAID through the Institute of Medicine

[IOM]. The IOM study identified the following vaccines as being of high priority for domestic use: Hepatitis B virus (HBV, recombinant DNA-derived), respiratory syncytial virus (RSV, live, attenuated), haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), influenza (live attenuated), and varicella (for immunocompromised children). Another five vaccines were given high priority to international use. These are: Streptoccoccus pneumoniae (protein polysaccharide conjugates for use in infants), rota virus (infantile diarrhea), malaria (sporozoite stage vaccine), salmonella typhi (typhoid), and shigella (bacillary dysentery). NIAID also have given high priority to two vaccines that were not on the IOM list: those for pertussis and AIDS.

Two candidate vaccines against the malaria parasite, plasmoidium falciparum, have been developed by NIAID-supported researchers. Both vaccines are forms of a protein found on the surface of the sporosoite stage of the parasite. Another protein from the merozoite stage of the parasite is also being characterized and studied as a possible immunizing material. Large quantities of the recombinant DNA produced sporozoite vaccines have been produced, and field trials to determine their efficacy will begin shortly.

The NIAID has informed the Committee that an H influenzae type b pure polysaccharide vaccine for the prevention of meningitis in children over 2 years of age has been licensed and a protein-polysaccharide conjugate vaccine for use in infants is in large scale efficacy trials in Alaska. A recombinant-derived hepatitis B vaccine and a varicella vaccine are expected to be licensed soon. Salmonella and shigella strains have been genetically engineered to be nonpathogenic and are being tested in volunteers as live attenuated oral vaccines.

Although the licensed whole cell pertussis vaccine is effective, the NIAID reports that it is sometimes responsible for side effects ranging from mild to very serious. An acellular vaccine developed in Japan has been tested for safety in populations of U.S. children and is currently being tested for efficacy in a large placebo controlled trial in Sweden. The trial is being supported primarily by the NIAID. The Committee has provided funds for an additional clinical trial using this vaccine. The Committee requests that it be informed when this trial begins. The Committee is pleased to learn that NIAID intramural research scientists are simultaneously approaching the development of a highly purified pertussis vaccine using recombinant DNA technology. The genes that code for cellular proteins that are thought to have protective potential have been cloned. A recombinant derived vaccine may be available for testing in the next few years. The Committee has given the NIAID an increase in its intramural research budget and directs that a portion of those funds be used to intensify the research efforts in this promising area.

The NIAID reports that important advances have been made in the area of antiviral therapy. For example, past studies by the NIAID have shown that the use of the antiviral drug, vidarabine, reduced the mortality in herpes simplex encephalitis from 70 percent to 44 percent. Recently, the use of the new antiviral drug, acyclovir, further reduced the mortality rate to 19 percent, with a striking 38 to 45 percent of the survivors returning to normal neurologic function. Trials of interferon for the treatment of juvenile laryngeal papilloma and for genital warts are in progress, and studies of the use of ribavirin for the treatment of respiratory syncytial virus infections in children have provided encouraging results.

The Committee is pleased to learn that the NIAID is maintaining a major research effort in the area of sexually transmitted diseases [STD's]. NIAID reports that several candidate vaccines for gonorrhea have been developed over the past two decades, which unfortunately have not proved successful. Two new proteins extracted from the whole gonococcal organism, however, show potential as vaccines, and active developmental research is under way.

Along with the gonococcus, chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for pelvic inflammatory disease—a very serious complication of STD's affecting women. The NIAID has informed the Committee that difficulty in diagnosing chlamydial infections in both men and women is a major problem, and new monoclonal antibody technologies have been developed that will greatly improve diagnosis. The Committee commends the NIAID for its plans to establish new STD units that will concentrate on chlamydial infections.

The Committee has received information that the NIAID is fully aware that chronic Epstein-Barr virus [CEBV] infection has recently been identified as a serious and perplexing condition, and there has been considerable public concern expressed about this disease. The Committee understands that a major problem in the recognition of this debilitating syndrome is caused by difficulties in diagnosis. The NIAID recently sponsored a workshop on CEBV and plans to hold others in the future. The Committee is pleased that additional meetings will be held and urges the Institute to continue and expand recent studies of victims of this disease and to increase grant support for extramural research. The Committee requests a report before the fiscal year 1988 budget submission clarifying the controversy amongst the scientific community and submitting a plan to resolve this controversy through continuing research and public education.

The Committee understands that disorders of the immune system represent a major focus of NIAID research efforts. It is well appreciated that the chronic nature of asthma and allergic diseases imposes a significant economic burden, results in substantial loss of time from school and work, and decreases the quality of life. However, the large numbers of deaths that occur from insect stings, adverse drug reactions, and anaphylactic shock often go unnoticed. The Committee believes that there is a need for an increased effort in research on other chronic diseases caused by disorders of the immune system and directs the NIAID to increase its focus in this area. It is important to understand the immunopathologic mechanisms of diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile disabetes, some forms of nephritis, thyroiditis, and vasculitis in order to develop methods to restore deficient cellular components and functional balance.

Over the past decade, hospitalization rates and mortality due to asthma have been steadily increasing, particularly for children. While researchers are learning more about the biologic mechanisms responsible for this and other allergic disorders, more knowledge is needed.

The Committee was pleased to learn that research supported by the NIAID has led to progress in the preservation of organs for transplantation and in procedures for counteracting the rejection phenomena in the transplantation of bone marrow, kidneys, and other organs. Researchers have prepared monoclonal antibodies to neutralize the effects of toxic metabolites that are produced by organs in storage and to destroy certain elements that are responsible for organ and tissue rejection. Scientists have also developed reagents that improve the ability to match organ donors and recipients.

The Committee urges the NIAID to continue to maintain a major commitment to research in tropical diseases and international health problems. The Institute is the major source of intramural and extramural funding for tropical medicine research at NIH. In addition to advances in malaria vaccine development and international AIDS research efforts, investigators have made advances in the use of difluoromethylornithine in the treatment of African sleeping sickness and in the use of molecular biology techniques for the improved diagnosis of various forms of filariasis.

The NIAID has developed an active and successful technology transfer/outreach program over the past few years that has provided information to health care professionals and support personnel on the latest research advances on infectious and immunologic diseases, with particular attention to AIDS. The Committee encourages the Institute to continue this program with emphasis on providing information on advances in AIDS research to nursing and health care technical personnel. Special efforts should be made to reach health care personnel dealing with minority victims of this disease.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

1986 presequestration	$514,528,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	492,393,000
1987 appropriation request	471,533,000
House allowance	576,562,000
Committee recommendation	565,271,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $565,271,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences [NIGMS]. This is $93,738,000 more than the administration request, $72,878,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $492,393,000, and $11,291,000 more than the House allowance.

NIGMS provides funding support for basic research studies designed to produce important new information regarding the workings of living organisms in both normal and diseased states. Although initially not focused on specific disease problems such as cancer or diabetes, these basic studies produce data, concepts, and tools which are critical to the ability of researchers supported by other NIH components to develop new and more effective methods for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of human illness.

Training

The Committee has paid special attention to the NIGMS training programs and has recommended an additional $5,000,000 in recognition of the high priority of these training programs. NIGMS has been the primary source of support for research training activities at the predoctoral level. This activity also includes MD/Ph.D. combined degree training programs and the Minority Access to Research Career Training Program.

The National Academy of Sciences gave the NIGMS's regular predoctoral training program high marks for training researchers who are more likely than members of comparison groups to enter research careers, publish extensively, receive grant support, and be cited by other scientists.

The Committee understands and continues to support the role played by the NIGMS in laying the foundation for disease-targeted research. This can clearly be seen in the work of the co-winners of the 1985 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine—Drs. Michael S. Brown and Joseph Goldstein of the University of Texas Health Center. The research conducted by both doctors first received financial support from NIGMS. Their studies led to the discovery of a receptor for a protein which transports cholesterol in the blood and they began to focus on the role of this protein in the occurrence of atherosclerosis (a major cause of heart attacks). The Committee understands that Brown and Goldstein's work was characterized by the Nobel Committee as being invaluable, in that it has "drastically widened our understanding of cholesterol metabolism and increased our possibilities to prevent and treat * * * atherosclerosis and heart attacks."

The Committee is encouraged to learn that approximately one-third of the NIGMS budget is allocated to its genetics program. NIGMS reports that that about 5 percent of the children born in the United States each year suffer from some form of genetic disorder, such as Down syndrome or cystic fibrosis, and that genetic diseases account for as much as 40 percent of all admissions to hospital pediatric wards. In addition, NIGMS reports that when one includes disorders that tend to appear after childhood—such as diabetes and schizophrenia—it is estimated that as much as 15 percent of the population has significant health problems stemming, at least in part, from genetic abnormalities. NIGMS estimates that 15 to 20 percent of all health care costs are associated in some way with genetic diseases. The Committee continues to be concerned that of the thousands of genetic diseases known to exist, very few are currently treatable, and none are curable. However, the Committee is encouraged that with the location of more and more defective genes being determined, and with human gene therapy (for at least a few diseases) coming closer and closer to reality, researchers appear to be on the threshold of relieving many Amercan families of devastating illnesses and enormous financial burdens.

The Institute's cellular and molecular basis of disease program comprises about 30 percent of the NIGMS budget. The Committee is pleased to learn that, working with the knowledge that, at the most fundamental level, all diseases are the result of a cell or a group of cells gone awry, grantees of this program are developing a better understanding of how things should work, and what happens when they don't. For example, NIGMS reports that calmodulin, a cellular protein that receives and relays messages delivered by calcium ions, is a subject of particularly intense study, since it is believed that a better knowledge of this protein's functions will have great importance for the study of numerous diseases, including hypertension, cancer, and some disorders of the central nervous system.

The NIGMS pharmacological sciences program supports a broad array of research studies aimed at providing an improved understanding of the biological, chemical, and molecular processes involved in the actions of both therapeutic drugs and anesthetics. NIGMS reports that one result of this program has been the blossoming of the subfield of pharmacogenetics—the study of how genetic differences can affect individual drug responses. According to NIGMS, it is now recognized that people from different races and different ethnic groups, even individual persons, metabolize (break down and eliminate) drugs at different speeds. Because of this, a given dosage of a given drug may have no effect whatever on one group of people (the fast metabolizers), while it is deadly to others (the slow metabolizers). The Committee recognizes the importance of work in this area and encourages the Institute to continue its support.

Research in the area of biorelated chemistry represents a major portion of PS program activities and, in the past 7 years, three grantees of this program have been awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. The Committee is pleased to learn that NIGMS-supported researchers have been making great strides in the development of new knowledge regarding the structure and action of important chemicals, including the enzymes which control the speed of chemical reactions. NIGMS reports that as a result, it is possible to make biological products of increasing purity, efficacy, and safety.

The Committee has also learned that researchers in the field of biophysics are now convinced that, as the structures of a wide range of biological entities such as proteins are more clearly understood, it will become increasingly possible to explain many biological functions in straight-forward structral/mechanical terms. This, in turn, researchers believe, should provide a new and more complete understanding of disease.

The physiological sciences portion of the biophysical and physiological sciences program provides support for research relating to the physiologic and immunologic alterations in the body that occur following severe burn injuries. Since approximately 10,000 to 12,000 Americans die each year from complications (infections, shock, and lung damage) related to such injuries, the Committee is pleased to learn that the BPS program is addressing this problem by attempting to increase the knowledge base available to the clinicians responsible for treating burn wounds, and its grantees are making significant progress in this regard. NIGMS reports that among the most promising developments over the past year has been the identification of a possible cause for some of the secondary lung damage that often accompanies burns, and the discovery of an enzyme that can significantly reduce this damage. The Committee was especially pleased to learn that continued progress has also been made on the development of various forms of artificial skin, to be used as temporary coverings for burn wounds in order to reduce the threat of infection and speed healing.

The Committee has provided increased support to the Pharmacology Research Associate Training Program. This program is the Institute's sole intramural research activity. Since its creation in 1965, the Committee notes that this program has successfully developed a cadre of first-rate leaders in the pharmacological sciences research field.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1986 presequestration	$321,581,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	307,743,000
1987 appropriation request	309,119,000
House allowance	368,509,000
Committee recommendation	362,866,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $362,866,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development [NICHD]. This is $53,747,000 more than the administration request, $55,123,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $307,743,000, and $5,643,000 less than the House allowance.

The research program of the NICHD is based on the belief that the prevention of disease and disability during early development is the key to improving the health and functioning level of the future adult population of the United States. Achievement of the Institute's goals will decrease the burden of disease and disablity in children and adults and will have a major effect on reducing health care costs for the Nation.

The Institute's research program has two major components: Research on the health problems of mothers, children, and families; and research on population issues, including contraceptive development and evaluation, infertility, behavioral and social factors influencing reproductive decisions, and basic reproductive biology.

In the area of maternal and child health, the Institute's primary focus is directed toward preventing infant mortality and childhood morbidity. The Committee continues to express its concern that each year, nearly 40,000 babies die before their first birthday and another 200,000 are born with or develop mental or physical defects. In addition, there are approximately 7 million people in the United States who are mentally retarded, and 20 to 25 million citizens live in families in which there is a retarded person. Learning disabilities affect another estimated 15 percent of the U.S. school-age population, and injuries now kill or disable more children, adolescents, and young adults than does any illness or disease. Furthermore, NICHD reports that obesity, which affects 25 to 45 percent of the adult population with profound implications for health, often has its antecedents in childhood.

The Committee has been impressed by the research efforts of NICHD in the area of mental retardation and the significant gains which have been made in behavioral and biological treatment approaches to mental retardation. The Committee strongly urges NICHD to give priority to this area. In particular, the Committee believes that because mental retardation involves many behavioral factors with numerous biological and psychosocial causes, collaborative research programs incorporating behavioral and biological components should be fostered.

The Committee understands that research has consistently linked the greatest incidence of mental retardation to psychosocial disadvantage. The Committee remains concerned about this finding and encourages NICHD to pursue research concerning the influence of environmental factors in mental retardation. Particular attention should be devoted to studies directly relevant to the prevention and treatment of mental retardation and related disorders.

NICHD has informed the Committee that in the population sciences, the research of the NICHD strives to aid the 1 out of every 7 American couples who is infertile and to help prevent the 3 million pregnancies in the United States each year, including the nearly 1 million among teenagers, which are unintended. In order to accomplish this, the NICHD supports a wide array of research in the reproductive sciences designed to understand normal reproduction and to develop safe, new contraceptives, to evaluate and improve the effectiveness and safety of currently used family planning methods, and to understand the behavioral motivations governing such behaviors as use or non-use of contraceptives.

A major step was taken toward the development of improved birth control pills for women and a successful hormonal contraceptive for men when NICHD-supported scientists isolated and characterized a protein that appears to block a hormonal step necessary for the development of sperm and egg cells. This protein called inhibin, blocks this step without upsetting the body's hormone balance. This hormone may also constitute a missing link in knowledge about the mechanism that precisely orchestrates secretion of reproductive hormones.

Over the past year, NICHD-supported researchers have reported major findings about three leading methods of family planning: Oral contraceptives, intrauterine devices [IUD's], and spermicides.

NICHD-supported research raised concern about the safety of some IUD's. Two studies each found that women who have used IUD's for birth control are more likely than other women to become infertile

This increased risk seems, however, to depend largely on the type of IUD used. NICHD reports that these findings are the first direct evidence of a long-suspected link between the IUD and infertility.

The Committee is pleased to learn that NICHD intramural scientists developed what appears to be a safer and more effective pertussis vaccine. According to NICHD the new vaccine is now being tested in adult volunteers, will soon be field tested in children in Sweden, and promises to have fewer side effects than the vaccine now available. The Committee understands that negative publicity about the current vaccine has resulted in its declining use and several areas are now experiencing epidemics of whooping cough and its complications. The Committee believes the availability of a safe, effective, new vaccine would thwart the resurgence of whooping cough as a threat to our children's health.

In other work, NICHD reports that these same intramural scientists have been successful in generating new vaccines against typhoid fever and hemophilus influenzae type B. The Committee is pleased to learn the new typhoid vaccine, which is now in field trials in India and Nepal appears to avoid the side effects and short-lived immunity of the currently available vaccine. The Committee is also pleased to learn that the new NICHD vaccine for hemophilus influenzae fully protects infant monkeys and appears very promising for use in humans.

The Committee recognizes that, before the development of synthetic growth hormone, human growth hormone was available only from the pituitary glands of cadavers. This supply was inadequate to treat the hundreds of thousands of children who are extremely short for their age. Now that synthetic growth hormone has been approved for marketing, the Committee is pleased that there will be a supply sufficient to meet the needs of these children.

The Committee believes that discovering the causes of birth defects should be a major NICHD priority. NICHD scientists report that understanding the process of normal development is the first step in understanding what goes wrong to produce an anomaly. Intramural scientists have identified the earliest genes to be expressed in the fertilized egg. By identifying genes and proteins active only in the embryo these scientists believe they will facilitate the search for unique molecular signals that control embryo development and that understanding these signals would be an important step forward in identifying the causes and discovering treatments or methods to prevent birth defects.

Sudden infant death syndrome

Each year, between 5,000 and 7,000 infants less than 1 year old die of sudden infant death syndrome [SIDS]. The Committee has provided funds to support an active research program to try to discover the causes of these sudden, unexpected deaths. In response to fears that were raised concerning a possible association between SIDS and DPT vaccinations, NICHD epidemiologists analyzed data from a large U.S. multicenter, case-control study and found no association between the two. In fact, NICHD reports that SIDS victims were less likely than the living controls to have received any DPT vaccination.

A mother's smoking during pregnancy has been known to decrease the birth weight of the newborn by about 7 ounces. A new NICHD-supported study has now produced evidence that smoking is also a factor in prematurity. In a study of more than 36,000 women, it was found that pregnant smokers were 20 percent more likely to deliver more than 3 weeks early. Even more critical is the finding that women who smoked one or more packs of cigarettes a day were 60 percent more likely to deliver 8 or more weeks early, compared to nonsmokers. It was found that the number of babies born 8 or more weeks early would decrease by 8 percent if all pregnant women were to quit smoking. Since a large portion of the Nation's infant mortality occurs among very preterm infants, the NICHD has informed the Committee that maternal smoking during pregnancy appears to be a significant factor in the Nation's relatively high infant mortality rate. The Committee, therefore, directs the Institute to work with the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in brigning this information to the practicing physician and expectant mother.

The Committee has learned that the incidence of ectopic pregnancy in the United States has more than doubled in the past decade. Ectopic pregnancy almost always results in the death of the fetus and is a life-threatening situation for the mother as well. The NICHD reports that probable cause for at least some of this increase is vaginal douching. In a recently reported study, it was found that women who used a commercial douche at least once a week were more than four times as likely as women who never douche to have an ectopic pregnancy. It was also found that vaginal douching may increase the risk of pelvic inflammatory disease which is known to predispose women to ectopic pregnancies and infertility.

The Committee has received information that ambulatory monitoring of women who have been determined to be at high risk for preterm birth may aid in reducing the number of low birth weight infants and resulting complications. The Committee urges NICHD to continue to support research in this area.

The Committee wishes to express its support for NICHD efforts to study ways to prevent childhood injuries, which remain the leading cause of death and disability for children over the age of 1. Studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of a variety of behavioral interventions to prevent injuries such as through the use of child car seats and seat belts. Studies have also demonstrated effective methods for teaching parents methods to prevent scalding from hot water. The Committee again urges NICHD to support research in this area. The Committee requests that NICHD present a 5-year agenda for research in this area with their fiscal year 1988 budget presentation.

The Committee believes that studies of the effects of a variety of environmental toxicants on the health and behavior of children is also an important priority area for NICHD. Past research has focused almost exclusively on the neurological and biological effects of toxicants such as lead. Additional attention needs to be directed to the many behavioral consequences of exposure to a wide variety of potential toxicants, including obstetric medications. The Committee believes studies are needed which examine the relationship between various toxicants and developmental delays, learning disabilities, and other psychological impairments.

The Committee wishes to commend NICHD for holding a recent conference on the health status of minority children. The Committee has long expressed its concern over the differences in health status among different segments of our Nation's children. The Committee urges NICHD to follow up this conference by supporting studies to explore the reasons for these differences. Particular attention should be given to studies examining the relationship between lifestyle and health, with an emphasis on preventive intervention strategies.

The Committee was pleased to learn that behavioral pediatrics is an emerging field of research at NICHD and encourages that research be continued to integrate the behavioral and biological sciences in studying children's health behavior.

The Committee strongly feels that the clinical and scientific expertise of professional nursing should be especially appropriate for the mission of the NICHD. Accordingly, the Committee again urges that the recommendations of the Director's NIH Task Force on Nursing be adopted and that, in particular, individual research fellowship awards be made to qualified nurses.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

1986 presequestration	$194,893,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	186,508,000
1987 appropriation request	179,201,000
House allowance	219,091,000
Committee recommendation	214,080,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $214,080,000 for the National Eye Institute [NEI]. This is $34,879,000 more than the administration request, $27,572,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $186,508,000, and $5,011,000 less than the House allowance.

Nearly 11 million citizens, or 1 in every 20, suffer from some serious visual impairment. Studies reveal that eye disease and visual disabilities cost our Nation about $16,000,000,000 annually and two Gallup polls have confirmed that Americans fear blindness second only to cancer. In an effort to reduce the burden of suffering imposed by eye disease and to give those who enjoy good vision the best chance of maintaining it, NEI supports and conducts basic and clinical research and research training on a broad spectrum of vision disorders.

Diseases affecting the retina are among the most serious eye disorders and can resut in profound visual loss. Diabetes is one of the most common causes of retinal disease and is a leading cause of new cases of blindness in people 20 to 74 years of age. Approximately 40 percent of our Nation's estimated 11 million diabetics are at least mildly affected by diabetes-induced eye problems. The Committee commends the NEI investigators on the extensive advances in the development of effective laser treatments for diabetic retinopathy and macular edema, two major retinal complications of this devastating disease. As a result, physicians now have the means to prevent almost half of the cases of visual loss that would otherwise occur among diabetics.

The Committee also notes that very valuable results emerged from NEI's early treatment diabetic retiopathy study. This nationwide clinical trial showed that laser treatment can halt, and even reverse, diabetic macular edema, a retinal condition which causes severe loss of vision. The NEI reports that the net savings to society from the successful application of this technique alone in the treatment of macular edema is estimated at $100,000,000 annually. The Committee expects the Institute to communicate this information to the professional community as soon as possible.

In addition, a major new clinical trial to evaluate the effectiveness of sorbinil drug treatment for diabetic retinopathy is underway as a collaborative effort between the NEI and Pfizer Drug Co. Sorbinil blocks the activity of the enzyme aldose reductase which has been shown to be involved in many complications of diabetes in animals. NEI has informed the Committee that investigators will test and evaluate sorbinil's effectiveness in slowing the development and progression of retinopathy. If sorbinil or similar drugs prove effective, the NEI believes it will be possible to prevent serious eye complications of diabetes even when the disease itself is not well controlled. The Committee looks forward to hearing the results of this very important clinical trial.

The Committee understands that once again, retinal disease in premature infants—called retinopathy of prematurity—is becoming a major health problem. The Institute has informed the Committee about its new clinical trial to evaluate cryotherapy as a method for halting the progression of this potentially blinding disease, which occurs in infants of very low birth weight. The Committee welcomes the initiation of this and other promising new clinical trials.

The Committee remains concerned that glaucoma is one of the leading causes of visual impairment and blindness in this country affecting middle-aged and older people. Because vision damage caused by glaucoma is irreversible, early detection is essential in the control of this disorder. The Committee is pleased that the Institute has initiated two multicenter clinical trials to improve glaucoma treatments. The Committee is also pleased to learn that researchers are attempting to develop methods for improving early detection of glaucoma and trying to find out why blacks are particularly susceptible to this disease.

Many of the most promising discoveries supported by the NEI are in the area of basic science. For example, recombinant DNA techniques are revolutionizing vision research. The Committee is pleased to note that NEI-supported researchers at Stanford University have achieved a remarkable breakthrough by identifying and characterizing each of the three human cone pigment genes, the genes responsible for color vision.

The Committee understands that this breakthrough has extraordinary implications, not only for understanding the genetic basis of color blindness, but for many basic aspects of the physiology of vision. The Committee also notes that NEI continues to support recombinant DNA research on retinoblastoma and retinitis pigmentosa. According to the NEI this research now appears to be within a few years of developing reliable tests to detect carriers of these diseases.

Biotechnology has played an important role in accelerating advances in other areas of NEI-supported reseach as well. The Committee has been informed that insights gained from basic neuroscience are expected to have great practical significance in the improved prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders as strabismus and amblyopia. Advancing monoclonal antibody technology also continues to be used in the exploration of the immune response of the eye and visual system. For example, the NEI reports that it should be possible to establish new diagnostic and therapeutic modalities by looking for natural specific mediators. Furthermore, the generation of specific antibodies has enabled investigators to localize and quantify many cellular components important to vision.

To continue to maximize the Nation's return on its investment in basic and clinical research and training on eye disease and visual disorders, the Committee continues to encourage the Institute to focus its efforts on implementing the initiatives of high program relevance outlined in the NEI's "Vision Research—A National Plan: 1983–1987."

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

1986 presequestration	$197,379,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	188,887,000
1987 appropriation request	187,995,000
House allowance	209,872,000
Committee recommendation	208,067,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $208,067,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [NIEHS]. This is $20,072,000 more than the administration request, $19,180,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $188,887,000, and $1,805,000 less than the House allowance.

NIEHS has responsibility for support and conduct of research and training to study the effects of environmental agents on human health. Including its management of the national toxicology program [NTP], the Institute maintains the largest toxicological research and testing effort in the world. Findings from Institute studies contribute to most of the advances in knowledge in the environmental health sciences and are the source of much of the information necessary to assess the health risks of chemical exposures.

Over the past 20 years, NIEHS has described the hazards associated with numerous substances, both naturally occurring as well as manmade, including dioxin, polychlorinated biphenyls [PCB's], and asbestos—all widely dispersed throughout our environment—before their harmful impact on human health was recognized. The Committee is concerned that the American public continues to be exposed to toxic chemicals in a number of ways. Animal feed, for example, has been contaminated with such things as the pesticide heptachlor, the fire retardant polybarominated biphenyls [PBB's] and the estrogenic growth stimulant diethylstilbestrol [DES]. NIEHS has studied the fundamental biological mechanisms of action and the toxic effects of these compounds extensively. The Institute's findings have been used by physicians and epidemiologists as a guide in treating people who were accidentally exposed. For example, the findings of impaired immunological capacity of residents of dioxin [TCDD]-contaminated Quail Run, MO, were predicted by studies of the effects on rodents of TCDD published by NIEHS in the mid-1970's. NIEHS has also reported findings that have provided the public with some degree of confidence that certain chemicals, drugs and vitamins, such as vitamin C, do not cause carcinogenic effects based on laboratory studies of rodents exposed to relatively high amounts of these compounds. In fact, the majority of substances evaluated in long-term, experimental studies by NIEHS through the NTP are found not to be hazardous.

The Committee understands that the science of toxicology has become more precise and more complex. According to the NIEHS, the current state of the art permits detection of some of the more subtle effects that might result from lower levels of chemical exposure.

In the course of this work, NIEHS has developed four major scientific divisions. In the intramural research program [IRP] scientists concentrate on understanding the basic mechanisms by which our environment affects the living process. NIEHS has found that the identical environmental factor, asbestos, or other particulate matter, can initiate two distinct changes in the ability of the biological system to function normally. Two different effects, lung scarring and tumor production, have been observed after exposure as brief as a few hours.

In conjunction with studies of underlying biological mechanisms, the NIEHS biometry and risk assessment program utilizes epidemiological studies and mathematical models to evaluate the health risks of various chemical exposures. The Committee has learned, for example, that placentas obtained from women in Taiwan who were accidentally exposed to rice oil contaminated with PCB's had dramatically elevated concentrations of a specific enzyme system, although analyses were conducted 4 years after the exposure had occurred. NIEHS has informed the Committee that study of individual variations in responsiveness to PCB's and related compounds present in the rice oil will aid in the development of a rational process for identifying groups at risk to such chemicals.

The toxicology research and testing program is a third major component of NIEHS. The Committee recognizes that this program forms the core of NTP and through its toxicological studies and methods development provides much of the scientific information used by other public health and regulatory agencies, as well as by industry, in evaluating chemical health effects. One of the most challenging scientific issues that NTP currently has under study is the toxicological testing of chemical mixtures. The Committee is pleased to learn that NTP is working to develop guiding principles that can be utilized in analyzing the health effects of exposure to combinations or series of chemicals when knowledge of individual components does not suffice.

The Committee recognizes that development of methods to evaluate chemical mixtures are of particular concern as NIEHS carries out its assigned Superfund responsibilities through the NTP. For the past several years NTP has been conducting toxicological studies of chemicals of significant public health concern because of their frequent occurrence in waste dumps. The information provided by NTP on these compounds contributes to the knowledge base necessary to determine appropriate public health and environmental action. The Committee is pleased to note that NTP works closely with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of the Public Health Service.

The Committee has provided funds to support a significant portion of the environmental health sciences research program in the United States supported through grants, to universities and research centers across the country. These grantees, together with the Institute's intramural staff, form a unique, multidisciplinary network of expertise that is readily available to provide the most current scientific information necessary for dealing with environmental emergencies and other public health problems. The Committee believes it is essential that this capability be maintained if the Nation is to respond rapidly and appropriately to crisis situations such as the methyl isocyanate disaster in Bophal, India, as well as to more chronic environmental health dilemmas such as air pollution and acid rain.

The Committee understands that farmers and other agricultural workers comprise a work force of over 12,000,000. These farmworkers, and often members of the farm family, are exposed to a wide variety of environmental hazards. The Committee has learned that agriculture is now recognized by the National Safety Council as the most hazardous occupation in terms of accident fatality rates. In addition, the Committee understands farmers are known to have high rates of chronic respiratory disease and certain types of cancer. The Committee has been told farmers are exposed to a vast array of toxic chemicals, irritant dusts, zoonotic infectious microorganisms, and physical agents, including noise and ultraviolet light. The ground water which the farm family drinks is often contaminated with nitrates and the toxic pesticides applied to cropland.

The Committee is concernd that despite recognition of these hazardous environmental exposures and the large population at risk, relatively little research has been done to address these issues. The Committee directs the NIEHS to increase their research support to address: (1) Identification and quantification of potentially toxic environmental agricultural exposures; (2) prospective evaluation of susceptible agriculture populations for adverse health effects; (3) studies to address mechanisms of adverse health effects arising from agriculture toxic exposures; and (4) the development of strategies to control exposures and prevent adverse health effects among America's farmers and their families.

The Committee has provided funding to continue to support a large epidemiological study investigating the health effects of air pollution in six American cities. This study is foremost among the ongoing NIEHS-supported research that has put the Institute in a unique position to study the health effects of the acid rain phenomena. A recent report prepared by NIEHS points out that acid rain is a complex event, not a single toxic substance or group of substances per se, that can result in increased human exposure to air pollutants and heavy metals. The report identified specific areas that would more fully round out the NIEHS effort related to this health problem. These areas encompass epidemiologic studies as well as laboratory research into the synergisms and antagonisms among toxic components of acid rain, and into the potential health effects of aluminum exposure. The Committee urges the NIEHS to pursue areas of research identified in the aforementioned study and report.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

1986 sequestration	$156,352,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	149,623,000
1987 appropriation request	145,829,000
House allowance	174,279,000
Committee recommendation	179,582,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $179,582,000 for the National Institute on Aging [NIA]. This is $33,753,000 more than the administration request, $29,959,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $149,623,000, and $5,303,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee understands that within the next 40 years, individuals over age 65 are expected to make up approximately 20 percent of our Nation's population. Furthermore, the population aged 85 and above has been growing at over three times the rate of the population aged 65 and above. This demographic shift has created a major scientific challenge focused on defining the nature of the aging processes and obtaining an understanding of the mechanisms of age-related diseases and disorders. The Committee believes these are the first steps which will allow analysis and possible revision of national health care policies, changes in how health care is provided, and improved methods for educating and training medical personnel in geriatrics and gerontology. Prevention or amelioration of diseases and disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease and incontinence—which may require long-term institutionalization, and thereby result in loss of independence and high medical costs—are of primary concern to the Committee.

The Committee recognizes the efforts undertaken by NIA, the U.S Census Bureau, and the National Center for Health Statistics in creating an interagency forum to coordinate a statistical policy on aging. The Committee shares the view that, without accurate and useful data, the

Congress will be unable to answer the vital policy questions and meet the needs of our rapidly growing elderly population. Therefore, the Committee directs that $500,000 be appropriated NIA to support the forum. The Committee further directs NIA to distribute from those appropriated funds $200,000 to each of two statistical centers on aging-related statistics to be created in the Census Bureau and the National Center for Health Statistics. Funds appropriated shall be utilized to promote the efficient and cost-effective collection, analysis, and dissemintation of data on the elderly and the sharing of information and technology among the interested Federal agencies.

The Committee is pleased that NIA has identified key research priorities which have significant potential for enhancing the health and effective functioning of older individuals. These include: The use of molecular genetics and longitudinal studies to further an understanding of aging; Alzheimer's disease and related dementias; and osteoporosis and falls as the major cause of hip fractures in older persons. The Committee has provided an increase in funding for both intramural and extramural research programs to enable the Institute to be more aggressive in pursuit of these goals. The Committee has also provided an increase in funding for research training. Increased training and career development for research and academic leadership is also a major necessity if we are to have the research leadership necessary to pursue research opportunities.

Alzheimer's disease

The Committee is concerned that Alzheimer's disease currently affects between 2 and 3 million people and is expected to double in the next 15 years. It creates devastating psychological, social, and financial burdens for its victims and their familial caregivers. The NIA has informed the Committee that at the present time, direct costs arising from Alzheimer's disease are estimated at $38,000,000,000 annually.

The Committee is pleased to learn that dramatic advances are being made on the pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment of Alzheimer's disease. According to the NIA, genetics, immunological changes, atypical infectious agents, and environmental factors may all play a role in the cause of Alzheimer's disease. One group of NIA-supported researchers has reported preliminary evidence that Alzheimer's disease may be a systemic metabolic disease, not simply a neurologic disorder. Several groups have also identified and are now characterizing the abnormal proteins in the brains of Alzheimer patients. The NIA has informed the Committee that this may eventually lead to the development of simpler and more specific diagnostic tests for this condition.

A total of 10 Alzheimer's disease research centers [ADRC's] have now been funded—five in fiscal year 1984 and an additional five in fiscal year 1986. The Committee has provided an additional $500,000 to more adequately support center activities. These centers are now beginning to produce important scientific knowledge. At one of the centers, use of nuclear magnetic resonance imaging has allowed detection of very early signs of small strokes or multi-infarct dementia and distinguished them from Alzheimer's disease. The NIA reports that this may enable physicians to initiate appropriate treatments, thus preventing further deterioration. Research at other centers is defining the genetic component of Alzheimer's disease. The NIA believes that in addition to the well-known declines in acetylcholine, new evidence of decreases in other brain hormones give some hope for possible treatments. The NIA is also obtaining more detailed understanding of the relationships between losses of specific brain functions during life and the areas of the brain found to be damaged in subsequent autopsy analysis.

Last year, the Committee provided additional funds for an Alzheimer's disease patient registry. This registry was built upon existing clinical data sources, from ADRC's and other settings, and was expanded to include information for epidemiological studies. It will serve as a resource for testing specific hypotheses concerning causes of Alzheimer's disease and for undertaking clinical trials of potentially valuable new treatments. The NIA has informed the Committee that promising opportunities exist to obtain more clues about the causes and course of Alzheimer's disease through comparative international, cross-cultural studies of populations where Alzheimer's disease appears to occur with much less frequency than in the United States.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the adequacy of the numbers of highly trained research scientists doing research in the fiel of Alzheimer's disease. The Committee has provided $210,000 to the NIA for the establishment of fellowship program to be designed to attract high-quality investigators in this field.

The NIA has informed the Committee that recombinant DNA technology is now being used to study genes related to the aging proces and to examine changes in gene structure and function with aging. Th NIA believes that in the future, knowledge resulting from this type o research will provide the basis for effective strategies to help maintai the health of older people and prevent the onset of age-related disease The Committee encourages the Institute to build up intramural and extramural research capabilities in this field as rapidly as possible.

The Committee understands that osteoporosis, a degenerative bon disease directly related to fractures and loss of mobility in older peopl affects more than 20 million individuals. Of the 200,000 hip fracture each year in the United States, 80 percent occur in persons, predominantly women, aged 75 and older. Hip fractures are estimated to co $7,000,000,000 annually. The NIA reports that the genetic and cellula basis for the pathogenesis of this disease remains to be fully elucidate but a number of factors that contribute to its development have bee identified, including inadequate calcium intake and absorption, inad quate Vitamin D intake (and possibly impaired Vitamin D metabolis in some older people), lack of exercise, and, in women, the decline postmenopausal estrogen levels. Although there is general agreeme that estrogen therapy will slow bone loss in postmenopausal wome there remain many unanswered questions about the exact mechanism action, the best method of administration, and the effects on women who are many years past their menopause. In response to the imperative of this problem, the NIA has informed the Committee that, in cooperation with the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, it is developing a new initiative entitled, "Programs of Excellence of Research on Osteoporosis" which could support several comprehensive research programs on the causes, prevention, and treatment of osteoporosis at academic medical centers.

The oldest old

Despite the fact that the Federal Government spends approximately $50,000,000,000 in services and transfer payments to those over age 80, less is known about this age group—the oldest old—than about any other. One major barrier to research in this population is the lack of reliable and valid data. The Committee is pleased to learn that through interagency agreements with the Bureau of the Census and the National Center for Health Statistics, the NIA has begun developing more adequate demographic epidemiologic data for scientific research on the oldest old.

The NIA has informed the Committee that a major workshop on forecasting active life expectancy of the very old and publication in both scientific and lay literature have stimulated much scientific and public interest. In addition, the NIA reports that it has now issued a program announcement describing its interest in studies of the oldest old. The NIA also told the Committee that extension of the Institute's four major longitudinal established populations for epidemiological studies of the elderly (one with a predominantly black population) will permit special attention to the health and disease characteristics of those aged 85 and older.

The Committee agrees that the NIA Baltimore longitudinal study of aging [BLSA], now in its 28th year, is a unique resource to study human aging. The study population is a group of community-dwelling volunteers ranging from 20 to 95 years of age. The Committee has learned that recently, a new BLSA leadership position was established, and the study given heightened organizational status. The new director will coordinate BLSA research projects, encourage collaborative research, and encourage efficient utilization of BLSA-generated data. Consistent with the overall BLSA goal of systematically describing the processes of aging in humans, BLSA subjects are intensively studied for physiological and behavioral changes occurring over the entire adult life span. The patterns of age changes are identified, age norms are defined, mechanisms underlying the changes are elucidated, and disease-aging interactions are evaluated. Much has been learned through the BLSA, and a multitude of intriguing opportunities for further research identified. The NIA has informed the Committee that high priorities at this time include increasing the number of women in the study to approximately the size of the male cohort and cooperative involvement of extramural scientists in analysis of BLSA-generated data.

READEX FICHE

The Committee is pleased to learn that the two newest intramural laboratories—the laboratory of neurosciences and the recently established laboratory of molecular genetics—are progressing. The Institute reports that the NIA laboratory of neurosciences is contributing important new insights in elucidating brain processes in healthy aging and in Alzheimer's disease. A combination of sophisticated new techniques is being used to examine fundamental brain processes in three populations: Healthy subjects of different ages; victims of Alzheimer's disease; and those with Down syndrome. According to the NIA, the laboratory of molecular genetics has begun to investigate the molecular basis for aging and for age-dependent diseases. In collaboration with other intramural laboratories, the molecular origins of the decline in immune function that occurs with aging is being examined. Another project involves the study of genes that may be related to Alzheimer's disease.

The Committee believes training a sufficient number of research investigators and educators in the fields of geriatrics and gerontology should remain one of the NIA's highest priorities. In 1984, the report of the Health and Human Services Task Force on Geriatrics and Gerontology recommended a doubling to tripling of the yearly numbers of intramural and extramural postdoctoral fellows and trainees to reach minimally adequate numbers of investigators and faculty members in the Nation's medical and other health professions schools by the year 2000. The Committee is pleased to learn that, as a result, the NIA has intensified its efforts to train investigators and educators in aging research. In addition to support of traditional extramural training and career development mechanisms, the NIA has also designed new mechanisms to meet the scientific objective outlined above, including the geriatric leadership academic award, the complementary training award for research on aging, and the co-funded institutional national research service award. The Committee understands that the last two approaches take advantage of existing research training programs supported by the various NIH Institutes where additional trainees committed to careers in aging research can be accommodated to learn the research skills of a variety of special fields relevant to aging and geriatrics.

The Committee strongly urges the NIA to pursue appropriate cross-cultural and cross-national studies with such countries as Japan, the United Kingdom, Italy, Sweden, Finland, the Peoples Republic of China, and Nigeria. The Committee understands that promising activities have already been undertaken by the NIA and that a number of these nations have expressed considerable interest in furthering cooperative efforts with the NIA. Examples of the types of research that could be addressed include Alzheimer's disease, cancer, heart disease, osteoporosis, and broad-based comparisons of overall health and functioning characteristics of older people in their communities. The availability of an intenational data base on aging would remove a significant barrier to cross-national demographic research on the elderly, especially those of 85 years and older. The Committee further requests a report from the NIA on its international activities prior to the budget hearings on next year's bill.

The Committee has been very pleased with the efforts of the NIA to utilize the expertise of professional nurses throughout its programs and advisory committee process. Last year the Committee expressed its view that it would be especially appropriate for NIA to establish a postdoctoral resident fellows program at NIA for senior and midlevel nurse scientists working in nursing research. The Committee continues to believe that this would be a most beneficial investment of resources, given the extreme shortage of nursing professionals with geriatric expertise, and urges NIA to make this a priority effort.

The Committee continues to be impressed by the importance of the teaching nursing home program and urges NIA to continue this initiatve. The Committee is also pleased that NIA has taken steps to ensure that the leadership of schools of nursing are active participants in ths important program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

1986 presequestration	$116,543,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	110,723,000
1987 appropriation request	106,733,000
House allowance	140,225,000
Committee recommendation	129,475,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $129,475,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases [NIAMSD]. This is $22,742,000 more than the administration request, $18,752,00 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $110,723,000, and $18,752,00 more than the House allowance.

NIAMSD was established by Public Law 99–158 as a separate Institute at NIH in 1985. The new Institute presented testimony this year for the first time on research progress, opportunities, and plans in the important diseases within the Institute's mission. The NIAMSD supports research on several diverse diseases that affect millions of Americans. Many arthritic diseases are the Nation's primary cripplers, affecting over 36 million Americans. Musculoskeletal diseases also cause much suffering, including osteoarthritis, which affects some 16 million Americans, and osteoporosis, which affects as many as 15 to 20 million Americans. Diseases of the skin exact a high toll in terms of disfigurement, discomfort, disability, and even death. Sixty percent of Americans have reason to consult a dermatologist at least once in their lifetime.

The Committee understands that a growing body of evidence implicates microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, or mycoplasma) in rheumatoid arthritis, the major crippling disorder among rheumatic diseases. The prevailing theory is that one or more of these organisms trigger immune responses that induce arthritis symptoms in persons who are genetically predisposed. Research studies now underway are seeking to discern the role of infectious agents in early arthritis, as well as to improve treatments, including low doses of the drug methotrexate.

Research has enhanced understanding of osteoarthritis and served to dispel several long-held misconceptions about this disease. We now know that osteoarthritis is not necessarily a wear-and-tear disease nor is it an inevitable consequence of aging. Also, running does not appear to be an excessive risk factor for developing this disease. A recent workshop has generated several new recommendations for research on osteoarthritis.

The Committee has often expressed concern that osteoporosis is the leading cause of bone fractures, especially in the old old, with an estimated 15 to 20 million Americans affected. The economic impact from osteoporosis is enormous—$4,000,000,000 per year. The Committee has learned that estrogen deficiency has been determined to be a predominant cause of bone loss. Other promising avenues of research include studies of the role of sodium fluoride in preventing and treating osteoporosis, optimal calcium intake, and the optimal mode or degree of physical exercise. Important basic research on bone metabolism complements these clinical efforts and urges the Institute to continue to support the basic research at a high priority.

The Committee recognizes that in view of the projected aging of our population the cost of osteoporosis will continue to increase. The Senate Special Committee on Aging has heard a significant amount of testimony about the emotional and financial burdens of osteoporosis. Last year, members of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging further explored the impact of this disease on the health of older Americans. The consistent conclusion made by many experts and policy makers who have addressed this issue is that there is an extreme need for intensified research into the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis.

The Committee, therefore, urges the Institute to begin to create centers of research excellence in the area of osteoporisis in fiscal year 1987 and to prepare a budget request for fiscal year 1988 that will expand this research effort in areas of grants and additional centers.

The Committee was especially pleased to learn that patients with systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] have a significantly better prognosis, with a tremendous improvement in patient survival in the last few decades. Progress is anticipated in developing sensitive tests to identify and monitor disease activity, and in developing innovative therapies that manipulate the immune system. The NIAMS has served as a catalyst for bringing information about lupus to high-risk populations and has encouraged new educational strategies. The Committee urges that research in this area continue to receive a high priority.

Osteogenesis imperfecta is the most common inheritable disorder of connective tissue, affecting an estimated 30,000 people in the United States. Researchers have documented four specific genetic defects in collagen in osteogenesis imperfecta, which may facilitiate development of methods to repair or replace defective collagen genes. The Committee continues to maintain a high level of interest in this disease and expects the Institute to continue its support for this research at a high level.

The Institute plans to encourage research in the areas of exercise physiology and low back pain. The Institute is developing basic research to characterize responses of muscles, tendons, and ligaments to various forms of exercise and physical training, in order to contribute to the knowledge base necessary for improved rehabilitation and more effective exercise training programs. Low back pain affects the majority of adults in the United States, is the most common cause of limitation of activity in young adults, and has an economic impact of $10,000,000,000 per year. The Institute plans to bring together multidisciplinary research teams with expertise in bones, nerves, discs, and muscles to suggest research plans for studying low back pain.

Epidermolysis bullosa [EB] is a group of hereditary diseases which are characterized by blistering of skin and other epithelial surfaces in children and are painful, disfiguring, and disabling. The Committee was pleased to learn that new techniques are providing information on the basement membrane zone where the pathology in EB is located. New diagnostic methods are being developed, and the clinical usefulness of the drug phenytoin in reducing blistering is particularly encouraging. A new Institute-initiated registry of well-characterized EB patients will contribute important research data on this difficult disease.

Progress has been reported by NIAMS grantees on research on the skin disease pemphigus vulgaris, a terrible blistering disease that previously carried a high mortality. Recently, researchers established that afflicted individuals produce antibodies against their own skin components and these antibodies cause pemphigus blisters to form. This disease has been made more manageable by the administration of immunosuppressive drugs, and this treatment has indeed been life saving.

The Committee has provided $7,000,000 in funding for the intramural laboratories of this new institute. The Committee expects the Director of the NIAMS when he or she is chosen to prepare a plan for the further development of the institute's intramural research program. The Committee would be pleased to receive this plan within the first year of the Director's appointment.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

1986 presequestration	$303,822,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	290,752,000
1987 appropriation request	234,192,000
House allowance	317,826,000
Committee recommendation	319,924,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $319,924,000 for research resources. This is $85,732,000 more than the administration request, $29,172,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $290,752,000, and $2,098,000 more than the House allowance.

The Division of Research Resources provides for the development, support, and administration of major, noncategorical research resources programs, which complement and augment the extramural research activities of the National Institutes of Health. The efforts of many biomedical researchers who receive support from the categorical Institutes of the NIH rely heavily on the research environments, facilities, biological materials and models, and sophisticated instrumentation provided by the Division. The Division achieves its mission by awarding grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and research training grants for a wide variety of institutional needs, and by providing technical expertise, information exchange, and research opportunities to investigators.

The Clinical Research Program, which administers the general clinical research centers, provides the clinical settings in which investigators supported by NIH and other Public Health Service components study the cause, treatment, and prevention of disease in both ambulatory and hospitalized human patients. These centers provide nearly 87 percent of NIH's extramural research beds, provide facilities for extensive outpatient visits, and support important research activities relating to all the major NIH health research initiatives, including cancer, diabetes, arthritis, infectious diseases, nutrition, digestive diseases, and immunology, among others. The centers also provide the environment for the clinical research training of young physicians through the Clincial Associate Physician [CAP] Program. In addition, the CLINFO system, a computer based system for management and analysis of data obtained in clinical research, has become an integral part of many centers and is used daily for a wide variety of clinical research applications.

The biomedical research technology [BRT] provides biomedical scientists with access to the latest technological applications from the fields of physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering. The program provides resource center awards that enable regional and national sharing of resources and resource technologies, provide advanced instrumentation, support research to further develop such instruments for biomedical research, and disseminate information on the application of these research technologies. The BRT resource centers comprise one important aspect of DRR's efforts to meet the needs of biomedical research for advanced laboratory instrumentation.

The DRR has informed the Committee that three-dimensional information about the structure of cells, cell clusters, nerve nets, and tumors is vitally important in the understanding of hormone production, the progress of cancer, or the causes of many diseases of the nervous system, among others. The Committee is pleased to learn that BRT-supported researchers have developed ways to obtain this information through use of very advanced computer hardware and automated pattern recognition techniques in experiments in brain and tumor anatomy.

The Biomedical Research Support Grant [BRSG] Program had been proposed for elimination in fiscal year 1987. The Committee has disagreed with the budget request and has restored the BRSG Program to fiscal year 1986 levels. In the past, the BRSG Program has been used to advance and strengthen the medical and health-related research programs of academic and scientific institutions by providing flexible funds for pilot research, central resources, support for new investigators, and interim funding for investigators who were awaiting funding of their research grants. In 1986, BRSG awards were made to 575 institutions.

The Shared Instrumentation Grant Program, a subprogram within the Biomedical Research Support Program, provides state-of-the-art research instruments to enable the research community to cope with rapid technological advances in instrumentation and the rapid rate of obsolescence of existing equipment. Through 1986, the Division reports that it has made approximately 550 shared instrumentation awards. These grants support the purchase and installation of sophisticated research equipment that can be shared by groups of PHS-funded investigators.

The Minority High School Summer Research Apprentice Program provides funds to approximately 270 research institutions annually to support summer research experiences for minority high school students. The students work for 8 weeks in laboratories under the supervision of biomedical researchers. The Committee is pleased to learn that the program continues to be successful in providing minority high school students with meaningful experience in various aspects of health-related research in order to stimulate their interest in careers in science.

The Minority Biomedical Research Support [MBRS] Program increases minority representation in biomedical research by promoting minority faculty and student research participation and strengthening biomedical research capabilities at eligible institutions. Newly available data indicate that 199 MBRS students have received Ph.D. degrees, 94 have received D.D.S. degrees, and 617 have received M.D. degrees. The MBRS thematic grant, which supports a series of research projects designed around specific research themes or disciplines, provides a transitional step from support via the traditional MBRS omnibus grant toward regular NIH grant support for those institutions which have developed significantly under the MBRS Program. The Undergraduate College Program enriches the environment at small undergraduate schools through seminars, visits by scientists, and similar efforts, with the aim of increasing student awareness of science as potential career option. The Committee is pleased to learn that these MBRS activities are helping to expand the cadre of minorities in the health sciences.

Animal research facilities

The Committee is aware of problems related to the condition of some research facilities used to house laboratory animals for biomedical research. These problems have become more serious in recent years with the continuing deterioration of the physical plants at institutions, and the additional animal welfare requirements imposed by the recent amendments to the Animal Welfare Act of 1966 and revisions to the PHS animal welfare policy. It appears that the financial cost for those institutions whose biomedical research relies on the use of animals is so great that some institutions have found it necessary to stop conducting research projects which require laboratory animals. Nevertheless, the Committee recognizes that research using animals must continue and under the most humane and scientifically effective conditions possible. Therefore, the Committee requests a report, prior to presentation of the fiscal year 1988 budget request, on the current and long-term needs for facilitites to house laboratory animals at research institutions

In the meantime, the Committee believes three special actions can be taken. First, the Committee has provided $10,000,000 to support the Animal Facilty Improvement Program. Second, the Committee has provided $3,500,000 for the purpose of continuing to address the short-term needs reported in last year's report on the need for renovations and equipment in the primate research centers. This funding is to be used to renovate the seven existing national regional primate research centers. Third, the Committee is sympathetic to the need to develop more sophisticated systems and research models which do not rely on the use of animals. The Committee recognizes that the Biomedical Materials and Models Resources Program of the Division of Research Resources is the NIH's principal focus for such developments. Therefore, the Committee has added $1,500,000 to support the further development of the national disease research interchange [NDRI]. This resource provides regular access to human tissues and organs for corroboration of research results from studies using lower organisms. Precious human tissues which were once discarded are now reaching the laboratories of some of the finest scientists through the efforts of this unique project. The Committee believes that this effort should continue to expand. The Committee expects the Division of Research Resources to continually evaluate this program and present these evaluations as part of future budget presentations.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR NURSING RESEARCH

1986 presequestration	$11,700,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	11,197,000
1987 appropriation request	....
House allowance	([1])
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

[1] The House provided $16,700,000 in HRSA.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000 for the National Center for Nursing Research [NCNR]. This is $20,000,000 more than the administration request, and $8,803,000 above the 1986 adjusted appropriation.

NCNR provides a focal point at the National Institutes of Health for the conduct and support of, and dissemination of information respecting, basic and clinical nursing research, training, and other programs in patient care research. To carry out the purposes of the Center, the Committee agrees that the Director of the Center may provide research training and instruction and establish, in the Center and other nonprofit institutions, research traineeships and fellowships in the study and investigation of the prevention of disease, health promotion, and the nursing care of individuals with acute and chronic illnesses. It is the Committee's intention that at least $2,000,000 of the Center's total appropriation be used to continue the Nursing Fellowship Program. The Committee understands that renovation of facilities may be necessary and a portion of the funds provided may be used for this purpose. Funding is also provided to the Director of the Center for research management.

The Committee believes the Center will foster nursing research that generates knowledge about health and health promotion in individuals and families and knowledge about the influence of social and physical environments on health. Nursing research will also address the care of persons who are acutely or chronically ill, disabled, or dying, as well as care of their families. In addition, nursing research studies therapeutic actions that minimize the negative effects of illness by enhancing the abilities of individuals and families to respond to actual or potential health problems. Nursing research also emphasizes the generation of knowledge about systems that deliver health care, such as nursing homes and long-term care, community health, rehabilitation, and acute care.

The Committee has been informed that examples of ongoing research include the management of pain following cardiac surgery, documentation of the metabolic effects of temperature changes and shivering in open-chest surgical patients recovering from anesthesia, and the effects of moderate exercise on the functional status and psychological symptoms of women with state II breast cancer receiving adjuvant chemotherapy. Other studies have analyzed the effects of maternal diet on the breast feeding of infants, variables related to teenage pregnancy, and early discharge and nursing care of low birthweight infants.

The Committee is aware that although funding for the National Center for Nursing Research has only been available since mid-June, several important new areas of research and research career development that need special emphasis have been identified. Examples of these include the study of ethics of patient care and delivery systems for long-term care.

The Committee encourages initiatives to develop collegial activities with other Institutes and existing centers for biomedical research, such as arthritis centers, maternal fetal centers, special centers for research in hypertension, and diabetic research and training centers. The Committee expects that these Center activities to complement research programs which are primarily concerned with causes and therapy of disease.

The Committee recognizes that although nursing research has expanded in recent years, it is still relatively small, with a need to increase the number of nurses prepared to conduct competitive research and increase the funding levels for research and training. The Committee expects the National Center for Nursing Research to provide new creative opportunities for nurses to be involved in research and research training, and to increase the clinical effectiveness of new technologies, therapies, and nursing actions.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

1986 presequestration	$11,390,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	10,893,000
1987 appropriation request	11,305,000
House allowance	11,443,000
Committee recommendation	11,420,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,420,000 for the John E. Fogarty International Center. This is $115,000 more than the administration request, $527,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $10,893,000 and $23,000 less than the House allowance. Of this amount, $1,934,000 is for the maintenance of the Gorgas Memorial Library.

The John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences [FIC] was established in 1968 to provide a focus at the National Institutes of Health for international scientific research interaction. The FIC accomplishes its mission through four program areas: (1) Advanced studies; (2) international research and awards; (3) international coordination and liaison; and (4) foreign scientists assistance. In addition to its four major program areas, the FIC is the budgetary channel for the core funding of the Gorgas Memorial Institute.

Advanced studies programs

Through advanced studies programs, scholars and other eminent scientists are brought to the NIH to undertake special studies on major issues. Among such studies has been the consideration of eradication of certain infectious diseases. Numerous FIC activities have centered on this area including the 1984 international symposium on yaws and other endemic treponematoses. In a followup session in 1985, the FIC, in cooperation with the WHO, initiated a meeting of Asian countries to enhance research, treatment, and prevention of these diseases through incorporation in primary health care services. Additionally, the FIC has informed the Committee that a meeting on yaws is scheduled to take place to evaluate the present epidemiological situation in the African region.

The Committee is pleased to learn that the FIC, through the advanced studies programs, will, in cooperation with other PHS agencies, provide coordination for the Third International Symposium on AIDS. The meeting is scheduled for June 1987, and will involve extensive followup activity related to international health research.

The Committee understands that Dr. Albert Sabin, presently a FIC senior expert consultant, continues the international research effort through his involvement with infectious diseases. In followup efforts stemming from the FIC-sponsored 1982 International Symposium on Poliomeyelitis, Dr. Sabin is stimulating eradication activities for this infectious disease, with emphasis in the developing countries. The Committee is pleased to learn that as a direct outcome of the FIC symposium on measles, collaborative efforts are being pursued in evaluating the aerosol vaccine and other approaches to measles vaccination.

The Scholars-in-Residence Program provides advancement in scientific knowledge by inviting international scholars to the NIH to pursue subjects of their own choosing and to interact with the entire NIH community. As part of the Advance Studies Program, the scholars contribute to a scientific environment and foster the development of innovative research.

International research and awards programs

The international research and awards programs facilitate the exchange of research experiences by providing opportunities for U.S. scientists to work abroad and for foreign scientists to foster research interest at U.S. laboratories. International research fellowships are awarded to junior scientists who are nominated by scientific committees in their own countries to pursue postdoctoral research with senior research investigators at institutions throughout the United States. The senior international fellows are established U.S. investigators who conduct collaborative research in foreign laboratories.

International coordination and liaison programs

International coordination and liaison programs provide support and advancement of biomedical research through their linkages with many international organizations. In liaison with the international components of the Department of State, along with the PHS, DHHS, and other agencies, embassies and organizations, the FIC encourages worldwide interaction in promoting science and technology. Through 56 formal bilateral agreements involving NIH with 31 countries, broad science and technology objectives are served, as well as general preventive health measures and specific diseases problems. The programs are also responsible for managing the Public Health Service's Health Scientist Exchange Program, which benefits the U.S. public health by increasing the base of knowledge necessary for solving domestic health problems, and by fostering increased interest in other countries to undertake research of potential value to our own public health pursuits.

The Committee understands the NIH has significantly advanced the science and technology efforts between the United States Government and China and India, through the supporting role of the FIC.

Foreign scientists assistance programs

The Foreign Scientists Assistance Branch provides coordination, visa assistance, and administrative services to visiting scientists and guest researchers to the NIH, who support the intramural laboratories of each categorical NIH Institute. These foreign biomedical personnel provide scientific input, ideas, and effort which enrich the NILH Intramural Program. The Committee has been informed that, currently, the foreign scientists assistance programs serve some 2,000 foreign scientists at the NIH annually.

Gorgas Memorial Institute

In recent years, the FIC has been the budgetary channel for the U.S. Government for core support funding of the Gorgas Memorial Institute. The Gorgas Memorial Institute, with its laboratory in Panama, is one of the few research organizations with an emphasis on tropical medicine research. Its programs serve the interests of the United States, Panama, and the region. The laboratory has been in existence since 1928. The Committee understands that among recent studies, Gorgas Memorial Laboratory scientists demonstrated, as a result of intensive field surveillance efforts, that yellow fever virus is likely to cause an epizootic in the monkey population of eastern Panama in the near future and a threat to human populations. As a result of these findings, the Ministry of Health has intensified its yellow fever immunization program. In addition, Gorgas staff completed a comparative study of the effectiveness of two drugs—glucantime and pentostam—in treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis. They also demonstrated that two distinct transmission and clinical patterns of Chagas' disease occur in Panama, possibly due to concomitant infections with *trypanosoma cruzi* and *trypanosoma rangeli.*

In October 1985, in cooperation with the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, the Pan American Health Organization, and others, the FIC, under its role as WHO Collaborating Center for Research and Training in Biomedicine, sponsored a workshop on training needs in entomology for vector-borne disease research and control. The FIC also sponsored two site visits to the laboratory in fiscal year 1985, one in parasitology and the other in virology and epidemiology, to advise on future program directions.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1986 presequestration	$57,759,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	55,273,000
1987 appropriation request	56,408,000
House allowance	61,588,000
Committee recommendation	62,088,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $62,088,000 for the National Library of Medicine. This is $5,680,000 more than the administration request, $6,815,000 more than, the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $55,273,000, and $500,000 more than the House allowance.

The National Library of Medicine [NLM] is our Nation's center for biomedical communications. Its collection of literature, numbering over 3.5 million pieces, is the largest in the world in a single scientific field. Materials are collected in all major areas of the health sciences and to a lesser degree in such areas as chemistry, physics, botany, and zoology. In addition to its own collection, NLM supports a national biomedical communications network, and conducts extramural and intramural programs to develop state-of-the-art biomedical communications systems for use by clinicians, researchers, and educators in the medical sciences.

The Committee notes that in 1986 the NLM is observing its sesquicentennial. During this year, the Library has placed a special emphasis on informing the health professional community of the breadth and depth of biomedical information services available at the National Library of Medicine. A formal long-range plan for the future is also being developed, so that in a rapidly changing environment the Library can continue to provide effective and efficient services. Planning panels composed of experts from around the Nation are developing recommendations and priorities in five broad areas that encompass current activities and provide a framework for considering the future. The areas are: Building and organizing the Library's collection; locating and gaining access to medical and scientific literature; obtaining factual information from databases; medical informatics; and assisting health professional education through information technology. The Committee understands that the plan, being developed by the NLM Board of Regents, will be completed in 1986.

Maintaining basic library services

The Library's fundamental mission is the provision of basic library services to the biomedical community: to acquire and provide access to the world's biomedical literature. The Committee has provided an additional $2,000,000 to maintain the Library at current services.

The Committee has learned that during fiscal year 1985, approximately 239,000 new items were added to the collection which now consists of over 3.5 million items. A limited number of software packages were also acquired for the first time. Furthermore, in fiscal year 1985, the Library cataloged over 17,000 books, journals, and audiovisual programs and added indexing for over 300,000 journal articles to NLM's computerized database system, MEDLARS (medical literature analysis and retrieval system), making these records available for rapid search and retrieval. There are 27 MEDLARS databases and datafiles of which MEDLINE is the largest and most frequently used. In fiscal year 1985, 3 million searches were done by American and overseas health professionals.

Preserving the collection

In July 1985, the Library completed a comprehensive plan for preserving the collection of biomedical literature. Because an estimated 8.8 percent, or 113,000 volumes, in the NLM collection are brittle, the preservation plan notes that these volumes must be copied to another medium if the information they contain is to be preserved. Accordingly, beginning in fiscal year 1986, NLM has begun microfilming deteriorated materials. NLM has informed the Committee that deacidification or other treatment will be required for the remaining 91.2 percent of the volumes in the collection to prevent further deterioration. The plan emphasizes investigating other preservation techniques such as the promotion of acid free paper, and the development of a national plan for the preservation of the country's literature. The Committee has provided an increase of $600,000 over the administration's request to support the preservation program at a level recommended in a recent study.

Unified medical language system

The NLM has informed the Committee that it has begun a project to develop a unified medical language system. The Committee has added $1,000,000 to the President's request to allow the Library to accelerate development of this system.

The Committee understands that the system now under development will permit a health care professional or scientist to move from one data source or file to another in order to gather information pertinent to the particular problem of a patient. The Library's effort to develop such a system is a joint one with the American Medical Association, university research groups, scientific professional societies, and Federal experts. NLM has informed the Committee that it has developed a new microcomputer interface as a way for the individual physician or scientist to dial directly into NLM's services. The Committee understands this microcomputer interface is now being made available to those who wish to have direct access to the Library's computers.

Extramural programs

NLM has informed the Committee that the implementation of a unified medical language system would help to accelerate progress in two key extramural programs. These include the Integrated Academic Information Management System [IAIMS] Program and medical informatics research and research training. The IAIMS concept is to use computer and communications technologies to create systems in academic centers that integrate a variety of information in support of health research, education, patient care, and management. IAIMS grants are designed to produce advanced prototype systems at a small number of American medical centers. The Committee understands that several such centers have been funded. The Committee shares NLM's hope that these centers will serve as models for others.

NLM reports that Medical Informatics, will also be a beneficiary o the unified medical language system. Medical Informatics research is a multidisciplinary field involving the integration of computer and information sciences, medicine, engineering, and management science. This field of research provides the growing scientific and theoretical basis fo the application of computers and automated information systems i medicine. According to NLM, medical informatics research will lead t products such as computerized systems with which human users ca consult interactively, much in the same way that physicians and scientists now consult with their colleagues.

Intramural programs

The mandate of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications is to investigate modern computer and communication technologies and to develop information systems that address identifie needs in the biomedical community. Research at the Center includes Using optical disks as an archival medium to preserve a wide range o library materials; improving the efficiency of such labor-intensive task as indexing and cataloging by developing aids to electronically organiz machine-readable databases; and developing prototype computer-base and optical-disc-based instructional materials for health scienc education.

The Library's Toxicology Information Program has the responsibili for developing needed information services in the areas of environme tal health, toxic substances, and hazardous waste disposal. One aspect this activity has been to develop and test a portable microcomput workstation that will allow even more rapid retrieval of crucial inform tion at the site of chemical emergencies. NLM has informed the Con mittee that this workstation will assist the on-site response team to di cern the true nature of the emergency and to deliver pertinent information for dealing with the crisis on the spot.

NLM has informed the Committee that biogenetic research and molecular biology could greatly benefit our ability to understand, and thus prevent and treat many important diseases, including cancer. However, although research on genetic materials is reported in scientific literature and indexed by NLM, it has been found that the research data in this field are so complex in nature and so lengthy that the ordinary journal publication format is not sufficient. The Committee is pleased to learn that to help remedy this, NLM currently is collaborating with other NIH components to develop improved information systems for biotechnology.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1986 presequestration	$187,715,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	179,643,000
1987 appropriation request	179,691,000
House allowance	[1] 246,651,000
Committee recommendation	[2] 56,708,000

[1] Includes $198,943,000 for AIDS research.

[2] Includes $10,000,000 for AIDS research.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $56,708,000 for the Office of the Director. This is $122,983,000 more than the administration request, $122,935,000 less than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $179,643,000, and $189,943,000 less than the House allowance.

The appropriation for the Office of the Director supports the central administration and policy offices of the National Institutes of Health. Specifically, the offices included are those responsible for intramural and extramural research policy development, medical applications of research, protection from research risks, communications program planning and evaluation, equal opportunity, contract and grant administration, management policy, investigation and review, and financial and personnel management.

The Committee recommends that $10,000,000 of the $200,983,000 recommended for NIH-supported AIDS research be placed in the Office of the Director. The Committee agrees with the House that the early program stages of a new antiviral program would be best coordinated in the Office of the Director. The Committee proposes that all other NIH AID funding be appropriated directly to the research institutes and does not concur with the House decision to concentrate these funds in the Office of the Director.

The Committee continues to support the Academic Research Enhancement Award Program and Research Centers in Minority Institutions Program, and has provided $20,000,000 for that purpose.

Consolidated office building

Scientist-administrators who manage most of NIH's extramural programs are currently housed in four separately leased office buildings in Bethesda and Silver Spring. Dispersal of this staff, totaling over 2,600 people, causes serious inefficiencies in operation and, in a time of increasing austerity, means escalating costs in rents and off-campus services. The Committee believes that more effective program management would result from consolidation of these functions in one office building on the NIH campus. Therefore, the Committee directs the Director of NIH to explore, with the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the use of authorities now available to GSA to permit non-Federal construction of a building on Federal land for lease or lease-purchase and to develop plans for such a facility. The Director should present this plan to the Committee on or before January 20, 1987.

The Committee is pleased with the extent to which the NIH has given greater priority to utilizing professional nursing expertise during the year. The Committee understands, for example, that four of the Institutes have appointed nurses to their national advisory committees, as is the case for the Director's own advisory committee, and further, that there was a formal call for nurse researchers to serve on various peer review committees. The implementation of the recommendation of the 1984 report to the Director of the Task Force on Nursing Research has represented an excellent step forward. The Committee urges the Director to provide the Congress with a followup report including additional recommendations. The Committee continues to feel that the adoption of the two major data systems—IMPAC and CRISP—so that they can track nursing research activities at NIH, would be an excellent idea. Similarly, each bureau, institute, and division [BID] review is again encouraged to contain a section on nursing research priorities in its annual forward plan.

The Committee was pleased that the NIH has established an inter-institute task force on behavior research and continues to be supportive of increased attention being given to the role of behavioral and social influences in health promotion and disease prevention. Last year the Committee requested that NIH ensure that the various Institutes make health and behavior research a significant priority; however, apparently the most recent data available indicates that in fiscal year 1985 only $105,000,000, or less than 3 percent, was spent in this area. The Committee feels that this is insufficient and encourages the Director to ensure that the various Institutes implement the recommendations of the Institute of Medicine report, "Health and Behavior" and the Surgeon General's report, "Healthy People." These reports indicate that 7 of the 10 leading causes of death in the United States are significantly influenced by behavioral and social factors. The Committee urges NIH to pursue the number of promising research initiatives related to health and behavior recommended by these two reports, and to provide additional resources to this area in fiscal year 1987.

Millions of Americans suffer from sleep disorders and sleep-exacerbated diseases. Some of the disorders described include insomnia, narcolepsy, sleep apnea respiratory disorders, nocturnal myoclonus, nightmares, and night terrors. The Committee believes that a proper integration into HHS funding of sleep research can be accomplished by suitable liaison between HHS program officials and the sleep research community. Therefore, the Committee requests the Director of the NIH to submit a plan for a trans-institute advisory board so that experts in sleep research can participate in program and policy decisions on sleep research.

The Committee is very interested in expanding the efforts of the NIH in the area of pain research, prevention, and control. The Committee directs that NCI and NINCDS begin a more active program on pain research. The Committee requests a report at the fiscal year 1988 budget hearings on the efforts each of these Institutes has made to meet these goals. The Committee notes that the NIDR has sponsored a consumers conference on pain management and urges NCI and NINCDS to consult with NIDR in the development of this report.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1986 presequestration	$14,898,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	14,257,000
1987 appropriation request	8,000,000
House allowance	31,900,000
Committee recommendation	31,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $31,900,000 for buildings and facilities. This is $23,900,000 more than the administration request, $17,643,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $14,257,000, and the same as the House allowance.

The Committee is pleased that the NIH has set a goal ensuring that all existing NIH clinical facilities can achieve accreditation by the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care by October 1987. The Committee encourages the speedy completion of the renovation and construction necessary to achieve that goal and has provided $13,000,000 for that purpose.

Funds have also been recommended for the continuing modernization of the clinical center, design of the Child Health, Neurosciences, and Primate Building, and design of a replacement facility for the National Institute of Environmental Sciences.

The Committee has also provided funding for continuing repairs and improvements to NIH buildings, both on and off the Bethesda Campus.

The Committee continues to be supportive of the so-called Round-Robin Laboratory Renovation Program and requests the Director to include an updated plan for renovation as well as the funds necessary to complete those renovations in his presentation of the fiscal year 1988 budget.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

1986 presequestration	$960,343,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	926,107,000
1987 appropriation request	898,409,000
House allowance	[1] 893,434,000
Committee recommendation	1,099,113,000

[1] Includes $198,943,000 for AIDS research.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,099,133,000 for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health activities. This recommendation is $205,679,000 more than the House allowance, $200,704,000 more than the administration's budget request, and $173,006,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The purpose of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration [ADAMHA] is to develop an understanding of, and to address, alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental illness. To achieve these goals, ADAMHA maintains intramural research facilities and awards project grants and contracts in support of extramural research, research training, and prevention programs. Additionally, ADAMHA provides technical assistance to States and communities as they establish and operate alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health programs, and serves as the major Federal agency responsible for educating the public about these problems.

The agency consists of three institutes which have direct programmatic responsibility for the ADAMHA health areas and which provide policy guidance in the development and administration of ADAMHA programs. They are: the National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], the National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA], and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA]. Each of these institutes is divided into research, training, and direct operatons components. Separate accounts are also provided for overall agency administration, for the ADAMHA block grant program, and for intramural research facility repair and renovation.

Drug abuse

The Committee is exceptionally concerned about substantially high levels of drug abuse throughout our society, and has substantially increased funding to ADAMHA to begin to address these concerns. NIDA reports that when high school students were surveyed last year, 30 percent admitted using some illicit drug in the month prior to the survey. According to the Department of Justice, drug abuse is directly related to more than half of all crimes committed. ADAMHA has reported that drug abuse costs our economy approximately $60,000,000,000 a year.

Cocaine and a newly-emerging and increasing form of smokeable freebase cocaine known as "crack" or "rock" are especially worrisome. Crack is sold for as little as $3 to $10 a unit and is extremely addictive. The Committee has been informed that between 3 and 5 million Americans have used cocaine within the last month. Seventeen percent of high school seniors surveyed in 1985 used cocaine at least once during the previous year. Cocaine use increased last year among virtually all of the subgroups of high school seniors examined: male and female; college-bound and noncollege-bound; and those living in rural and urban areas. There has also been a large increase in the number of cocaine-related deaths (up from 195 in 1981 to 580 in 1984, as reported by the DAWN system), and emergency room admissions (up from 3,296 in 1981 to 9,946 in 1985).

The Committee believes that the increasing use of freebase cocaine, or crack, constitutes an emergency situation that requires an immediate and effective response. The Committee, therefore, directs the Secretary to prepare a report making specific recommendations that will focus on reducing the epidemic of freebase cocaine use in the United States.

The Committee expects the report to address: (1) the adequacy of existing data collection and distribution of statistics and information on drug abuse generally and especially, crack; (2) the need for additional coordination and information-sharing between law enforcement and health agencies; (3) the effectiveness of existing education, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs for addressing crack use and addiction; and (4) the availability of personnel and resources to provide emergency intervention teams to assist State and local governments and agencies which request assistance in dealing with crack abuse. The report should indicate the appropriate role the Centers for Disease Control and the National Institute of Drug Abuse should play in each of these areas, and should include estimates of the funding required and a realistic timetable for implementation of the recommendations.

The Committee is pleased with NIDA's progress in providing public service announcements on cocaine. However, because of the Committee's concern over the crack epidemic, NIDA is directed to produce and widely distribute public service announcements on the hazards of crack use, and especially on the extreme danger of death and addiction that can occur even with limited use. These announcements should be available for distribution within 60 days of the enactment of this bill.

Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant

For the ADAMHA block grant, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $500,000,000.

The block grant was established by Congress as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, which combined all mental health and substance abuse service programs, with the exception of the Community Support Program, into a single grant to be administered by the States. It was believed that this approach would allow States greater discretion to determine programmatic needs, set priorities, allocate funds, and establish oversight mechanisms.

The Committee has added $10,000,000 to the ADAMHA block grant so that the States may enhance their drug abuse prevention programs, to respond to emergency drug abuse situations such as the emergence of crack. The Administrator of ADAMHA is requested to include a review of State drug abuse prevention programs in his fiscal year 1988 budget presentation. This review shall include an evaluation of Federal and State cooperation in this important area and make recommendations on how this joint effort may be improved. The Committee expects that this review will contain a section covering the success of prevention activities in the use of crack.

Mental health community support program

The Committee recommendation includes $15,000,000 for the Mental Health Community Support Program, which is $3,038,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation and the House allowance. The Administration requested no funds for this account.

This program is a national demonstration program designed to explore effective methods of care for chronically mentally ill patients for whom long-term, 24-hour care in a hospital or protective facility is unnecessary or inappropriate, and to promote service system improvements for severely mentally disturbed children and youth. Within the recommended amount, the Committee expects that increased efforts will be targeted to special populations such as children and adolescents, the elderly, and the homeless mentally ill.

Mental health research

The Committee recommends $253,149,000 for mental health research, which is $24,149,000 more than the House allowance, $58,259,000 more than the budget request, and $52,705,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. Of this amount, the Committee has provided $11,340,000 for research on AIDS.

The purpose of this program is to develop new knowledge about, and approaches to, the causes, diagnoses, treatment, prevention, and control of mental illness. To achieve this goal, NIMH funds extramural research programs through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements made to investigators affiliated with hospital, academic and research institutions, and other organizations. NIMH carries out its own research through the Intramural Research Program which has laboratories located on the campus of the National Institutes of Health and on the grounds of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Schizophrenia.—The Committee wishes to acknowledge its support for the emphasis NIMH has placed on basic research on the brain and behavior, disorders of children and adolescents, and mental disorders of the aging as priority areas. However, for too long, research into schizophrenia has been a dormant segment of the mental health field. The Committee is pleased to note that over the past year the National Institute of Mental Health has mounted several research initiatives, including project grants, clinical research centers, and workshops, to increase the number of scientists investigating schizophrenia. But the Committee recognizes that modern biological science has brought the field of mental health research to a potential not previously experienced. This potential should focus on the serious disabling mental illnesses such as schizophrenia. The Committee has provided an increase in research funding to the Institute so that an additional $5,000,000 will be used specifically for research on the causes and treatment of schizophrenia. The Committee directs that these funds be used for project grants and clinical research centers. However, the Committee also recognizes that it is important that a highly skilled cadre of scientists be attracted into the field of schizophrenia research. Therefore, the Committee urges NIMH to use part of this increase for the research scientist and behavioral scientist development program and research training programs at the pre- and post-doctoral levels.

Teenage suicide.—The suicide rate among Americans age 15 to 24 has tripled since 1960. Suicide is the third leading casue of death for adolescents and young adults, following accidents and homicides. Suicides accounted for more than 5,000 deaths in 1984. Cluster suicides among the young have occurred in Plano, Houston, and Clear Lake, TX; in Westchester County, NY; and in Minnesota. The Committee is distressed by these facts and findings. While we understand that NIMH is playing a lead role in the Secretary's Task Force on Youth Suicide, we are surprised to learn that the NIMH research portfolio contains only 10 project grants with a total focus on suicide and suicide prevention. The Committee has provided an additional $1,500,000 for an increased research effort in this area. The Director of NIMH is requested to include a plan for continued research and prevention efforts in this area in the fiscal year 1988 budget presentation.

Mental health of the elderly.—As the proportion of aged in the population grows, more research on the aged becomes essential. The Committee, while it understands the priority the Institute has given the mental health of the elderly, directs the NIMH to expand its programs for the mental health and psychopathology of the elderly, with a focus on development of improved treatments for the dementias, especially Alzheimer's disease. Research on the delivery of services to Alzheimer's patients and the development of support services for their families is encouraged. The Committee also supports more research on the aging process to identify the normal effects of aging so that those effects are adequately recognized in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness. The Committee suggests that more research is warranted on the chronically mentally ill elderly, as well as depression, psychosis, sleep disorders, and the mental health aspects of physical illness in the elderly.

The Committee is pleased by the major effort being made to communicate what is known about the etiology, diagnosis and treatment of depression to general health professionals, mental health professionals, and the general public. This effort is applauded because, although depression is the most treatable of the more serious mental disorders, only about one-third of the afflicted individuals receive treatment.

The Committee continues to be impressed by the progress being made by basic research in the neurosciences and behavioral sciences. The discovery of the coexistence of a neuropeptide and a neurotransmitter in a single neuron upset the belief that neurons contain one substance. This coexistence of other chemicals with classical neurotransmitters has increased interest in the interaction of these compounds in neurotransmision and their possible etiological involvement in the development of mental disorders, such as schizophrenia. This discovery further indicates the need to develop drug probes that will permit investigators to determine what types of neuropeptides exist in the brain, where they are located, and what functions they perform.

The Committee has been told that other research has mapped the distribution of receptor sites where the AIDS virus attacks brain cells in primates and rats. The similarity of this site to a receptor for a naturally occurring peptide messenger substance suggests a strategy for shielding brain cells from AIDS by developing analogues to the naturally occurring peptide that would block the AIDS virus from its binding site.

Noting how far research on disorders of childhood and adolescence lags behind research on adult psychopathology, the Committee expects a portion of the increase in research funding to be used for continued development of a comprehensive program that includes research ranging from studies of basic processes and normal development through studies of serious disorders that affect 7.5 million infants, children, and adolescents. Among the disorders of special concern are depression in childhood and adolescence, attention deficit disorders, conduct disorders, autism, and psychiatric disorders in the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled. Research on the metabolic changes that occur during the aging process is beginning to question the generalizability of findings produced by research on younger adults. The Committee expects an increased research effort will be made to clarify these findings.

The Committee takes special note that there are several segments in our society that suffer from traumatic stress disorders. These include victims of crime and criminal attacks, Vietnam veterans, hostages and refugees who have been the victim of physical and mental abuse, and victims of natural and environmental disasters. They develop intrusive recollections of the trauma, loss of interest in current activities, estrangement, mood disorders, impaired memory, and a decreased ability to feel emotions. The Committee feels the NIMH should explore how best to address the needs of these groups and has provided some funding to begin this task.

The Committee has been pleased with NIMH's efforts to date to support projects targeted toward issues surrounding mental health reimbursement and the delivery of necessary mental health care. The Committee would be supportive of the establishment of new research centers in mental health services research; for example, in the areas of financing and reimbursement, as well as access to care. These are very complex matters and the Committee urges NIMH to continue to actively seek out a range of viewpoints, including those of the various professional associations representing the different mental health disciplines. Equally pressing are the needs of minorities including native Americans. The pressing mental health needs of native Hawaiians, for example, were the subject of a recent comprehensive report to the Congress by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Rural mental health

The Committee has received testimony that almost 50 percent of all farms in the United States will fail during the next decade, creating permanent dislocations in the structure of agriculture and rural communities. Increasingly, rural residents affected by the farm crisis are suffering psychological and emotional problems. Recent studies indicate that these problems will extend beyond the current acute crisis and have long-term effects upon families, particularly children, and that such problems stemming from the farm crisis can and do affect all types of rural families, not just farm families.

The Committee believes that the Federal Government is in a key position to provide leadership, encourage effective coordination of services, and provide targeted support to the States to address these issues. The Committee has provided $1,200,000 in the NIMH research account for the purpose of establishing four State demonstration projects with the goal of promoting the development within communities of comprehensive community mental health, health, job retraining, employment, and related services and opportunities appropriate to rural Americans experiencing serious emotional behavioral problems.

While the Committee reserves judgment on how the funds are used specifically, we believe that the grants should be made to those States most adversely affected and the grants should be to the Governor of the State with the intent of encouraging vertical and horizontal intergovernmental collaboration, by which we mean collaboration between State departments of mental health, agriculture, farm extension, labor, and commerce, and between State and local governments.

The Committee expects periodic comprehensive evaluations of these research demonstrations. The first such report shall be due before the fiscal year 1988 budget hearings.

In addition, the Committee has directed the National Center for Health Services Research to develop a research agenda to evaluate and study these problems in rural and frontier areas of the Nation. NIMH is encouraged to participate in this project.

The Committee was very impressed by the recent report issued by the National Mental Health Association entitled, "The Prevention of Mental-Emotional Disabilities." The Committee continues to be supportive of NIMH giving a very high priority to prevention activities under both its research and training accounts. The NIMH should establish a specific process by which a prevention research agenda will be determined with priorities being developed from consensus of recognized experts in the field after active interchange and deliberation with consideration of different viewpoints and disciplines. Similarly, the Committee is supportive of NIMH efforts to pursue the reseach agendas in the Institute of Medicine's reports, "Health and Behavior" and "Healthy People."

Mental health research training

The Committee recommendation includes $20,000,000 for mental health research training, which is $4,153,000 more than the budget request and $2,000,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the projected shortage of new investigators trained in the behavioral sciences as noted in the 1985 Institute of Medicine [IOM] Report on Personnel Needs and Training for Biomedical and Behavioral Research. Since 1983, the IOM has recommended increased support for predoctoral research training in the behavioral sciences; however, this has not occurred. The Committee understands, for example, that the number of predoctoral awards made during fiscal year 1985 was less than half that made in fiscal year 1981. The Committee again encourages NIMH to increase funding for predoctoral and postdoctoral research training support in the behavioral sciences, and requests a formal report on the development of a long-term strategy for achieving the IOM recommendations of 550 predoctoral and 540 postdoctoral behavioral awards. The Committee was pleased to learn that ADAMHA recently modified its policy in order to attempt to ensure an equal distribution of pre- and post-doctoral behavioral awards and has decided to exclude the MARC awards from the predoctoral pool. This modification should result in increased numbers of minority mental health researchers entering the field. The Committee also encourages the Center for Prevention Research to continue and expand its program of new investigator research awards in prevention, as recommended by the National Mental Health Association report.

Mental health clinical training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000 for clinical training. This is $10,000,000 more than the House allowance. The administration requested no funds for this program.

The Committee is impressed with the redirection of the clinical training program which is underway in NIMH. The Committee is once again restoring funds for this program, but expects and directs NIMH to continue its emphasis on designing a clinical training program which will address the Nation's current public mental health service system needs. The Committee recommendation includes continuing support for the health professionals training programs to support the identification and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse.

Funds appropriated under the training program should again be directed at ensuring that professionals are given the skills required to appropriately serve high-priority populations. The Committee believes that it is not the purpose of this program to support general training of any core mental health discipline. The Committee identifies as high-priority populations: Individuals with chronic mental illness living in the community, including homeless persons; severely mentally ill children; elderly persons with mental illness; and minority populations. NIMH should also continue its prevention training initiative. The Committee also notes the special need for training mental health professionals to work in State institutions.

The Committee remains concerned that the limited clinical training funds are not being used in a manner that results in priority being given to ensuring service delivery to those most in need. The authorization statute expressly indicates that these fund are to be linked with a payback requirement. It is the Committee's understanding that mental health clinical training funds are not intended to be used in the same manner as the now-deauthorized capitation program and urges NIMH to resolve this matter with the authorization committees.

In its fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986 reports, the Committee directed NIMH to fund projects which would provide joint in-service training for mental health professionals and vocational rehabilitation counsellors working with chronically mentally ill adults living in the community. As a result, the NIMH funded three such projects through the State Manpower Development Program [SMDP] and the Committee is impressed with the impact of such training. Further coordinated training of mental health and vocational rehabilitation counsellors is encouraged through the Rehabilitation Services Administration training program.

The Committee is again directing the NIMH to pay attention to the need for rehabilitation training, particularly the need for the establishment of national programs for the preparation of rehabilitation psychiatrists, psychologists, and other mental health professionals.

The Committee is especially supportive of the Minority Fellowship Program which has an excellent track record of increasing the number of minority professionals in all disciplines. Accordingly, the Committee again directs NIMH to provide sufficient support for this initiative in order that it might continue its important efforts. Similarly, the Committee directs that the SMDP initiative be continued at least at last year's level. Projects funded by this program, such as the jail initiative and efforts to train State direct service rehabilitation services, should be continued as they have demonstrated their value and are addressing target populations, such as those in State mental hospitals and the chronically mentally ill, which would not otherwise be served.

Mental health direct operations

The Committee has provided $38,957,000 for mental health direct operations, which is $7,208,000 more than the administration's budget request, $7,121,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation, and $5,691,000 more than the House allowance. These funds will allow restoration of the full-time equivalent positions proposed for reduction. These staff provide support to NIMH's research, dissemination, and training activities; $2,523,000 of these funds will support the research effort on AIDS.

The Committee is concerned over the recent fiscal year 1986 budget reduction and the additional decrease proposed for fiscal year 1987 in funding for the National Mental Health Statistical Program [NMHSP] at NIMH. These reductions have already adversely affected the integrity and quality of the only national database on mental health care in the United States. Especially jeopardized are: (1) The frequency of major mental health facility and patient surveys; and (2) research studies on financing mental health services and the need for mental health services. This information is used by both congressional and State-level policy makers and is crucial to better understanding and identifying ways to improve the mental health service delivery system in this country. The Committee has added funding to the President's budget proposal and directs NIMH to allocate $2,200,000 for the NMHSP in fiscal year 1987.

The Committee was pleased that NIMH recently announced the availability of funds to support the training of mental health professionals to provide services to people with AIDS, or AIDS-related complex [ARC], and their families. Expanded efforts are particularly needed in fiscal year 1987 in the mental health area that focus specifically on the psychological, social, behavioral, and neuropsychological aspects of AIDS and HTLV–III infections, certain high-risk ethnic minority populations, and pediatric AIDS. The Committee also encourages NIMH to direct increased attention to preventing the spread of AIDS through public education to promote individual and group behavior change, and to preventing the mental distress associated with the AIDS epidemic.

The Committee was very pleased to learn that the Director of the NIMH has established an ongoing task force addressing the potential roles and contributions of professional nursing to the Institute's mission. The historical underrepresentation of nursing expertise in the NIMH's advisory groups and related bodies has been a matter of considerable concern to the Committee for a number of years. The Committee looks forward to receiving a formal report from the nursing task force, including its recommendations for changes, prior to the Congress' deliberations on the fiscal year 1988 budget.

Protection and advocacy system for the mentally ill

The Committee has provided $10,500,000 for the program of protection and advocacy for the mentally ill, consistent with the provisions of the Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1986. The administration did not request any funds for this purpose. The House allowed $10,300,000. This new program seeks to ensure that the rights of mentally ill individuals are protected while they are inpatients or residents in facilities providing care or treatment and for 90 days following discharge from such facilities. Only those State systems which have been established to protect and advocate for the rights of persons with developmental disabilities under part C of the Developmental Disability Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (Public Law 94–103) are eligible for allotments. The full authorization of $10,500,000 is required to continue the development and implementation of this program in fiscal year 1987.

Drug abuse research

The Committee has provided $115,533,000 for drug abuse research, which is $48,128,000 more than the budget request and $50,295,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The House deferred action on this program. Of this amount, the Committee has recommended $27,100,000 for research on AIDS.

The Committee continues to be favorably impressed by the quality and breadth of research supported by NIDA. The significant increase for drug abuse research reflects the Committee's deep concern about the effect drugs are having, not only on the health of the American people but on the very fabric of our society.

The most recent example of a drug that is causing tremendous personal destruction and hardship is cocaine. Once believed to be a relatively "safe" drug by some, its insidiousness is now all too apparent. The Committee expects that a significant portion of this increase will address cocaine abuse, especially in its freebase form. In the last year the Committee has been pleased to note continued progress including the discovery of the mechanisms by which some drugs produce toxins in the brain leading to permanent brain damage, further clarification of how cocaine acts on reward pathways in the brain, advances in our understanding of genetic factors associated with the action of drugs, and the development of more effective methods for the treatment of cocaine abuse.

Drug abuse research training

The Committee has provided $3,000,000 for drug abuse research training, which is $1,564,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation, $1,645,000 more than the administration's budget request and $1,500,000 above the House allowance

The Committee recognizes that an increased effort in drug abuse research will very quickly increase the research opportunities in this field. The Committee has, therefore, doubled the research training budget so that an adquate supply of trained research scientists are available to take full advantage of research opportunities.

Drug abuse direct operations

The Committee has provided $20,000,000 for drug abuse program support. This amount is $6,320,000 more than the budget request and $6,066,000 more than the House allowance. These funds support staff responsible for the overall planning, coordination, and evaluation activities of the Institute, as well as general program contracts such as the pyramid project, which provides technical assistance to local groups in establishing and operating drug abuse prevention programs. Part of the increase in operating funds will supports AIDS research activities.

Prevention demonstration projects

The Committee has provided $10,000,000 to support drug abuse research demonstration grants, an increase of $2,893,000 over the adjusted fiscal year 1986 budget. Neither the administration nor the House recommended funding for this program in fiscal year 1987.

These grants would be used to encourage the rapid implementation of prevention programs in communities with severe drug problems. Programs involving the introduction of illicit drug use prevention curricula into elementary and secondary school systems, early intervention programs directed at youth who have begun using illicit drugs, development and implementation of family-oriented illicit drug use preventio programs, programs for youth who have dropped out of school, pr grams to help schools develop antidrug policies, prevention program directed toward college students and youth entering the work force, th development of drug screening programs as a means of deterring illic drug use in the work place, or other innovative prevention program will be supported. Staff from the NIDA shall provide support in designing, implementing, and evaluating programs.

Alcoholism research

The Committee has provided $68,235,000 for alcoholism and alcoh abuse research. This amount is $13,864,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation and $11,617,000 more than the administration's budget request. The House did not consider this program. Of thi amount the Committee has recommended $2,370,000 for research o AIDS.

The Committee has recommended an appropriation for NIAAA research that is essentially matches the Institute's total research authorization level. The Committee recognizes that the seriousness of alcoholisn in the United States warrants an effort of expanded proportions. This i particularly true since the talented researchers working in this are combined with the availability of new scientific technology, hav opened up avenues that hold tremendous promise for future gains. Research has confirmed that there is a genetic component to alcoholisn and rapid progress is being made toward understanding the biologica basis of alcoholism. Research is conducted in genetics and molecula biology to learn the physiological and biochemical bases of genetic vulnerability to alcoholism and to identify genetic markers of susceptibility Research is also conducted in the neurosciences, including research int the mechanisms by which alcohol produces adaptive responses in nerv cells, and studies on neurotransmitters known to be present in specifi brain areas that are affected by alcohol. The intramural program has expanded its research to include the application of nuclear magneti resonance [NMR] technologies for determining the mechanisms producing tolerance and physical dependence and for developing new noninvasive procedures for the diagnosis and evaluation of alcohol-induce organ damage. The Committee is pleased that NIAAA has increased it allocations for treatment research and has instituted a new Treatmen Research Planning Grant Program which is expected to stimulate additional research in this area.

Alcoholism research training

The Committee has provided $3,000,000 for alcoholism research training. This is $1,673,000 more than the administration's request, $1,564,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986, an $1,500,000 more than the House recommended.

The Committee recognizes that research has provided tremendou promise for the future. The Committee has increased the research train ing budget so that an adequate supply of highly trained research scientists are available to take full advantage of research opportunities.

Alcoholism direct operations

The Committee has provided $12,704,000 for for alcoholism direct operations. This is $1,828,000 more than the administration's request, $1,046,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986, and $1,046,000 more than the House recommended. The funds support staff responsible for the planning, coordination, and management of the Institute as well as program contracts, including the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information. Current position levels will be maintained with the funds provided.

This activity supports the overall planning, direction, and administration of the NIAAA programs.

The Committee agrees with the Senate authorization committee that NIAAA should continue to provide significant support for the Alcoholism Clearing House Program. It is important that scientific information be disseminated to the field and this is particularly true for new research advances in the area of prevention.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee has concurred with the administration's request and the House allocation in providing $600,000 for buildings and facilities, $504,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. Of that total, $200,000 is for routine or emergency repair in any of the agency's intramural facilities and $400,000 is for NIAAA's flow laboratories to repair animal facilities and accommodate genetic research.

Program managment

The Committee has provided $7,932,000 for ADAMHA program management. This is $542,000 more than the budget request, $640,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986, and $312,000 more than the House allowance. The program management activity provides support for the Office of the Administrator, which is responsible for the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health components of ADAMHA. This includes administrative and programmatic functions regarding the review and funding of research grants, and the development and administration of research training and prevention programs.

The Committee is aware and supportive of the efforts within the Office of the Administrator to establish a capacity within ADAMHA to research, analyze, and comment on the effects of Federal health care reimbursement policies upon the adequacy and availability of alcohol and drug abuse treatment. This capacity has been extremely important in the ongoing consideration of how to structure reimbursement for alcoholism and drug abuse treatment under medicare's prospective payment system, and and it has resulted in the design of valuable research and analysis of medicare patient claims data. The Committee recognizes the need to continue application of such research to medicare and other financing mechanisms as integral to the leadership and mission of ADAMHA and directs that sufficient sums be provided for the continuation of this effort.

The Committee continues to be interested in having ADAMHA establish a coordinated and integrated approach to addressing the truly pressing mental health and substance abuse needs of Native Hawaiians. ADAMHA is accordingly urged to carefully review the findings of the U.S. Public Health Service report on Hawaiian health care needs and provide the Committee with a report on its efforts to address these problems.

The Committee is pleased with the extent to which each of the ADAMHA Institutes have made an effort during the past year to actively involve representatives of the nursing profession in their advisory and peer review activities. The Committee urges that this be continued given the historical underrepresentation of nursing.

The Committee again requests an annual report from the Associate Director for Special Populations enumerating any programmatic and/or legislative recommendations which she might have for ensuring that the pressing needs of minorities and other special populations are adequately met. The Committee would especially appreciate learning of the extent to which, in their judgment, ADAMHA is making an effort to follow through on the findings of the Secreary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

1986 presequestration	$43,618,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	41,739,000
1987 appropriation request	36,353,000
House allowance	36,353,000
Committee recommendation	36,353,000

The Committee has provided $36,353,000 for St. Elizabeths Hospital. This is the same as the administration's budget request, $5,386,000 less than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance.

Funds are provided for the treatment and care of the mentally ill who are either residents of the District of Columbia (90 percent of patients) or who are Federal beneficiaries. The hospital operates inpatient and outpatient programs, as well as a security treatment facility. In addition, it conducts clinical research and training programs, administers a community mental health center serving approximately 160,000 residents of the District of Columbia, and operates a child and adolescent treatment program.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT

1986 presequestration	$103,701,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	99,220,000
1987 appropriation request	[1] 111,410,000
House allowance	99,271,000
Committee recommendation	117,456,000

[1] Includes budget estimates of $14,722,000 not considered by the House.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $117,456,000 for salaries and expenses. This is $6,046,000 more than the administration request and $18,236,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $99,220,000. It is $18,185,000 more than the House allowance.

The Public Health Service management appropriation supports the two major responsibilities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health [OASH]. The first of these functions is the leadership and direction of the Public Health Service [PHS] agencies. Plans and strategies for accomplishing national health goals are formulated in cooperation with the agencies for implementation throughout PHS. The second major function is the operation of several high-priority programs within OASH that have a variety of missions and responsibilities.

The Committee was pleased to learn that OASH is giving serious consideration to holding a consensus conference on the efficacy of biofeedback treatment. This is a clinical modality that the Committee feels has significant potential, especially for programs targeted toward our Nation's elderly and in particular, those in nursing homes.

The Committee continues to be supportive of efforts by the Department in the area of international health and urges the U.S. Public Health Service to work collaboratively with the Agency for International Development in this regard. The Committee would be interested in learning of possible projects which could be jointly funded by the two Departments during the hearings on the fiscal year 1988 budget.

Health services research and technology assessment

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,266,000 for Health Services Research and Technology Assessment Program operations, together with a Medicare trust fund transfer of $1,050,000, for a total budget of $18,316,000. This total is $150,000 more than the administration's request and the House allowance and $3,146,000 greater than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

This program seeks to create new knowledge and a better understanding of the processes by which health services are made available, and how they may be provided more efficiently, more effectively, and at lower cost. Funds are used to evaluate health services, assess technologies, and improve access to new scientific and technical information for research users.

Extramural research projects are selected for funding based on scientific merit and their potential for improving the cost effectiveness and quality of health services. Intramural research activities in fiscal year 1987 include the national medical expenditure survey which will provide national estimates of the use of and expenditures for health care services and health insurance coverage.

The Committee requests that the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment [NCHSR] conduct an evaluation of the cost effectiveness of certified nurse-midwives. The Committee has been very supportive of our Nation's certified nurse-midwives and was impressed by the importance of the various recommendations reported in Nurse Midwifery in America. Although this type of cost-effectiveness information is important to the Federal Government in its role as a purchaser of health care, to date the Committee is not aware of any Federal agency compiling this information.

The Committee notes that the User Liaison Program provides an important service to State legislators by allowing them to share information on the methods they have found to be effective in handling a growing, and increasingly complex, caseload of health care problems. The Committee recommends that NCHSR continue the program in the most economically efficient method possible, given current funding constraints.

The Committee is concerned that the traditional difficulties of providing adequate health care services to rural and frontier areas of this country have been exacerbated by present economic conditions. The Committee, therefore, directs the national center to fund a conference bringing those working on rural health issues together to design a research agenda that will focus on the issues. The Committee further directs that this conference publish its proceedings which shall include a research program plan and budget estimate. The Committee has provided $150,000 for this purpose.

The Committee concurs with House report language directing the Department to provide $22,150,000 in fiscal year 1987 for the full funding of the national medical expenditure survey [NMES] and to initiate the survey on schedule. To assure that the Department complies with this directive, the Committee has included bill language directing the Department to transfer up to $16,000,000 from the evaluation fund available under section 2113 of the Public Health Service Act for the support of NMES. The section 2113 funds, in conjunction with the funds provided in the center's budget, will assure full funding for this survey. The Committee understands that other Federal agencies participating in NMES have signed inter-agency agreements to provide financial support for NMES. To the extent these fund transfers take place and the Department can provide the Committee with written assurance that NMES will be fully funded, the transfer of section 2113 funds may be reduced below $16,000,000. The Committee urges the Department to include American Indians and Native Alaskans who are eligible for services through the Indian Health Service in the NMES survey. The Committee feels that this will provide otherwise unavailable information about these populations.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,663,000 for program support for NCHS. This is the same as the administration's budget request, $95,000 more than the House allowance, and $95,000 above the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. These funds support the planning, coordination, and management of the various health service research programs.

Health statistics

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $49,025,000 for program operations of the National Center for Health Statistics [NCHS]. This is $2,200,000 above the budget estimate, $1,069,000 below the House allowance, and $7,517,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

NCHS is the sole national source of data on illness and disability; utilization of health care services; health resources; vital events (births, deaths, marriages, and divorces); health care costs; and health financing. This statistical information is used by the Government, the health industry, individual citizens, and business, academic, and research organizations to assess health status and plan for health service needs.

The Committee has added $2,300,000 over the budget request for the Vital Statistics Program. This will allow the national center to increase the Federal share of the cost of this program to about 33 percent.

The 1987 appropriation level will provide continuing support at $9,704,000 for the national health and nutrition examination survey which will assess the health and nutritional status of the general population. Funds will also be used to maintain a nationwide vital statistics network with the States.

The Committee recommendation includes $3,193,000 for NCHS program support. This is identical to the budget estimate and $137,000 above both the House allowance and the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. Program support provides for the planning, coordination, management, and evaluation of vital health and health-related statistical programs.

Adolescent family life

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,610,000 for the Adolescent Family Life [AFL] Program. This is $112,000 below the budget estimate and $632,000 above the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. This program was not considered by the House. The objective of AFL is to develop effective family-centered demonstration models designed to help prevent adolescent pregnancy and to alleviate its health, social, psychological, and economic consequences. The Committee has been told that each AFL project is required to have an independent evaluation component. The Committee directs the Deputy Assistant Secretary for population affairs to provide copies of all independent evaluations for every grant supported by the program in fiscal year 1986 before the fiscal year 1988 budget hearings.

Smoking and health

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,400,000 for smoking and health activities. This is $71,000 below both the House allowance and the budget estimate and $199,000 above the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

This activity is committed to the long-range goal of reducing premature deaths, disabilities, and health care costs associated with cigarette smoking. This has been identified as one of the major means of improving the health of Americans.

Activities of the Office on Smoking and Health include preparation of the Surgeon General's yearly report on the impact of smoking and health, conducting a national media campaign warning of the dangers of smoking, and support of an information clearinghouse responding to inquiries on the biomedical and behavioral aspects of smoking.

The Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986 is now Public Law 99–252. The Committee wishes to be kept informed of the Secretary's plans for implementation of this act.

Disease prevention and health promotion

The Committee recommends $8,200,000 for disease prevention and health promotion. This is $4,659,000 above the House allowance, $5,227,000 above the budget estimate, and $5,429,000 above the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. The disease prevention and health promotion activity facilitates the collaboration between both Federal and non-Federal groups to develop and implement national strategies and programs to prevent disease and disability and promote good health. The major prevention effort of the Public Health Service is the development and implementation of 15 measurable prevention objectives to be achieved by 1990. Leadership for this effort is supported within the budget activity. In 1987, development of national health objectives for the year 2000 will begin. The program of national health initiatives supported within this activity is enhanced through cooperative agreements with the private and voluntary sectors. The National Health Information Clearinghouse, which is also funded in this activity, facilitates access to an exchange of information related to health promotion.

The amount recommended for disease prevention and health promotion includes $5,000,000 to provide for the permanent operations of the Lister Hill Center for Health Policy to be located at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. The funds will be used to establish an endowment fund for the Center. No part of the $5,000,000 provided will be used for construction or other capital purposes; instead, the funds will be handled by professional investment managers who will invest them with a view toward growth of the endowment over the long term. In this way, the income from the fund will grow with inflation so that a consistent level of operations may be maintained. Investments will be in low-risk securities consistent with the protection of the principal amount.

The establishment of the Lister Hill Center for Health Policy honors in his own State the memory of a great Senator whose legislative achievements in public health, biomedical research, and hospital care earned him the title of the Nation's "Statesman for Health." The Center would be dedicated, as was Senator Hill, to improving the quality of our health care system. It would function as a national center for the advancement of disease prevention and health promotion, and would work specifically to refocus national health policy upon such goals as the development of a proactive health care system, the integration of treatment and prevention strategies and the reduction of societally imposed threats to health. The Hill Center would support research and scholarship on prevention topics, and its activities would include the establishment of a program of Lister Hill health fellows, who would receive support to serve as congressional staff knowledgeable in the area of prevention.

Prevention of disabilities

Earlier this year the National Council on the Handicapped issued a comprehensive report "Toward Independence," which contains over 45 legislative recommendations which cover a broad spectrum of concerns to persons with disabilities. Of particular interest to the Committee is the Council's recommendations concerning the prevention of disabilities. In addition to preventing primary disabilities, the Council has recognized the overriding need to prevent secondary complications in those persons who are already disabled, and the Committee commends the Council for its important recommendations in the area of prevention. The Committee expects the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion to initiate the collection of data related to the incidence and prevalence of primary and secondary disabilities in America and ways in which these disabilities can be prevented or ameliorated. The Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion shall develop a national plan for the prevention of disabilities, including budget projections. The Committee expects the Council to have significant input and to review the development of such a national plan. The Committee looks forward to receiving a progress report on the development of this plan and the data collection efforts prior to consideration of the fiscal year 1988 appropriations request.

Physical fitness and sports

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,363,000 for physical fitness and sports activities. This is $2,000 more than both the budget estimate and the House allowance and $59,000 above the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The 1987 appropriation will provide program emphasis on youth fitness as a follow-up to the National Youth Fitness Survey, and will also focus on fitness for working women, older adults, and special populations.

The Physical Fitness and Sports Program provides staff support and assistance for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Through continuing contact with national governing bodies, the Council seeks to enlist the active support and assistance of individuals, civic groups, professional associations, sports groups, and others to promote and improve the health of all Americans through regular participation in physical fitness and sports.

Public Health Service management

The Committee concurs with the budget request of $18,736,000 for Public Health Service management activities. This is $1,022,000 more than both the House allowance and the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

This activity provides funding for the offices that support the Assistant Secretary for Health in providing leadership and direction to the Public Health Service.

Child survival activities

The Committee agrees with the House recommendation to add a general provision to exempt not more than 50 employees of the Public Health Service from all FTE limitations to assist in child survival activities in underdeveloped countries. It is estimated that there are 10 million preventable deaths of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and dehydration each year in these underdeveloped countries. The Committee has received testimony that the Public Health Service is the only organization with the required talent and expertise to assure success in these programs funded by organizations outside HHS. The Committee does not believe that the PHS should be penalized for assisting in the U.S. foreign policy of providing humanitarian aid to developing countries.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

The committee disagrees with the administration's request to consolidate all AIDS funding in one appropriation to the Assistant Secretary of Health. The AIDS funding has been distributed to individual agency accounts. The Committee has disapproved a budget request of $1,350,000 for an AIDS coordinator.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1986 presequestration	$83,514,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	80,806,000
1987 appropriation request	91,282,000
House allowance	86,282,000
Committee recommendation	86,282,000

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending an appropriation of $86,282,000 for commissioned officer retirement pay and medical benefits. This is $5,000,000 below the budget estimate and $5,476,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

This appropriation provides for retirement payments to Public Health Service officers who are retired for age, disability, or a specified length of service. In addition, payments are made to survivors of deceased retired officers who have chosen the option of a reduced retirement benefit in order to provide for their survivors. Provision is also made for the medical care of active duty and retired members of the PHS Commissioned Corps and their dependents.

The Committee does not concur with the administration's proposal to change this account from an indefinite to a definite appropriation and the Committee has deleted the request for a reserve fund of $5,000,000. This is an entitlement program and should remain an indefinite appropriation.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

1986 presequestration	$23,898,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	23,898,000,000
1987 appropriation request	24,708,122,000
House allowance	25,880,359,000
Committee recommendation	26,270,000,000

The Committee recommends $26,270,000,000 for grants to States for Medicaid. This amount is $2,372,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation, $1,561,878,000 more than the administration's budget request, and $389,641,000 more than the House allowance. This amount includes $6,500,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1986 as an advance for fiscal year 1987. This recommendation is consistent with the administration's latest current law estimates, but does not assume legislative savings which, at the time of Committee action, had not been enacted.

The Medicaid Program, which is administered by each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories, provides medical care for certain low-income individuals and families. Federal funds for medical assistance are made available to the States on the basis of a formula which determines the appropriate rate at which State program costs should be matched. The matching rate may range from 50 to 83 percent, depending on the State's average per capita income relative to the national per capita income.

Each Medicaid Program must provide a basic package of medical services, including inpatient and outpatient hospital care, health screening services to children under 21, skilled nursing facility care for persons 21 years of age or older, and physician services.

ADVANCE APPROPRIATION

The Committee has provided an advance appropriation of $7,100,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1988. This is the same amount requested by the administration and provided by the House.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

1986 presequestration	$18,854,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	18,854,000,000
1987 administration request	20,357,000,000
House allowance	20,826,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,826,000,000

The Committee has provided $20,826,000,000 for payments to health care trust funds. This amount is $469,000,000 more than the administration's request, the same as the House allowance, and $1,972,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The Committee recommendation is consistent with the latest current law estimates for the four mandatory activities which comprise these payments: supplementary medical insurance; military service credits; hospital insurance for the uninsured; and the Federal uninsured payment.

The Committee has provided $20,285,000,000, which is $469,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance, for the payment to the supplementary medical insurance trust fund. This payment provides matching funds for premiums paid by Medicare part B enrollees. The increase of $2,088,000,000 over fiscal year 1986 reflects adjustments related to increases in the cost of services paid for by this trust fund and growth in the enrollee population.

For military service credits, the Committee has included $94,000,000, which is an increase of $3,000,000 over the fiscal year 1986 level and the same as the administration's request and the House allowance. This Federal payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for taxes it would otherwise have been due, but did not receive because certain compensation to military personnel was in the form of noncash contributions. The increase reflects the required 1986 adjustment which will occur too late to take place in fiscal year 1986.

The Committee recommendation includes $435,000,000 for hospital insurance for the uninsured, which is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, and $119,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1986 comparable appropriation. This payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for Medicare benefits to individuals who have not met the insured status requirement. This is the fourth year that the request for current year benefits payments has decreased, reflecting the fact that increases in health care costs and utilization are offset by a decrease in the number of uninsured individuals.

The recommendation also includes $12,000,000 for the Federal uninsured benefit payment, which is the same as the administration's request, the House allowance, and the comparable fiscal year 1986 appropriation. This payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for the cost of benefits provided to Federal annuitants now eligible for Medicare.

The Committee recognizes the inequity of paying a rural Medicare payment rate to hospitals which fulfill all criteria to be recognized as urban with the exception of a commutation rate which incorporates total commuting to metropolitan areas as opposed to commuting to a single metropolitan area. The Committee maintains that this issue should be addressed by the Finance Committee which has legislative jurisdiction over the Medicare Program. The Committee hopes that this inequity will be addressed by the end of the 99th Congress.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1986 presequestration	$89,320,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	85,470,000
1987 appropriation request	84,533,000
House allowance	84,533,000
Committee recommendation	85,396,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $85,396,000 for Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] program management. This amount is $863,000 more than the administration's budget request and the House allowance and $74,000 less than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The bill provides $1,221,170,000 in trust funds. This amount is $7,226,000 more than the administration request, $4,676,000 more than the House allowance, and $80,974,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. In addition to these amounts, $78,000,000 is available in fiscal year 1986 and $105,000,000 in fiscal year 1987 from section 9216 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, Public Law 99–272, for these purposes. These additional amounts were not requested by the President.

Research, demonstration, and evaluation

The Committee has provided $30,650,000 for HCFA research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. This is $12,150,000 more than the administration request, $2,650,000 more than the House allowance, and $1,318,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. This amount restores funding to the presequestration level.

HCFA conducts studies and evaluations to measure the impact of the Medicare and Medicaid programs on health care costs, and to produce information on alternative strategies for reimbursement, coverage, and program management. These studies are conducted with the goal of improving the administration of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs.

The recommended funding level will allow the continuation of HCFA's efforts in these areas, as well as a continuation of congressionally mandated studies and the initiation of new projects.

In the fiscal year 1986 Senate report, the Committee instructed HCFA to submit a study to the Committee regarding the effects of the prospective payment system on rural hospitals. The study is scheduled to be presented to the Committee by January 1, 1987. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report as requested.

The Committee continues to be supportive of efforts by HCFA to address the relationship between physical and mental health care as well as the cost effectiveness of nurse practitioners. Given the Committee's recent hearings on variations in health care, the Committee would be especially supportive of projects in this area.

In the past, the Committee has noted its concern that Alzheimer's disease and related dementias inflict a tremendous physical, emotional, and financial burden on patients and their families. Compounding the problem is the fact that there is a dearth of formal medical and social services available to assist families that wish to care for a loved one at home. The Committee notes, however, that several States and some nongovernmental organizations have recently launched efforts to develop innovative service programs for dementia patients. Yet there is no reliable coordination for such experiments and little opportunity for comparative analysis, evaluation, and dissemination. The Committee believes that HCFA should play an important role in this regard. At the outset, the Committee has provided $1,200,000 to support three respite care demonstration projects that explore a range of options, including in-home service, adult day care, and institutional care. The Committee expects that HCFA will coordinate this project with the National Center for Health Services Research and Technology Assessment and that a progress report will be presented at next year's appropriations hearings.

Medicare contractors

The Committee recommends $1,102,000,000 for Medicare contractors. This amount is $95,200,000 more than the administration request, $87,576,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance. This amount includes $105,000,000 appropriated by section 9216 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, Public Law 99–272. The amount provided also includes a $50,000,000 contingency fund, as requested by the administration.

The Medicare Program is primarily administered by the Medicare contractors who are responsible for reimbursing Medicare beneficiaries and providers in a timely and fiscally responsible manner. These contractors, usually insurance companies, provide information, guidance, and technical support to both providers of service and beneficiaries on the administration of the Medicare Program.

In the report accompanying the fiscal year 1986 appropriation bill, the Committee stated that ". . . first priority should be given to the claims payment functions to reduce claims backlogs and to prevent any further deterioration in the quality and timeliness of claims processing functions." Contrary to this intent, the Department, through administrative decisions, slowed the processing of claims and increased the claims backlog in order to maximize the interest on the trust funds. In addition, $42,076,000 was sequestered by Public Law 99–177. The combined effect of reduced funding and HCFA-directed slowdowns severely disrupted the operation of the Medicare program and service delivery to beneficiaries and providers.

The Committee believes that the administration request for fiscal year 1987 is severely underfunded. The Committee recommendation includes restoration of the amount cut by sequestration; the administration request does not. In arriving at its recommendation, the Committee included estimates of a 10-percent increase in claims volume and a 4-percent increase in inflation-related costs.

The Committee believes that the timely payment of claims is of primary importance. The Committee is encouraged that the new HCFA Administrator has taken a number of steps in an attempt to align HCFA's budget and administrative policies with the Committee's intent that claims processing functions be adequately funded to assure accurate and timely payment of Medicare claims.

The Committee expects that fiscal year 1987 funds will be allocated and obligated to the contractors as soon as possible to reduce backlogs to more reasonable levels and to pay claims promptly. In addition, the Committee expects that the administration will closely monitor claims volumes, backlogs, and turnaround time and take *immediate* action to release the contingency fund when the data indicate that claims payment performance requirements cannot reasonably be met within the basic appropriation for contractor activities without jeopardizing the integrity of the claims review process or the stability of Medicare program operations.

The Committee denied the following legislative changes requested by the administration: (1) The prohibition of obligation of funds for a separate Railroad Retirement Board contractor; (2) the elimination of the provider nomination process; and (3) the elimination of the provision that stipulates cost contracts for this program.

State certification

The Committee recommends $54,200,000 for HCFA State certification activities in fiscal year 1987. This amount is $725,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance, and $7,847,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation.

Funds transferred from the Medicare trust fund for this activity are used to insure that hospitals and institutions providing care to Medicare beneficiaries maintain acceptable levels of health and safety. The amount provided will allow for the survey of approximately 66 percent of all facilities requesting Medicare eligibility, including 100 percent coverage of all skilled nursing care facilities. The additional funds provided by the Committee over the administration's request are to be used to survey 100 percent of all hospices. In addition, the Committee expects that, within the funding level provided, HCFA will conduct surveys of at least 10 general hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals [JCAH] to validate the findings of the JCAH accreditation surveys.

The Committee has provided a $3,525,000 direct appropriation for State certification program support. This amount is the same as the administration's budget request and the House allowance, and $417,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. Of this amount, $2,500,000 is to be used for surveying approximately 470 psychiatric hospitals for Medicare and Medicaid certification, as requested by the administration. Surveys funded under this appropriation determine compliance with two statutory requirements relating to medical records and staffing. These two statutory requirements have been incorporated into regulations as two of the conditions of participation which psychiatric hospitals must meet in order to participate in Medicare and Medicaid. These standards are designed to help measure whether certified psychiatric hospitals are providing active treatment.

In addition, the Committee has included funding to increase the survey coverage of small rural hospitals from 50 to 75 percent, as requested in the budget. The additional 375 surveys would concentrate on high-risk providers. The high-risk hospitals would be surveyed, on average, every year while other hospitals would continue to be surveyed every 2 years, on average.

End-stage renal disease networks

The Committee recommends $3,400,000 for the end-stage renal disease networks. This is $2,400,000 more than the administration request, $450,000 less than the House allowance, and $1,229,000 less than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation.

Authorized by section 1881 of the Social Security Act, Public Law

95–292, the networks were organized to promote quality assurance and efficient utilization of resources in the delivery of kidney dialysis and transplant services. The networks are nonprofit organizations, staffed primarily by volunteer members, and are funded from the Medicare trust funds. The networks collect, validate, and utilize local patient-specific data for quality assurance and resolution of patient grievances.

Section 9214 of the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985, Public Law 99–272, permits the Secretary of Health and Human Services to consolidate the network areas and organizations in not less than 14 organizations in order to achieve efficiencies in the administration and operation of these organizations. The Committee's recommendation will support the full funding of 14 networks.

The Committee remains opposed to the administration's repeated efforts to abolish this program. In concurring with the authorizing committee, the Committee does not support any efforts to dismantle or disintegrate the networks through the merging of these organizations into other entities.

It is the Committee's intent that the networks continue their efforts in the three areas of service delivery: (1) data collection; (2) resolution of patient grievances; and (3) quality assurance.

Federal administration

The Committee recommends $71,871,000 in Federal funds and $145,920,000 in trust funds for a total of $217,791,000 for Federal administration. This amount is $2,614,000 more than the House allowance and administration request, and $11,971,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation.

The Committee has included bill language to maintain staffing levels at 3,800 full-time equivalent positions in fiscal year 1987. This is 43 more positions than requested by the administration. The Committee believes that HCFA requires the additional positions in order to effectively carry out its statutory responsibilities.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

1986 presequestration	$497,008,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	497,008,000
1987 appropriation request	500,555,000
House allowance	500,555,000
Committee recommendation	500,555,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $500,555,000 for payments to social security trust funds, the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $3,547,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $497,008,000.

These funds reimburse the old-age and survivors insurance [OASI] and disability insurance [DI] trust funds for military service credits, special payments to certain uninsured persons, pension reform, and unnegotiated checks. This appropriation restores the trust funds to the same financial position they would have been in had they not borne these costs, properly charged to the general funds.

Military service credits increase by $12,917,000 above the fiscal year 1986 level due to higher average military deemed wage credits and an upward adjustment for actual 1983 wage credit data. An additional $11,500,000 is being appropriated for unnegotiated checks to provide funding to fully reimburse the OASI trust fund for the estimated fiscal year 1986 requirements. These increases are partially offset by a $20,870,000 decrease from the 1986 level for special payments to certain uninsured persons, reflecting a continuing decline in the number of uninsured beneficiaries entitled to these payments.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

1986 presequestration	$728,519,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	728,239,000
1987 appropriation request	693,437,000
House allowance	693,437,000
Committee recommendation	693,437,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $693,437,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners, which is in addition to the $270,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $34,802,000 less than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted amount of $728,239,000 after sequestration.

These funds are used to provide monthly benefits to coal miners disabled by black lung disease and to their widows and certain other dependents, as well as to pay related administrative costs.

The 1987 decrease of $34,802,000 reflects the continuing decline in the number of beneficiaries receiving payments, since Social Security's major responsibility is for claims filed before June 1973, and the Department of Labor has responsibility for most claims filed after that date. The effect of the decline in beneficiaries is partially offset by a 3-percent benefit increase projected for 1987. Black lung benefit levels are tied directly to Federal pay increases.

The Committee has approved a proposed technical bill language change to clarify Social Security Administration [SSA] policy related to the reimbursement of travel expenses. It also has approved a change in the appropriation language which would require monthly benefit payments to be rounded down to the nearest dollar, similar to the current procedure for Social Security benefits.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $252,450,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1988. This is the same amount as the administration request and House allowance.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

1986 presequestration	$7,556,440,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	7,523,771,000
1987 appropriation request	8,230,068,000
House allowance	8,230,068,000
Committee recommendation	8,230,068,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,230,068,000 for supplemental security income [SSI], which is in addition to the $2,339,250,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance.

These funds are used to pay benefits under the SSI Program, which was established to insure a Federal minimum monthly benefit for aged, blind, and disabled individuals which enables them to meet basic needs. In many cases, SSI benefits supplement income from other sources, including Social Security benefits. The funds also are used to pay the costs of administering the program, to reimburse State vocational rehabilitation agencies for successful rehabilitation of SSI recipients, and to support the referral and monitoring of certain disabled SSI recipients who are drug addicts or alcoholics.

The 1987 appropriation request and the Committee recommendation represent an increase of $706,297,000 from the fiscal year 1986 level after sequestration. The primary reasons for this increase are the projected cost-of-living adjustment in January 1987, a continuing increase in the number of blind and disabled beneficiaries, and an increase in the average monthly benefit amount.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $2,765,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the administration request and House allowance.

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

1986 presequestration	$6,900,959,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	6,899,374,000
1987 appropriation request	6,009,478,000
House allowance	7,023,420,000
Committee recommendation	7,025,376,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,025,376,000 for assistance payments, which is in addition to the $2,193,754,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1987. This is $126,002,000 more than the administration request and $1,956,000 above the House allowance. The recommendation is $126,002,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 comparable appropriation of $6,899,374,000 after sequestration.

These funds provide grants to States for the Federal share of activities related to public assistance to the needy. States define the scope of coverage and the level of assistance provided. The largest single program is aid to families with dependent children [AFDC] which provides benefits to needy children deprived of parental support by death, disability, or continued absence from the home. Other benefit programs include AFDC benefits for families in which the principal wage earner is unemployed, emergency assistance, assistance to destitute or ill Americans who are being repatriated, and adult assistance in Puerto Rico and the territories. The grants also include funds to pay the Federal share of the costs State and local governments incur in administering these benefit programs.

The funds in this account also pay for grants and contracts for research related to assistance programs and for the Federal costs of administration.

The administration's proposed bill language and the budget request reflect proposed changes in substantive legislation estimated to save $236,742,000. The Committee recommendation restores the legislative savings assumed in the budget but not enacted. The 1987 appropriation request also assumed savings of $777,200,000 resulting from imposing fiscal liabilities for State payment error rates higher than mandated targets. The Committee recommendation restores the savings in conformance with the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–272), which suspends liability collections for a 3-year period.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $2,293,615,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1987, the same as the budget request and House allowance.

The Committee has provided $33,932,000, an increase of $1,956,000 over the budget request, to maintain 695 full-time equivalent positions for administration of AFDC benefit programs. The Committee believes that the administration's request for 585 FTE's, which is a reduction of 110 positions, would not allow the Office of Family Assistance to provide adequate review of State AFDC administration costs and compliance with Federal program requirements.

The Department has announced the creation of a new Family Support Administration [FSA] which will oversee six major HHS programs assisting disadvantaged families, including the AFDC Program, low-income energy assistance, child support enforcement, refugee and entrant assistance, community service block grants, and the Work Incentive Program. The Committee expects the Department to provide, by March 1987, a report on the administration's plan for reorganizing these programs within FSA and the anticipated impact of the reorganization on program operations and on employees who administer the affected programs.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

1986 presequestration	$2,100,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	2,009,700,000
1987 appropriation request	2,100,000,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	1,875,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,875,000,000 for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance [LIHEA] Program. This is $225,000,000 below the administration request and $134,700,000 below the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. The House deferred consideration of this account pending enactment of renewed authorizing legislation.

The LIHEA Program provides grants to States to help low-income individuals pay the high cost of energy, particularly heating costs in winter. There is a wide variation among the States in the ways assistance is provided, including direct payments to individuals and vendors and direct provision of fuel.

The recommended level of $1,875,000,000 is the same as the fiscal year 1982 appropriation. It appears that home energy costs in fiscal 1987 may return to approximately the level experienced in 1982. In addition, the Committee is aware that the States have available recently distributed oil overcharge funds, which could be used to supplement the Federal LIHEA appropriation.

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

1986 presequestration	$427,761,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	409,363,000
1987 appropriation request	373,998,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	Defer

The Committee has deferred action on funding for refugee and entrant assistance, pending enactment of renewed authorizing legislation, which expired September 30, 1983.

The refugee assistance program is designed to assimilate refugees into American society as quickly and effectively as possible while minimizing the burden to States and localities. The program reimburses States for the costs of providing direct cash and medical assistance to needy refugees as well as social services such as English language training and vocational training.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1986 presequestration	$3,992,220,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	3,847,863,000
1987 appropriation request	4,011,373,000
House allowance	4,000,373,000
Committee recommendation	4,011,373,000

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses [LAE] of $4,011,373,000, the same as the administration request and $11,000,000 more than the House allowance. This recommendation is $163,510,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $3,847,863,000 after sequestration.

LAE provides resources from the Social Security trust funds for the Social Security Administration [SSA] to administer the Social Security programs of retirement, survivors and disability insurance, certain Social Security health insurance functions, and the construction needs of the trust funds programs. The LAE, as authorized by law, also provides resources from the trust funds for certain non-trust fund administrative costs, which are reimbursed from the general funds. These include administration of the supplemental security income programs for the aged, blind, and disabled; work associated with Pension Reform Act of 1974; and the portion of annual wage reporting work done by SSA for the benefit of the Internal Revenue Service. The dollars provided through the LAE also support automated data processing activities.

The 1987 increase of $163,510,000 represents the net effect of a number of offsetting increases and decreases including an increase in the contingency reserve from $138,765,000 to $160,000,000. The administration requested the increased contingency reserve to continue to provide flexibility to deal with the many uncertainties associated with implementation of the disability reform legislation and the impact of automation on SSA's work force.

The Committee has approved a technical change in bill language which clarifies SSA policy for the reimbursement of travel expenses in the SSI Program.

The Committee notes the President's budget proposes a significant increase in overtime and nonceiling employment at the same time that a reduction of 2,899 full-time equivalent positions is proposed. The Committee believes that overtime should not be increased, except for extraordinary circumstances, and expects to receive a status report prior to next year's budget hearings on efforts to limit overtime to less than 3 percent of total employment. In order to maintain overall staffing levels, the Committee directs that 1,167 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions be added to the budgeted level, for a total of 74,437 FTE's.

The Committee continues to be concerned about potential office closings. In order to avoid deterioration of services to the public, the Committee expects immediate notification should plans be developed to close offices in excess of historical averages. The Committee expects the General Accounting Office to monitor SSA services to the public, and provide reports in February, June, and October 1987.

The Committee has learned that individuals suffering from Alzheimer's disease frequently encounter difficulties in obtaining disability benefits. While Federal statutes do not preclude benefit payments to these individuals, the Committee is concerned that the guidelines used in determining eligibility are not sufficiently defined when it comes to Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. This in turn, has resulted in uneven application of what should be a consistent national policy. To help clarify the matter, the Committee directs that SSA, working in cooperation with the National Institutes of Health, review and update the criteria used to determine eligibility on the basis of Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. The Committee expects a report on the status of these changes prior to next year's hearings.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

1986 presequestration	$459,213,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	426,085,000
1987 appropriation request	599,633,000
House allowance	599,633,000
Committee recommendation	599,633,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $599,633,000 for child support enforcement, which is in addition to the $170,750,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance.

These funds provide grants to States for the Federal share of State and local costs to administer the child support enforcement program, which attempts to assure that absent parents meet their responsibility to provide support for their children. The funds also are used to pay for research and evaluation projects concerning child support, and for the Federal costs of administering the grants.

The 1987 appropriation request and the Committee recommendation represent an increase of $173,548,000 from the adjusted fiscal year 1986 level after sequestration. After financing adjustments, the budget program level for 1987 is $106,951,000 higher than the presequestration 1986 level resulting from higher caseload and increased State costs.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $187,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1986 presequestration	$2,700,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	2,583,900,000
1987 appropriation request	2,700,000,000
House allowance	2,700,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,700,000,000 for the social services block grant. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $116,100,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation.

These funds are granted to States and territories to enable them to provide services to low-income persons, including recipients of AFDC, SSI, and Medicaid program funds. Services include programs to: prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency on Federal assistance; assist low-income persons to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency by providing supportive services such as day care; prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and secure admission or referral to institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

The Committee has concurred with the House in refusing to approve the administration's proposal to use social services block grant funds for community services block grant activities. The Committee has also rejected statutory language mandating that payments be made to States on a monthly basis, leaving this matter to administrative discretion.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

1986 presequestration	$2,015,518,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	1,928,814,000
1987 appropriation request	[1] 1,978,378,000
House allowance	925,017,000
Committee recommendation	2,090,018,000

[1] Includes $1,102,359,000 not considered by the House.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,090,018,000 for human development services. This is $111,640,000 more than the administration request and $1,165,001,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $161,204,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation of $1,928,814,000.

The Human Development Services appropriation consists of programs for children and youth, the elderly, the developmentally disabled, and native Americans, as well as Federal administrative costs.

Head Start

This program is intended primarily for preschoolers from low-income families, and seeks to help these children function effectively in their present environment and to be able to assume responsibilities in school and community activities. Programs emphasize cognitive and language development, physical and mental health, and parent involvement to encourage each child to determine and function at his or her highest level of potential. At least 10 percent of the children served are handicapped.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $1,130,542,000 for the Head Start Program, providing the full amount permitted by the Senate-passed authorization, an increase of $55,483,000 over the budget request and $90,444,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The House did not consider the program due to the lack of an authorization.

Head Start is a program designed to reach the most vulnerable children and families. The Committee considers the authorizing language permitting Head Start programs within a community to serve children for more than 1 year to be a key provision in that it allows Head Start to accomplish its purpose of serving these vulnerable children and families. Local programs must continue to have the option of providing more than 1 year of a Head Start experience to children and families who need the extra support that Head Start can provide. While the Committee believes that it is important to reach as many children as possible with Head Start funds, it also feels that in order to be effective quality services must be maintained. The Committee, therefore, directs the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure that grant conditions do not undermine the ability of local programs to provide more than 1 year of service.

The Committee was most pleased to learn of the developing partnership between the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families and the American Optometric Association under the Head Start Program. This innovative approach has much to offer our Nation's children and the Committee commends the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families for its foresight in this endeavor.

Child abuse and neglect

This program improves and increases activities at all levels of government which identify, prevent, and treat child abuse and neglect through State grants, technical assistance, research, demonstration, and service improvement.

The administration proposed the consolidation of the child abuse and neglect program, together with the family violence program in a new family violence and prevention services grant program. The Committee recommends the continuation of the several existing programs funded through this subaccount.

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending a total of $30,898,000 for child abuse prevention and treatment. This total includes $12,000,000 for State grants, the same as the House-passed figure and last year's presequester appropriation. The Committee concurs with the House in recommending $13,898,000 for discretionary child abuse and neglect activities, restoring funding to last year's presequester level. Finally, the Committee agrees with the House decision to provide $5,000,000 for child abuse challenge grants in the coming fiscal year, continuing a program that was initiated in a supplemental appropriation act in fiscal year 1985. This support will allow this matching grant (25 percent Federal, 75 percent State) program, which will not be fully operational until late in fiscal year 1986, to be continued in the coming fiscal year.

The Committee understands the Department of Health and Human Services has not yet distributed funds previously appropriated for the child abuse prevention challenge grant program, but intends to obligate these funds prior to the end of fiscal year 1986. It is the Committee's intent that eligibility for child prevention challenge grants obligated in fiscal year 1986 be based upon funds States raised in fiscal year 1985, in order to insure that as many States as possible will receive the challenge grants they are eligible for immediately.

The Committee has become aware of the concern of the National Association of State Directors of Child Development regarding the issue of pedophiles, individuals who sexually abuse children. The Committee agrees with the State directors that this is an important issue and urges the Office of Human Development Services to develop a long-term strategy for addressing this problem.

Runaway and homeless youth

This program provides support to State and local governments and nonprofit agencies to help community-based facilities deal with the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families outside the framework of the law enforcement and juvenile justice systems. Funds are allocated to homeless and runaway youth centers based on the number of youth under age 18 per State, and grants are authorized for a national communications system linking runaways, their families and service providers.

The Committee concurs with the House in providing $23,250,000 for the runaway and homeless youth program, restoring funding to last year's presequester level and providing the full amount requested by the administration. These funds will support 86,000 homeless youth at a minimum of 285 centers, allow approximately 260,000 toll-free calls to be placed through a national hotline service, provide for coordinated networking grants, support technical assistance activities, and allow for the dissemination of research and demonstration project findings.

Dependent care programs.—The dependent care program provides grants to States for activities related to dependent care resource and referral systems, and school-age child care services. These funds are to be used to assist in the planning, development, establishment, and expansion or improvement of child care services but are not to be used for operating costs associated with specific referral or child care services.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 to continue the program at its fiscal year 1986 presequester level. Funds for the continuation of the program were neither requested by the administration nor provided by the House, which deferred consideration of this item.

Family violence prevention and services

The Family Violence Prevention and Treatment Act's purposes, as authorized under title III of Public Law 98–457, are to (1) demonstrate the effectiveness of assisting States in efforts to prevent family violence, (2) provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents, and (3) provide for technical assistance and training relating to family violence programs for States, local public agencies (including law enforcement agencies), nonprofit private organizations, and other persons seeking such assistance.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $8,500,000 to carry out the purposes of the act, $6,107,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation and $6,000,000 above the House-approved level. The administration proposed no funding for this program in fiscal year 1987, recommending its consolidation in a new family violence and prevention services grant program. The Committee notes that the program was funded in fiscal year 1986 at a level approximating the amount recommended by the Committee for the coming fiscal year, with $6,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1985 remaining unobligated until fiscal year 1986.

Aging

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $716,570,000 for programs funded through the Administration on Aging. The total recommended is $27,470,000 more than the budget request and $16,130,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $45,169,000 above the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation.

Supportive services and centers.—Funds under this program are currently awarded by formula grant to each State with an approved State plan on aging to pay up to 85 percent of the cost of operating and establishing social services, including multipurpose senior centers. State agencies on aging make awards to area agencies on aging on the basis of State-approved area plans and intrastate funding formulas.

The Committee has included $265,000,000 for supportive services and centers, the same as the budget request and $10,000,000 less than the House-approved level. These funds would maintain the program at its 1986 presequestration level. Special emphasis should be placed on the use of these funds to assist those in greatest need, particularly those who face the greatest risk of losing their independence, and to strengthen systems of family- and community-based care to assure that a continum of care becomes a reality.

Congregate and home-delivered meals.—The congregate and home-delivered meals programs currently provide up to 85 percent of the funds for operating and establishing nutrition services projects, which provide meals to older persons. Each meal served must: meet one-third of the minimum daily dietary requirements; consider health, religious or ethnic dietary needs of participants; and be served in food containers and with utensils usable by blind and handicapped individuals where feasible and appropriate. Home-delivered and congregate meals are to be available at least once a day, 5 days a week.

The Committee recommends a total of $418,870,000 for nutrition services, including $345,970,000 for congregate meals and $72,900,000 for home-delivered meals. The congregate meals recommendation exceeds the administration's request by $9,970,000 and last year's adjusted appropriation by $24,448,000. It is $4,030,000 below the House-approved amount. The total approved for home-delivered meals is $5,000,000 above the administration's proposal and $7,920,000 more than last year's postsequester appropriation. It is $2,100,000 below the House-approved amount.

The Committee notes that efforts have been implemented through State and area agencies on aging to increase service levels through site consolidation, fiscal management training, and consolidated food service contracts. The Committee encourages the Administration on Aging to continue with these efforts with due consideration for the needs of the groups being served.

Grants to Indian tribes.—This program currently provides grants to eligible Indian tribal organizations to promote delivery of the following services to older Indians not served by other programs: meals at least once a day, 5 days a week, according to the specifications of the Nutritional Services Program; and legal, information, and referral services. Funds are also available to older Indians for temporary shelter, fuel, road clearing, water services, health and health screening services, and an Ombudsman Program.

The Committee recommends $7,500,000 for grants to Indian tribes, the same as the budget request, the House-approved amount, and the 1986 presequestration level. This funding will allow an estimated 135 grants to be made serving over 24,000 older Indians.

Research, training, and special projects.—These funds are currently used to provide adequately trained personnel in the field of aging, improve knowledge on the problems and needs of older Americans, and demonstrate new methods of improving the quality of life of older persons.

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending $25,000,000 for research, training, and demonstration activities authorized under title IV of the Older Americans Act. This is the same amount as the fiscal year 1986 presequestration appropriation and $12,500,000 above the budget request.

The Committee directs the Administration on Aging to continue to fund the following activities under title IV of the Older Americans Act at their fiscal year 1984 or 1985 levels, whichever is higher: Rural demonstrations; the long-term care gerontology centers in existence in fiscal year 1985; career preparation training and research; and national minority aging organizations which have a proven track record in providing special representation and outreach services for the minority elderly.

The Committee further directs that funding be maintained for demonstrations (1) to assist victims of Alzheimer's disease and other neurological disorders of the Alzheimer's type and their families, and (2) to develop a wide array of protective services to prevent elder abuse.

The Committee directs the Administration on Aging to fund national legal services support and demonstration projects at $1,000,000 (on an annual basis), at a minimum, for fiscal year 1987. National legal services support and demonstration projects mean those which: (1) Are conducted by national nonprofit legal assistance organizations which provide support and demonstrations on a national basis to local legal assistance providers; and (2) provide national legal assistance and demonstrations as defined in section 424(a) of the Older Americans Act, including training and delivery methods to benefit local programs providing free legal services to older Americans.

The Committee believes that the agency's failure to fund national legal services projects at the $1,000,000 level in fiscal year 1986 can be corrected through affirmative efforts with qualified projects and through avoidance of unrealistic funding limits on individual applications.

The Committee is concerned by the Administration on Aging's failure to comply fully with report language affecting title IV programs in fiscal year 1986. Congress has expressed its intent clearly in House and Senate Appropriations Committee reports, and in conference committee reports, regarding the continuation of the above-mentioned activities at appropriate levels and the Committee expects these directives to be complied with in the months ahead.

Last year the Committee recommended that the Administration on Aging fund several projects (not to exceed $750,000) to demonstrate the benefits of, and potential for, improving the health status of senior citizens through education and training programs conducted in senior centers. Given that there has not been sufficient time for the funds to be awarded, the Committee directs the Administration on Aging to support additional pilot projects (not exceeding a total of $1,000,000) to provide health promotion and disease prevention services in senior centers. These services would include health risk appraisals, counseling in diet and nutrition, stress reduction, exercise, sleep regulation, injury prevention, prevention of alcohol and drug abuse, self-care, including use of medications, and smoking cessation, among others. Based on the results of the demonstration projects, the Committee expects the Administration on Aging to make recommendations regarding future funding of title VII.

The Committee directs the Administration on Aging to set aside $130,000 to fund a statewide study of a random sample of functionally limited Medicare beneficiaries as they experience transition from acute hospital care to convalescent and long-term care to be conducted by a qualified, competent organization in a rural State. The study should examine the extent to which premature hospital discharge, inadequate discharge planning and/or lack of long-term care resources are presenting problems to Medicare beneficiaries, particularly in rural States.

Federal Council on Aging

Established by Congress in 1973, the Federal Council on Aging advises both the executive and legislative branches on matters related to the special needs of older Americans.

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending the continued funding of the Council at the fiscal year 1986 presequester level of $200,000, as proposed by the administration. These funds will support the full-time staff and per diem and travel of the Council.

Developmental disabilities

"Developmental disability" is defined as a severe, chronic disability which: Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments; is manifested before the age of 22; and is likely to continue indefinitely. Major components of this program are: State grants; protection and advocacy services; special projects; and a training effort, funded through university affiliated facilities, for personnel needed to render special services.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $85,200,000 for the Administration on Developmental Disabilities, the full amount authorized by law. This represents an increase of $12,200,000 over the budget request, $9,700,000 over the House-approved total, and $8,257,000 above the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation.

The Committee recommendation includes $56,500,000 for State grants, an increase of $6,250,000 over the budget request and the amount recommended by the House, and $5,396,000 over the adjusted fiscal year 1986 level. These funds will be used to enhance States' ability to manage programs for the developmentally disabled, target services to foster self-sufficiency, and promote the hiring of the developmentally disabled in the private sector. Because of a legislative change in the distribution formula, the increased funding recommended by the Committee is necessary to hold harmless a number of participating States.

The Committee includes $15,500,000 for protection and advocacy grants, an increase of $1,750,000 over the budget request and the House-passed amount, and $1,528,000 above the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. These grant funds are provided to States which have a system in place to protect the rights of persons with developmental disabilities and are awarded on the basis of a formula that considers population, the extent of the need for services by persons with developmental disabilities, and the financial need of the State.

The Committee provides $3,100,000 for special projects, an increase of $600,000 over the House-approved amount and $420,000 above the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The administration requested no funding for the program. These funds will support grants for the development of new technology and the application of innovative methods to support the independence, productivity, and integration into the community of individuals with developmental disabilities.

The Committee recommends $10,100,000 for university affiliated facilities, an increase of $1,100,000 above the budget estimate and the House-approved amount, and an increase of $913,000 above last year's adjusted appropriation. This funding will allow 43 university affiliated facilities and satellite centers to continue to provide interdisciplinary training, conduct service and technical assistance demonstrations, and disseminate information supporting the independence, productivity, and integration into the community of those with developmental disabilities.

Native American programs

These programs, under the direction of the Administration for Native Americans, are intended to promote social and economic self-sufficiency for native Americans. A priority is to assist such groups to establish and maintain necessary mechanisms for planning and coordinating Federal and non-Federal resources in an effort to support the policy of Indian self-determination.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $28,989,000 for native American programs, an increase of $1,689,000 over the administration's budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1986 presequester amount. The House deferred consideration of appropriations for this program. The funds recommended will continue to promote social and economic self-sufficiency for American Indians, Alaska Natives, and native Hawaiians.

The Committee urges the Office of Native American programs to be responsive to the truly unique role and responsibilities which the Office of Hawaiian Affairs has for native Hawaiians. This office was established under the Constitution of the State of Hawaii and its trustees are duly elected by native Hawaiians. It is the principal public agency responsible for the welfare of the State's native Hawaiians.

The Committee remains concerned that the pressing human service needs of our Nation's American Samoans are not being adequately addressed by the Department. Last year the Committee directed the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, and Labor to develop a coordinated approach to responding to the needs of these native American peoples as detailed in the U.S. Department of Labor's own report to the Congress. Preliminary discussions have been held; however, the Committee is not aware of an appropriate, systematic response by the Federal Government. Accordingly, the Office of Human Development Services is directed to develop and fund at least one demonstration project targeted toward the needs of American Samoan peoples and, further, to report back to the Committee what it has done by March 1, 1987.

Program direction

This appropriation provides for the Federal staff that administer programs for children, youth, the aged, the developmentally disabled, and native Americans. Activities include policy guidance, development of program standards, and technical assistance to grantees.

The Committee recommends $61,069,000 for human development services program direction, $900,000 above the administration's request and the House-approved amount, and the same as the initial fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The Committee recommendation is intended to support a minimum of 1,125 permanent full-time positions, thus restoring a proposed reduction of 20 positions below last year's revised estimate.

FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES

1986 presequestration	$889,717,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	760,685,000
1987 appropriation request	817,837,000
House allowance	1,005,223,000
Committee recommendation	889,717,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $889,717,000 for family social services. This is $71,880,000 more than the administration request, $129,032,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $760,685,000, and $115,506,000 less than the House allowance.

Child welfare assistance

The Committee recommends $220,000,000 for child welfare assistance, an increase of $13,000,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted level and the budget request, but $5,000,000 less than the House allowance.

The primary purposes of the child welfare assistance program are to prevent the child's removal from the home and to keep the family together. Where removal from the home is necessary, the program provides services to reunify the child with his or her family as quickly as possible. Where reunification is not appropriate, the program provides services aimed at recruiting and placing the child in an appropriate permanent setting, such as an adoptive home.

Child welfare training

For child welfare training, the Committee recommends the budget request of $3,823,000, which is the same as the fiscal 1986 presequestration appropriation level. The House allowance is also $3,823,000.

The child welfare training program provides discretionary grants to public or private nonprofit colleges to train child welfare social workers. The money can be used to develop criteria or provide financial support to the students as long as they have a career commitment to work in the area of child welfare. This training is federally funded with no matching requirement.

Adoption opportunities

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for adoption opportunities, the same as the House allowance and the fiscal 1986 appropriation prior to sequester. The administration requested $1,400,000 for this program.

This activity funds a national adoption data gathering and analysis system, including a national information exchange, and implements adoption training and technical assistance programs.

Social services research

No funds were recommended for social services research as none were appropriated during fiscal year 1986. However, the House agreed to the $2,400,000 budget request for this research effort.

Child welfare research and demonstration

The Committee recommendation of $11,680,000 for child welfare research is the same as the fiscal 1986 appropriation prior to sequester. The House allowed $11,000,000 for this activity, compared to the administration's $6,000,000 budget request.

This program provides financial support to public or other nonprofit institutions for special research and demonstration projects in the field of child welfare and child development which are of national significance. Its ultimate goal is to strengthen and support the family as the primary institution for meeting the developmental needs of children and youth. Projects concentrate on serving children in foster care in need of adoption or day care, as well as delinquent youth.

Foster care/adoption assistance

The foster care program provides funds to States to assist with costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children, administrative costs associated with management of the program, and staff training. The adoption assistance program provides funds to States on an entitlement basis to assist in paying maintenance costs for children who are adopted under certain conditions. The objective is to provide permanent homes for children for whom adoptive homes are hard to find due to age, minority status, or the presence of handicapping conditions.

The same State agency which administers the child welfare services State grant program must administer, or supervise the administration of both programs.

The Committee allowances of $589,310,000 for foster care and $59,904,000 for adoption assistance are the amounts estimated to be needed to fund these entitlement programs in fiscal year 1987. The Committee notes that a $100,228,000 supplemental requested by the administration for fiscal year 1986 has not yet been considered by the Senate.

The Committee recommendation includes $45,000,000 for the older youth independent living program mandated by recent amendments to the foster care legislation (Public Law 99–272, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985). These funds are intended to help youth, who must have foster care until age 18, make it on their own. A wide variety of services may be provided, such as counseling, education, job training, budgeting, and maintaining a household.

WORK INCENTIVES

1986 presequestration	$220,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	210,540,000
1987 appropriation request	....
House allowance	200,000,000
Committee recommendation	....

The Committee agrees with the administration's budget recommendation to eliminate the Work Incentive Program [WIN]. The House provided $200,000,000 for WIN.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1986 presequestration	$371,800,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	355,877,000
1987 appropriation request	3,612,000
House allowance	Deferred
Committee recommendation	378,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $378,900,000 for the community services block grant. This is $375,288,000 more than the administration request and $23,023,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $355,877,000. The House deferred consideration of this account, pending enactment of renewed authorizing legislation.

This block grant replaced most of the antipoverty programs previously operated under authority of the Economic Opportunity Act. The Community Services Block Grant Act authorizes formula grants to States to continue the activities of local community action agencies and other related eligible entities.

The fiscal 1987 administration request of $3,612,000 was to be used to cover program termination costs.

The Committee notes that both the House and Senate have reauthorized the community services block grant for fiscal years 1987 through 1990.

The Committee recommends $28,500,000 for purposes of carrying out discretionary activities under the community services block grant. These funds are for the following special emphasis programs: Rural housing and community facilities ($3,570,000); assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers ($2,686,000); community economic development ($17,614,000); national youth sports ($3,630,000); and demonstration partnership grants ($1,000,000).

The newly authorized demonstration partnership grants program will stimulate block grant recipients to develop new techniques for the alleviation of poverty. It requires that the funds provided be matched on a 50–50 basis, encouraging community action agencies to work closely with States, universities, foundations, and the private sector to develop unique and innovative approaches to fighting poverty. An individual grant cannot exceed $250,000.

For Federal administration, the Committee recommends $4,300,000 for the 55 full-time positions.

For grants to States, the Committee recommends $346,100,000.

The Committee again notes its interest in ensuring the availability of direct training and technical assistance for State and local community service block grant program administration. The Committee again urges the Secretary to utilize available Federal administration funds and the capabilities of successful State and local program administrators and regional and State community action association staff to ensure that new administrators receive sufficient training and that experienced administrators can be introduced to new techniques and share successful approaches.

The Committee is concerned that the application process for community economic development [CED] funds under the discretionary authority of the community services block grant is becoming too complex and time consuming. As a result, many community-based development organizations have been discouraged from participating in the program. For example, in order to meet Office of Community Services [OCS] requirements, applicants for CED funds must make a substantial investment in time and money to prepare an application, with no guarantee of funding. Consequently, many organizations with limited resources cannot participate. The Committee suggests that OCS establish a preapplication process requiring essential but not detailed information on the proposed project. If approved by OCS, the applicant may proceed with a higher level of certainty, and incur the expense necessary to fully satisfy OCS requirements.

In addition, the Committee also recommends that OCS streamline its review procedures. Currently, it takes the agency over 6 months to complete the approval process. This time lag jeopardizes proposed projects. The Committee expects OCS to shorten the time necessary for approval of discretionary fund applications.

The Committee notes the continued lack of clean drinking water and the increasing levels of groundwater contamination in rural America. The Committee expects OCS to sustain its emphasis on these programs by continuing funding for the community facilities program operated by the rural community assistance program.

Due to the severe economic conditions facing many rural agriculture and natural resource-based communities throughout the United States, the Committee encourages the Department of Health and Human Services to distribute the community economic development discretionary portion of the community services block grant equally between rural and urban areas.

Furthermore, the Committee urges the Secretary to coordinate its OCS-supported rural programs with other divisions within the Department, and with the Departments of Labor, Education, Agriculture, and Commerce, as well as the ACTION agency so that a comprehensive State-Federal rural intervention strategy can be developed. The resources available through the community services block grant, rural housing and community facilities, and migrant and seasonal farmworker programs should be included in this effort.

COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION

1986 presequestration	
1986 adjusted appropriation	
1987 appropriation request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	$2,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,500,000 for community food and nutrition. The administration requested no funding for the program and the House did not recommend an appropriation. Funds were neither requested nor appropriated for this program in fiscal year 1986.

The community food and nutrition program provides funding to community-based local and statewide nonprofit agencies to help relieve hunger and poverty through assisting low-income communities to identify potential sponsors of child nutrition programs and to initiate new programs in underserved or unserved areas. Grantees also coordinate private and public food assistance resources and develop innovative approaches to meet the food and nutritional needs of low-income people.

Of the funds appropriated for community food and nutrition activities, the Committee urges the Secretary to consider providing 60 percent to statewide organizations, with funding to be allocated proportionately on the basis of the number of poor and unemployed in each State. The Committee also urges the Secretary to consider utilizing 40 percent of CFNP funds for grants on a competitive basis to local and statewide public and private nonprofit agencies.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1986 presequestration	$144,289,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	138,078,000
1987 appropriation request	108,319,000
House allowance	108,319,000
Committee recommendation	128,819,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $128,819,000 for general departmental management. This is $20,500,000 above the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee recommendation is $9,259,000 less than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted level.

The Committee also recommends the transfer of $27,500,000 from the Social Security and Medicare trust funds. This is equal to the administration's request and is $19,844,000 over the adjusted 1986 amount. The Committee notes the share increase in the amount of funds transferred from trust funds in several HHS accounts over the past several years. The Committee directs the Secretary to include a report in the fiscal year 1988 budget justification evaluating the work charged against the trust funds.

The Committee recommendation would support 2,242 FTE's for general departmental management activities, a decrease of 48 FTE's from the fiscal year 1986 level.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in West Virginia, and the number of deaths attributable to cancer continue to rise. The need for a cancer center to serve Appalachia was recognized by the National Cancer Institute in a report in fiscal year 1985 which indicated the lack of comprehensive cancer education, treatment, and care in Appalachia. In recognizing that need, the Committee provided an additional $4,500,000 funding in fiscal year 1986, which has now been released to the Mary Babb Randolph Cancer Center. The Committee has provided $4,500,000 in funding for the second phase of construction at the center.

The Mary Babb Randolph Cancer Center is to be used for education, coordination of clinical efforts, data collection, cancer control, and cancer research. The Committee understands that all Federal research moneys will be received through the peer review process as directed by the National Cancer Act.

The Committee has provided $16,000,000 to the Secretary to continue the AIDS treatment demonstration projects begun in fiscal year 1986. The Committee feels that with the continued rise in the number of AIDS cases, treatment in community settings should continue to be pursued as a viable alternative for providing humane care at lower cost. The Committee directs the Secretary to use these funds to enhance ongoing treatment demonstrations and to expand demonstration projects to other areas with high concentration of AIDS cases.

The Committee urges the Secretary to make a special effort to ensure that professional nurses are included on the Department's policy boards and advisory committees. The Committee believes their unique perspective will be valuable to the Secretary's deliberations.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1986 presequestration	$41,943,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	40,128,000
1987 appropriation request	29,716,000
House allowance	30,016,000
Committee recommendation	29,716,000

The Committee recommends new budget authority of $29,716,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG], plus a $40,000,000 transfer from the Social Security trust funds for total obligational authority of $69,716,000. The Committee recommendation is the same as the administration's request, $300,000 below the House allocation, and $10,412,000 less than the adjusted level for fiscal year 1986.

The Committee recommendation will support 1,214 FTE's, the same as the administration's request. At this level of resources, the Committee expects that OIG will continue to carry out its statutory responsibilities, and to keep the Secretary and the Congress informed of problems and the need for corrective action.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1986 presequestration	$16,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	15,312,000
1987 appropriation request	15,285,000
House allowance	15,285,000
Committee recommendation	15,285,000

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending $15,285,000 for the Office for Civil Rights [OCR], a decrease of $27,000 from the fiscal year 1986 adjusted amount, but equal to the administration's request. Also included is authority to spend $4,000,000 from the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, an increase of $400,000 in the fiscal year 1986 adjusted amount.

OCR is responsible for enforcing civil rights-related statutes in health care and human services programs. To enforce these antidiscrimination statutes, the Office investigates complaints of discrimination, conducts comprehensive reviews of programs to correct discriminatory practices, conducts outreach initiatives, and provides technical assistance to encourage voluntary compliance among health and human services providers and constituency groups.

POLICY RESEARCH

1986 presequestration	$6,500,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	6,220,000
1987 appropriation request	5,000,000
House allowance	8,200,000
Committee recommendation	7,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,200,000 for policy research. This is $2,200,000 more than the administration request, $980,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $6,220,000, and $1,000,000 less than the House allowance.

This program is authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act. It constitutes one of the Department's principal sources of policy-relevant data and research on income sources of the low-income population, on the impact, effectiveness, and distribution of benefits under existing or proposed programs, and on specific issues that impact upon programs affecting more than one agency within the Department. It is used to analyze issues that cannot be covered in other departmental research programs or under existing evaluation activity. The funding level of $6,000,000 will provide for the continuation of ongoing, highest priority research and further development of simulation models used for analysis of policy alternatives. Research will continue in the priority areas of welfare policy, retirement policy, the health insurance experiment, health incentives, aging, disability, long-term care, and human services policy.

The Committee has concurred with the House in providing an increase of $2,200,000 in the policy research budget to continue Federal support for the work of the Institute for Research on Poverty. The Committee notes that the Institute has been receiving Federal funding since 1966 and has been called an exceptionally successful vehicle for support of research by the Federal Government in an evaluation initiated by the National Research Council. The funding provided is intended to allow the Institute to continue to produce policy-relevant research for an additional 2 years.

Professional liability

The Committee continues to be concerned that there is insufficient information available to health policy experts to develop appropriate responses to the professional liability/medical malpractice crisis. The Committee is especially concerned that the Department focus upon the situation facing certified nurse midwives and dentists. Sufficient funds are included for the Secretary to conduct demonstration projects and to obtain national estimates of the incidence rate of liability-related injuries, including an understanding of the amounts and types of resulting compensation from both private and public sources. The Committee directs HHS to work closely with the General Accounting Office in developing and analyzing this information.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

1986 presequestration	$3,695,663,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	3,536,749,000
1987 appropriation request	3,688,163,000
House allowance	3,999,163,000
Committee recommendation	3,896,663,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,896,663,000 for compensatory education for the disadvantaged. This is $208,500,000 more than the administration's request. This level increases the fiscal year 1986 adjusted amount by $359,914,000. The House allowed $3,999,163,000.

Most of the programs supported under this account are authorized by chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981. They provide financial assistance to State and local educational agencies to meet the special educational needs of educationally disadvantaged children, migrant children, handicapped children in State run or operated programs, and neglected and delinquent children in State institutions or juveniles in adult correction institutions. Funds for each of these programs are allocated on a formula based on the number of eligible children and each State's per pupil expenditure.

In addition, funds within this account support the high school equivalency and college assistance migrant programs authorized under section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

For this program, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,400,000,000, which is $337,600,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 level and $138,995,000 above the budget request. The House allowance was $ 3,507,000,000.

Grants made under this activity provide financial assistance to approximately 14,000 local school districts to support supplementary compensatory educational services designed to increase the educational attainment of educationally disadvantaged children to a level appropriate for children of their age. At this level, the Committee estimates that approximately 5.5 million children would be served with an average Federal contribution of $612 per child. The 1987 appropriation for this program would become available on July 1, 1987, and remain available for obligation until September 30, 1988.

The Committee is concerned that the Department of Education continues to underestimate the size of the aggregate child population eligible for, and in need of, chapter 1 services. While there is no universal agreement on precisely which children are educationally disadvantaged, the estimates of the number of such children provided by the Department are clearly restrictive, especially in their implicit assumption that children must be both poor and educationally disadvantaged to qualify for chapter 1, which is not required by law. In the Committee's view, the Department's estimates lead to overly positive projections of the percentage of eligible children being served, and underestimation of the need for additional funds to expand chapter 1 services to all who need them. The Department also does not seem to consider the increase in the extent of educational disadvantage resulting from the increase in the child poverty rate from 15 percent in 1979 to 20 percent in 1984. Virtually all parties involved in and knowledgeable about chapter 1, except the Department of Education, estimate that fewer than one-half of those eligible are served. According to the recent report of the Department's own national assessment of chapter 1, 60 percent of children with achievement below the 25th percentile—children who are clearly educationally disadvantaged—and who attend schools with chapter 1 projects, do not receive chapter 1 services. Another Department-funded report, the "Sustaining Effects Study," found that pupils with achievement below the 35th percentile are judged by their teachers to be educationally disadvantaged. Given the number of children currently served, this would imply that only one-third of those eligible for chapter 1 are served.

The Committee is, therefore, disturbed by the recent testimony given by Department witnesses which maintained that between 75 and 80 percent of children they estimate to be eligible are served by the program. The Committee expects the Department to base future budget requests and testimony on more realistic estimates of the need for chapter 1 services and the level of appropriations necessary to meet those needs and directs the Department to utilize a broader base of available information, such as its own national assessment of chapter 1, on which to base its estimates of eligibility.

The Committee has included bill language, requested by the Department, to enable the Department to allocate chapter 1 funds based on the criteria of poverty used by the Bureau of the Census in compiling the 1980 census instead of the criteria used in conducting the 1970 census. Under the authorizing statute, the Department could use data on the number of low-income familes from the 1980 census in calculating the chapter 1 formula allocation, but would have to adjust those data to reflect the poverty criteria established under the 1970 census. The effect of the language would be to provide the Department with a more current and accurate data base on which to make the formula allocation for the 1987–88 school year. The language would also eliminate the anomaly, required by the authorizing statute, of having to distribute a portion of the appropriation on the basis of obsolete 1975 survey of income and education data. It is the Committee's view that funds must be allocated in a way that reflects the most current geographic distribution of chapter 1 eligible children.

STATE AGENCY PROGRAMS

For the three State agency programs, the Committee recommends a total appropriation of $447,310,000, the same as the House and presequestration fiscal year 1986 level, but $62,005,000 over the administration request. Like the grants to local educational agencies program, funds appropriated for the State agency programs would become available on July 1, 1987, and remain available for obligation until September 30, 1988.

For the State agency Migrant Program, the Committee recommends that the program be funded at $264,524,000 for 1987, which is $11,375,000 over the adjusted 1986 level and $62,005,000 more than the administration's request but the same as the House level. Because Congress has not enacted the Department's proposal to reduce the period of eligibility for formerly migratory students from 5 years to 3 years in fiscal year 1987, the Committee directs that all formerly migrant students shall be deemed eligible for purposes of allocating funds and receiving services under this program for up to 5 years after their initial move. At the recommended level, approximately $257,459,000 of the total would flow directly to the States to provide educational services to migrant students. An estimated 410,000 full-time equivalent students would be served at this level with an average Federal contribution of $645 per child. The remaining $7,065,000 would support various migrant coordination activities such as the migrant student record transfer system [MSRTS].

For the State agency Handicapped Program, the Committee recommends $150,170,000, which is an increase of $6,457,000 over the adjusted 1986 level, and the same as the House level and the requested amount. The program would serve an estimated 251,900 children at this level with an average Federal contribution per child of $596.

The Committee recommends $32,616,000 for the Neglected and Delinquent Program. This is the same amount requested by the administration and provided by the House, but an increase of $1,402,000 over the 1986 adjusted level. At this level, the program would serve about 48,000 students in State-supported institutions for neglected and delinquent children or in adult correctional institutions.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee is providing $35,607,000 for State administration, a $1,531,000 increase over the 1986 adjusted level and the same as the budget request. The House allowance is $38,607,000. These funds enable State educational agencies to meet their administrative responsibilities under the chapter 1 Local Education Agency Program and the State agency programs and would become available on July 1, 1987, and remain available through September 30, 1988.

EVALUATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends $6,246,000 for evaluation and technical assistance activities which is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, but $1,226,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted level. The funds provided would allow the Department to conduct program evaluations of chapter 1, support regional technical assistance centers that help State educational agencies and local school districts in evaluating their chapter 1 programs and improve program quality.

The Committee accepts the administration's proposal to continue current funding of this activity and has provided bill language that would make funds available for obligation immediately upon enactment of this bill.

HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY PROGRAM AND COLLEGE ASSISTANCE MIGRANT PROGRAM

For the High School Equivalency Program, the Committee provides $6,300,000. The Committee also provides $1,200,000 for the College Assistance Migrant Program. The budget request did not include funds for these programs. The House deferred consideration because authorization legislation for both programs had not been enacted.

Through these programs, grants are provided to institutions of higher education to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers past the age of compulsory school attendance to complete the courses necessary to receive a high school diploma or its equivalent, and to assist migrant students enrolled in their first undergraduate year at a college or university.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

1986 presequestration	$705,109,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	674,789,000
1987 appropriation request	678,909,000
House allowance	710,943,000
Committee recommendation	679,603,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $679,603,000 for special programs. This amount is $694,000 more than the administration's request and $31,340,000 below the House allowance. This is an increase of $4,814,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted level.

The "Special programs" account includes the chapter 2 State Block Grant Program to assist the States and localities in supporting an array of programs addressing national concerns or special educational needs. It also includes funding for various mandatory set-asides within the Secretary's "Discretionary" account and a variety of other categorical programs of national interest.

State block grants

For chapter 2 of the Education Consolitation and Improvement Act, the Committee has provided a total of $526,837,000, $2,072,000 less than the administration's request and $18,072,000 below the House allowance. Up to 6 percent of the total appropriated for the block grants is available for the Secretary's Discretionary Fund. Within chapter 2, the Committee is providing $500,000,000, the same as the House level and budget request, for the State block grants. These grants are made to State educational agencies, and at least 80 percent must be passed through to local educational agencies.

Secretary's Discretionary Fund

The Committee recommendation provides $26,837,000 for the Secretary's discretionary activities. This is a reduction of $2,072,000 from the administration's request and $18,072,000 less than the House allowance. This amount provides support for the four mandated programs within the Secretary's Discretionary Fund: the Inexpensive Book Distribution Program, Arts in Education, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education, and Law-Related Education. Funds also support the National Diffusion Network.

The Committee has rejected the administration's proposed statutory language to eliminate the minimum funding levels for the four mandated programs. These programs will be funded as follows:

For the Inexpensive Book Distribution Program the Committee provides $7,800,000. This program distributes books to children from low-income families to help motivate them to read. Approximately 6.5 million books will be distributed in 1986 to 2.2 million children. The Committee notes that this program has not only been successful in motivating children to read, but has increased the use of libraries, increased parental involvement in schools, and contributed to improved reading achievement.

For the Arts in Education Program, the Committee is providing $3,337,000. This will support two awards of national significance. One award will go to the National Committee, Arts for the Handicapped, $2,370,000, which supports the development of quality programs to integrate the arts into the general education of disabled students and the lives of disabled adults. This grant also supports the Very Special Arts Festival Program in every State, as well as research projects, curriculum development, and teacher training.

A second award of $967,000 will be made to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to support the Alliance for Arts Education whose focus is on the advancement, quality, and integration of the arts into basic education programs. This grant also provides partial support for two programs—Programs for Children and Youth, and the American College Theatre Festival—that provide opportunities for children and youth to participate in the arts as performers or as audiences at live performances.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program helps local schools develop their capacity to prevent the growing problem of substance abuse among students. Awards are made to five regional centers that offer training and onsite technical assistance. The Committee has provided $3,000,000 for these efforts, the same as the administration request, but $11,000,000 below the House level.

The Committee is concerned about the growing problem of drug abuse, particularly among the Nation's youth. This concern is heightened by the increasing use of smokeable cocaine freebase, commonly called crack or rock. Crack is available for as little as $3 to $10, making it affordable for school-age children. Due to its purity, it is more unpredictable, deadly, and addictive than powdered cocaine and other drugs commonly available to youth.

The Committee is pleased that the Secretary is developing a handbook for all elementary and secondary schools on drug abuse prevention and education. The Committee believes that a responsible and effective plan for nationwide drug abuse prevention is needed, as well as an immediate and effective response to the cocaine freebase, or crack crisis. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide all elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education specific information on the scope and nature of the problem of crack use, its symptoms and effects, and sources of assistance in addressing the problem. The Committee expects the Secretary to consult with the National Institute of Drug Abuse on the development of the information and to disseminate this information no later than 30 days after passage of this act.

The Committee notes that the House has adopted an increase of $11,000,000 for the Secretary's discretionary fund for the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program to produce audio-visuals on crack. While the Committee believes that videos and other curricular materials on this deadly and highly addictive drug should be disseminated to the Nation's students, the Committee has several concerns about the House provision.

First, information to students on the dangers of crack must be disseminated as soon as possible in the 1986–87 school year to be effective. The House has made no provision for the audio-visuals funding for crack to be expended before the fall of 1987. Second, the Committee has provided the National Institute of Drug Abuse a $10,000,000 increase specifically for the development of curricular materials on drug abuse prevention, and believes that the Institute, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, is the appropriate agency to develop audio-visuals and information on crack for use in the schools. Finally, the Committee believes that additional funds provided for the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program should be directed to the five regional training centers to assist State drug abuse education coordinators and local education agencies in both their response to the crack crisis and their ongoing efforts to prevent drug abuse. The House has designated none of the $11,000,000 for these purposes.

The Law-Related Education Program promotes efforts to educate individuals about law, the legal process, the legal system, and the principles and values on which these are based. For this purpose, $2,000,000 is provided.

A total of $10,700,000 will also support the National Diffusion Network [NDN], which is designed to capitalize on Federal investments in research, development, and demonstration projects. The program enhances communication among school districts which share information on the most effective education programs.

No funds have been included for other discretionary programs which is a decrease of $7,052,000 from the House level and $3,052,000 from the budget request.

Included in the House recommendation is $4,000,000 for a rural education initiative which the Committee supports as well and for which funding has been included under the research and statistics activity.

OTHER SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Science and mathematics education

The Committee recommendation includes $43,066,000 for science and mathematics education, the same as the House allowance. The administration proposed legislation to replace the Science and Mathematics Program with a broader teacher training authority, but since this legislation has not been enacted, the Committee is providing funds for science and mathematics education as currently authorized. This program includes State grants and a set-aside of discretionary funds to be used by the Secretary for programs of national significance in science, mathematics, computer learning, and instruction in critical foreign languages.

For State grants, $39,190,000 is provided. Seventy percent of each State's award is for elementary and secondary education programs and 30 percent is for higher education programs. Of the funds for elementary and secondary education programs, at least 70 percent is distributed to school districts to be used mainly for inservice training and retraining of teachers and other school personnel in science and mathematics. The State retains at least 25 percent for demonstration and exemplary teacher training programs, special projects for historically underrepresented and underserved persons and the gifted and talented, technical assistance to school districts, and administration and evaluation.

For higher education programs, a minimum of 75 percent of the funds is used for competitive grants to colleges and universities to train new secondary school science and mathematics teachers, to retrain secondary school teachers from other fields to teach science and mathematics, and to provide inservice training to improve teacher skills in science, mathematics, and computer learning. The State retains at least 20 percent of the funds for cooperative programs to develop and disseminate projects designed to improve student understanding and performance in science, mathematics, and critical foreign languages.

For discretionary activities under the Mathematics and Science Program, approximately $3,876,000 is provided. Within these funds, the Committee expects that $3,000,000 shall be used for efforts to broaden science and mathematics education by means of technology. The television series, "3–2–1 Contact," for example, is highly successful in generating young people's interest in science. The new television series on mathematics is expected to achieve similar success in making such subjects more appealing to our Nation's youth. The Committee, therefore, expects that these programs will be supported to the fullest possible extent.

In addition, the Committee directs the Department to expand its cooperative effort with the National Science Foundation [NSF] in this regard, and to match fully the contributions of NSF toward such important programming.

The Committee notes that under the State grant program, local education agencies may, after the need for teacher training in the areas of mathematics, science, and foreign languages has been met, use its allotment for instructional materials related to mathematics and science instruction. The Committee reiterates that these materials may be obtained through agreements with public and private entities, including museums, libraries, and educational television stations.

For training and advisory services authorized by title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the Committee has provided $25,000,000. This is $1,000,000 less than the House allowance. Under this program, grants are made to State educational agency civil rights units and to regional desegregation assistance centers to enable them to provide technical assistance and training to public school districts that are desegregating and eliminating discrimination on the basis of race, sex, or national origin. The administration requested no funds for this program.

For territorial teacher training, the Committee has provided $2,000,000. This is $86,000 more than the House allowance but $2,000,000 over the budget request. Funds are awarded to the departments of education in American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands to train elementary and secondary school teachers. These training efforts have been extremely important in assisting the outlying areas to upgrade the qualifications of their uncertified instructional staff and to assist others to obtain higher educational degrees.

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for general assistance to the Virgin Islands, which is $215,000 more than the House allowance but $5,000,000 over the President's request. Under this program, funds are provided to the Virgin Islands to improve elementary and secondary education, and have been used primarily to renovate and construct additions to existing school buildings to accommodate an expanding school-age population. Funds may also be used to correct asbestos and other school building problems.

For Ellender fellowships, the Committee rejects the proposed elimination and has included $1,700,000, which is the same as the House allowance. Through this program, funds are awarded to the Close Up Foundation of Washington, DC, to make fellowships available to low-income students and their teachers to enable them to participate in the Close Up Foundation's program. The students spend 1 week in Washington, DC, attending seminars on current events and meeting with representatives from the three branches of Government. This level will allow for an increase in the Federal share per fellowship from approximately $281 in 1986 to $293 in 1987.

For women's educational equity [WEEA], the Committee has included $1,000,000, which is $5,000,000 less than the House allowance but $1,000,000 over the administration request. For over a decade, the WEEA Program has funded activities to promote educational equity for women and girls. An independent evaluation of the program requested by the Committee last year indicates that, in recent years, the program has funded many activities that are of primarily local, rather than national or general, significance. Rigorous evaluations have not been conducted for many of the projects, making it difficult to determine the quality of these efforts. In all, the program has produced few project models of demonstrated effectiveness suitable for national dissemination. In the years since the program was first enacted, a number of other Federal programs have devoted increased resources to issues of educational equity; the need for further activity under the WEEA authority is, therefore, questionable.

Bill language has been included that would limit the use of funds appropriated to dissemination activities. The $1,000,000 included for WEEA will permit replication and dissemination, by the WEEA publishing center, of the backlog of materials completed under the program during the last few years. This dissemination activity will provide for a suitable phaseout of the program.

For magnet schools assistance, the Committee has provided $75,000,000, which is the same as the House allowance and administration request. This program supports grants to local educational agencies to operate magnet schools that attract substantial numbers of students of different racial backgrounds. Funds may be used for teacher salaries, purchase of books, materials and equipment, and planning and promotional activities in order to improve academic instruction and vocational education.

Programs developed must be geared to the improvement of students' knowledge of mathematics, science, history, English, foreign languages, art, music, or vocational skills. The maximum amount any local school district may receive is limited to $4,000,000.

The Committee has not included funds for either the Excellence in Education or the Leadership in Educational Administration [LEAD] programs. The House, however, provided $7,177,000 for the Leadership in Educational Administration Development Act and $2,392,000 for the Excellence in Education Act. LEAD supports one institute per State through which State or local education agencies, higher education institutions, private nonprofit organizations or consortia of such entities can train school administrators in the management and problem-solving skills they need to meet the challenges of educational reform and improve the quality of education at the school and program level. The Excellence in Education Act supports demonstrations by local education agencies of innovative and effective techniques to reform education at the school level.

The Committee believes that these programs constitute an important, targeted Federal investment in educational reform for a modest investment. Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee bill does not include the funding for these programs. However, the Committee supports maintaining these types of activities and is open to resolution of the differences between the House and Senate in conference.

The Committee is deeply concerned about the school dropout problem. Therefore, the Committee will give every consideration to funding such programs as provided by the Dropout Prevention and Reentry Act, at such time as they are authorized.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

1986 presequestration	$172,641,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	165,211,000
1987 appropriation request	142,951,000
House allowance	179,637,000
Committee recommendation	138,955,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $138,955,000 for bilingual education. The recommendation is $3,996,000 below the administration's request and $26,256,000 below the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. The Committee recommendation is $40,682,000 less than the House allowance.

Federal bilingual education programs are designed to assist language minority students to acquire the English language proficiency that will enable them to become full and productive members of society.

Bilingual grants to school districts

The Committee recommends $94,951,000 for this program, a decrease of $4,334,000 from the administration's request and $4,210,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $4,089,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. Discretionary awards are made to local school districts to help them build their capacity to provide appropriate educational services to limited English proficient children. Demonstration projects are also funded to develop innovative methods of serving these children.

The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the Department to begin to address the pressing educational needs of American Samoans as detailed in the report to the Congress by the Department of Labor. The Office of Bilingual Education is encouraged to continue to pursue this matter actively during this fiscal year.

Support services

The Committee has included $10,440,000 for support services, an increase of $340,000 above the administration request and $449,000 above the 1986 adjusted appropriation. The recommendation is $140,000 over the House allowance.

Activities include grants to State education agencies for data collection and improvement of educational services within the State; and contracts for evaluation assistance centers to provide technical assistance to local school districts in evaluating local projects, research and evaluation studies, and a national clearinghouse to collect, analyze, and disseminate information about programs for limited English proficient students.

Training grants

The Committee recommends $33,564,000 for training grants, $1,443,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation and $2,000 below the administration's request. The recommendation is $2,926,000 less than the House allowance.

Training grants are designed to respond to the need for better trained personnel in programs for limited English proficient students. Activities include grants to institutions of higher education, State and local education agencies, and private, nonprofit organizations to train teachers, parents, and administrators. Contracts are awarded for resource centers to provide training and technical assistance to parents and educational personnel participating in instructional programs for limited English proficient students.

Vocational training

The Committee has transferred funding for the Bilingual Vocational Training Program to the "Vocational and adult education" account to conform with the placement of other activities funded under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act.

Immigrant education

The Committee has not recommended funding for the Immigrant Education Program.

IMPACT AID

1986 presequestration	$712,500,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	[1] 682,722,000
1987 appropriation request	548,000,000
House allowance	700,000,000
Committee recommendation	650,000,000

[1] Includes $20,000,000 fiscal year 1986 supplemental for disaster assistance.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $650,000,000 for school assistance in federally affected areas, which is $102,000,000 more than the administration's request. The recommendation is $50,000,000 below the House allowance and $32,722,000 below the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

Impact aid is a program to help compensate school districts for the cost of educating children when enrollments and the availability of revenues from local sources have been adversely affected by the presence of Federal activities. Included in this program are: payments for "A" children; payments for "B" children; special provisions (section 2); disaster assistance; and construction.

A significant problem posed by proposed changes in rules has come to the Committee's attention with respect to receipt of impact aid funds for the schools on the Passamaquoddy Pleasant Point Reservation, the Penobscot Indian Nation Reservation, and the Passamaquoddy Indian Township Reservation. The Committee directs the Department to review this matter and provide a full justification of their policy by October 1, 1986, as well as a proposal as to how these schools, which the Committee understands are meeting their legal responsibilities, may be assisted.

Category "A" payments

Category "A" children are those who reside and whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services, including children residing on Indian lands or in federally subsidized, low-rent housing.

Of the total amount provided, $533,000,000 is for "A" payments. This is an increase of $20,000,000 over the administration's request and $42,059,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation.

Payments for "A" children in heavily impacted super A districts, those districts in which "A" children represent 20 percent or more of the total average daily attendance, would be 100 percent of entitlement, but not to exceed a 5-percent per pupil payment increase over their fiscal year 1986 payment. However, payments to these districts on behalf of children residing in federally subsidized low-rent housing would be made at up to 15 percent of entitlement. Payments for "A" children in nonsuper A districts other than low-rent housing "A" children, would be prorated from full entitlement to the level allowed by remaining funds.

Section 3(d)(2)(B) payments

The Committee directs the Secretary to fully fund section 3(d)(2)(B), which compensates several of the Nation's most severely impacted local educational agencies for local revenues lost due to Federal activity. Further, the 105-percent limitation on per pupil payments to super "A" districts is not intended to reduce in any manner payments made to local educational agencies deemed eligible for section 3(d)(2)(B), consistent with the provisions pertaining to section 3(d)(2)(B) contained in Public Law 99–349, making urgent supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1986.

Category "B" payments

Category "B" children are those who reside or whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services.

A total of $65,000,000 is provided for "B" category payments, which is $65,000,000 below the House allowance and $59,410,000 below the adjusted amount appropriated in 1986. The administration requested no funding for "B" payments.

Section 2—Special provisions

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,000,000 for section 2 payments, which is the same as the House allowance and $2,000,000 more than the administration's request. The Committee recommendation is $946,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation. It is estimated that payments will be made at 100 percent of entitlement.

Section 2 payments are made to local school districts which have a partial loss of tax base (10 percent or more of assessed value) as a result of Federal Government acquisition of property. Payments are not tied to the presence of federally connected children in the district.

Disaster assistance

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for section 7, disaster assistance, which is the same as the administration's request, the House allowance, and $19,570,000 below the 1986 adjusted level, including supplemental funds.

This program provides funds to local education agencies affected by major disasters to enable them to make repairs, provide temporary facilities, replace instructional materials and equipment, and pay increased operating expenses.

The school district must be located in a Presidentially declared disaster area in order to be eligible for major disaster assistance funds.

Construction

The Committee has included $20,000,000 for construction, which is $15,000,000 more than the administration's request and $3,253,000 above the 1986 adjusted appropriation. The Committee recommendation is $5,000,000 less than the House allowance.

Construction activities provide direct grants for repair and construction of urgently needed minimum school facilities when enrollment and the availability of local revenues have been adversely affected by Federal activities. Grants are also provided for major repairs and to replace school facilities in areas suffering major disasters.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

1986 presequestration	$1,410,198,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	1,349,534,000
1987 appropriation request	1,303,100,000
House allowance	1,494,420,000
Committee recommendation	1,741,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,741,900,000 for education for the handicapped programs. This is $438,800,000 more than the administration's request, and $392,366,000 above the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. The Committee recommendation is $247,480,000 more than the House allowance.

The education for the handicapped programs provide assistance to the States in assuring that all handicapped children have available to them a free appropriate public education. This assistance is provided through State grants designed to offset a portion of the excess costs of State and local education agencies for educating handicapped children, and through a variety of discretionary programs providing special purpose funds to meet designated Federal priorities.

State grant program

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,408,000,000 for the State Grant Program, $244,718,000 over the 1986 adjusted appropriation. This amount is $272,855,000 over the administration's request and $108,000,000 over the House allowance.

This State grant program supports formula grants to States to offset a portion of the excess cost of providing special education and related services to handicapped children. Each State is awarded an amount based on the number of its handicapped children served. The fiscal year 1987 appropriation will become available for obligation on July 1, 1987, for use during the 1987–88 school year.

Preschool incentive grants

For preschool incentive grants, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $60,000,000. This amount is $31,290,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation and $29,000,000 over the administration's request and the House allowance.

The additional funds proposed to be made available by the Committee for this program for fiscal year 1987 would be used to provide services as called for in S. 2294.

Under current law, this program provides formula grants to encourage States to expand educational services to handicapped children birth through 5 years. However, funds are allocated by statutory formula on the basis of the number of children aged 3 through 5 receiving special education services. Fiscal year 1987 funds will become available for obligation on July 1, 1987, for use during the 1987–88 school year.

S. 2294, the Education for the Handicapped Amendments of 1986, allows these funds to be used for 3- to 5-year-olds only, while establishing a new discretionary grant program to serve infants from birth through 2, as described in the following section.

Early Intervention Program

The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for the Early Intervention Program for handicapped infants, the fully authorized amount contained in S. 2294.

These funds will be used to provide services specially designed to meet the unique needs of handicapped infants and their families. The primary purpose of this program is to enhance the development of the infant, through an integrated service delivery approach. These services can vary in type, amount, and intensity according to the individual needs of the infant and the family as identified in an individual program plan.

Deaf-blind centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000 for deaf-blind centers, $881,000 above the 1986 adjusted appropriation. This amount is $6,000,000 more than the administration request and $236,000 over the House allowance.

This program funds centers, technical assistance awards, and model projects for the benefit of children who are both deaf and blind. Centers provide technical assistance to States and direct services to children.

The Committee is concerned about the use of funds appropriated for the Deaf-Blind Centers Program, part C, section 622 of the Education for the Handicapped Act. The funds provided under the Services for Deaf-Blind Children and Youth Program should be used for direct services and technical assistance exclusively for individuals who are identified as deaf-blind or for those between birth and age 3 who are likely to be diagnosed as deaf-blind.

Severely handicapped projects

The Committee has included $5,300,000 for the Severely Handicapped Program, $515,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation and $300,000 above the House allowance. This amount is $1,000,000 above the administration's request.

This program awards contracts and grants to develop and disseminate model demonstration projects of the best methods of educating severely handicapped children, developing self-reliance of severely handicapped children, and reducing need for institutional care.

Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State departments of special education, colleges and universities, and other organizations, primarily for 3-year, annually renewable projects.

Early childhood education

The Committee has included $17,600,000 for early childhood education, the fully authorized level for this program as contained in S. 2294. This amount is $6,400,000 less than the House allowance, $5,368,000 less than the 1986 adjusted appropriation, and $4,900,000 below the administration's request.

Planning, development, and implementation grants, previously funded within this account, have now been designated a separate program, as called for in the authorization.

Activities of this program will now focus on the effective models of educational services for handicapped children from birth through 8 years of age.

Planning, development, and implementation

The Committee has included $6,870,000 for planning, development, and implementation grants. These funds will assist States to develop both a comprehensive early childhood education plan and a statewide comprehensive service delivery system.

This activity has previously been funded as part of the Early Childhood Education Program, but the Senate-passed authorization, S. 2294, establishes a new, categorical program for this purpose, at approximately the same level of funding as in fiscal year 1986.

Secondary and transitional services

The Committee recommends $7,300,000 for secondary and transitional services, $700,000 more than the House allowance and $984,000 above the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. This amount is $970,000 over the administration's request.

This program provides grants and contracts to institutions of higher education, State and local educational agencies, public agencies, and other organizations to assist in the transitional process to postsecondary education, vocational training, competitive employment, and continuing education or adult services, and to stimulate the improvement and development of programs for secondary special education. Participation of handicapped students and their parents in project development and implementation is encouraged.

Postsecondary programs

The Committee has included $5,900,000 for postsecondary programs, $400,000 more than the House allowance, $636,000 above the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986, and $600,000 over the administration's request.

This program is designed to improve educational programs for postsecondary and adult handicapped persons through grants and contracts awarded to technical, vocational, and postsecondary institutions, and other organizations. Program funds currently support two types of projects: (a) direct services grants to postsecondary and vocational technical schools for serving deaf students; and (b) demonstration projects which develop innovative models for delivery of support services or modify existing educational programs for postsecondary and adult handicapped students.

Innovation and development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,000,000 for innovation and development, $1,189,000 over the House allowance, $1,920,000 above the adjusted appropriation for 1986, and $2,000,000 more than the administration's request.

This program supports research and demonstration grants and contracts to develop and disseminate new approaches and materials for the teaching of the handicapped. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local education agencies, colleges and universities, private, nonprofit entities, and other education and research organizations.

The program is one of the oldest continuous sources of Federal funding for special education research. Products promote educational achievement by handicapped children and have included inventions, curriculum materials, and diagnostic/assessment instructions for a range of disabilities.

The Committee is concerned that despite the advances in deaf education brought about by Public Law 94–142, and the development of new audiological techniques, the Committee believes that additional efforts are necessary to ensure the early detection of hearing impairments and encourages the Department to initiate early identification and intervention programs.

Media services and captioned films

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,500,000 for media services and captioned films, $1,071,000 over the House amount, $1,824,000 above the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986, and $2,000,000 above the administration's proposal.

This program funds grants and contracts for captioning and recording, educational media and materials centers and services, and technology development projects. Other activities funded include the National Theater for the Deaf, and Recordings for the Blind, Inc. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local education agencies, colleges, and universities and other organizations. Contracts are typically made for 1 year while grants are made for up to 3 years.

The Committee continues to support the service of captioning television programs for the hearing-handicapped. The provision of this service depends not only on Federal assistance for captioning, now paying for less than half of all captioning, but also on the existence of inexpensive decoders, public awareness of the service, and on continuing development of even more inexpensive and available decoders. The Committee intends that its appropriations recognize each of these needs.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the consistent failure by the Department to undertake in a timely fashion, or at all in some cases, the activities in television captioning for the deaf which have been mandated by the Congress. Therefore, albeit with regret that this condition exists, the Committee is compelled to provide deadlines regarding the activities herein described.

The Committee directs the Department to provide $5,000,000 for captioning. This increase of $1,000,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1986 captioning is intended to provide more captioned programs for children. The Committee heard testimony that few programs for hearing-handicapped children are captioned. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary to apply this $1,000,000 increase to the captioning of children's programs.

The Committee directs the Secretary to provide on or before September 1, 1986, a report describing how its captioning funds have been expended in fiscal year 1986, together with a schedule of how and when it intends to issue requests for proposals or otherwise fulfill its captioning obligations for fiscal year 1987 as provided by this Committee.

The Committee directs the Secretary to provide $1,500,000 in fiscal year 1987 to assist in production of another 50,000 second generation decoders. The Committee has been concerned about the Department's delays in facilitating support of decoder manufacture, particularly for the past year, especially after initial groundwork was laid and due deliberation given to initial problems or questions. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to move with prudent speed to provide for this manufacturing support as soon as possible in order to avoid any further delay in this important service to the deaf. It is the Committee's hope that processing the necessary paperwork can occur early enough in the year to enable ads to be placed by distributors to meet various catalog printing deadlines. The Committee further directs the Secretary to provide a report by September 1, 1986, on the status of contracts with regard to decoder manufacture as provided in the fiscal year 1986 appropriation, and, by December 1, 1986, its timetable and plans for decoder support as mandated herein for fiscal year 1987.

The Committee directs the Secretary to provide $500,000 for public awareness, to alert the public generally and the hard-of-hearing population specifically about the captioning service available. To the Committee's knowledge, none of the fiscal year 1986 allocation of $200,000 for public awareness, consumer advice, and repair service has been expended to date. The Committee directs the Secretary to report on or before September 1, 1986, as to the disposition of these mandated funds. The Committee further directs the Secretary to report to the Committee by December 30, 1986, as to its plans for expenditure of the public awareness funds provided herein for fiscal year 1987.

The Committee believes that the design and production of a third generation lower cost decoder is the most effective means to reduce ultimately this Federal support program for captioning. As the number of decoders increases, private support for captioning becomes more commercially attractive. The Committee is anxious to encourage this private support, and is concerned that the Department appears to disagree with this objective. The Department in fact, to date, has not expended its fiscal year 1986 allocation for this third generation decoder. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary to provide $500,000 for the continuing development of a new third generation decoder designed to reduce decoder costs still further.

The Committee further directs the Secretary to report by September 1, 1986, on the disposition of its fiscal year 1986 allocation for new third generation decoder development, and provide by December 30, 1986, its plan for implementing its fiscal year 1987 decoder development allocation.

Regional resource centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,700,000 for regional resource centers, $671,000 over the 1986 adjusted appropriation, $400,000 over the House allowance, and $700,000 above the administration's request.

This program includes support for contracts to six regional centers and one national coordinating center for the development of State and local expertise in educational testing, diagnosis, program design, and referral for the handicapped. Funds will be awarded on a continuation basis for 1986 to State and local education agencies, colleges and universities, and combinations thereof to serve as resource centers. Center activities include testing and diagnosis, training for State departments of education, direct referral services for children and development of individualized education programs for each handicapped student.

Recruitment and information

The Committee has included $1,200,000 for recruitment and information, $138,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation, $90,000 above the House allowance, and $175,000 above the administration request for fiscal year 1987.

This program supports contracts to provide information on educational resources for handicapped children and employment opportunities in the field of special education. Funds will be awarded on a continuation basis to operate two clearinghouses: one to disseminate information to parents and others regarding special education (including postsecondary education), and encourage individuals to pursue careers in special education; and the other to provide information only on postsecondary education.

Special education personnel development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $67,730,000 for special education personnel development, $6,576,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation. This amount is $3,824,000 above the House allowance, and $19,730,000 over the administration request for fiscal year 1987.

This program supports grants and contracts to assist in meeting the need for an adequate supply of educational personnel competent to deal with the special education needs of the handicapped. Funds are awarded to colleges and universities, State departments of education, and other organizations. In addition, 10 percent of funds appropriated are required to be used for parent and volunteer training.

Special studies

The Commiteee recommends an appropriation of $3,800,000 for special studies, $711,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986, and $1,800,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance.

This program authorizes contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to assess progress in the implementation of the Education of the Handicapped Act, the impact and effectiveness of State and local efforts to provide special education, and to provide Congress and others with information.

The Committee is deeply concerned about reports it has received that the Department may use funds for studies of the education for the handicapped programs that are not related to the direct improvement of services under the currently authorized program. The Congress has expressed support for currently authorized programs through both the authorizing and appropriations process. The funds available for evaluating programs under the Education for the Handicapped Act must be directed only toward the improvement of programs under the act and not for the development of departmental policy toward programs for handicapped children. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide a report, by October 1, 1986, describing in detail the expenditure of all funds appropriated for the "Special studies" account during the last 2 fiscal years.

Specific learning disabilities [SLD] affect all ages. This potentially handicapping condition is technically defined as dyslexia, or minimal brain dysfunction. SLD includes persons having a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using written or spoken language. It may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations. SLD is a major contributing factor in school dropouts, illiteracy, and juvenile delinquency. However, the Committee recognizes the achievements in this area resulting from the first pilot program which began in 1979 under the direction of Dr. Stanley J. Antonoff with dental students. It investigated factors involved in student underachievement and revealed that students with SLD should not be discouraged from entering dentistry, but rather helped to cope with problems that can lead to unnecessary frustration and failure. Publications of the benefits of this program should be made available nationwide to serve as a model for other academic disciplines. It will enhance the early identification of SLD, as well as remediation, so as to provide a more sound and meaningful experience in professional schools. The Committee directs the Department to provide at least $50,000 for the publication of materials that will enhance the development of screening and remediation programs. Attention should be focused on existing model programs, as well as the development of creative adjustments in curriculums to increase the academic success of students with specific learning disabilities.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

1986 presequestration	$1,361,675,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	1,309,436,000
1987 appropriation request	1,225,400,000
House allowance	1,152,656,000
Committee recommendation	1,484,758,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,484,758,000 for rehabilitation services and handicapped research. This is $259,358,000 more than the administration request and $175,322,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. The Committee recommendation is $332,102,000 more than the House allowance.

Programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 support a variety of activities specifically targeted to bringing handicapped persons into the mainstream of society by helping them to maximize their potential for employment and independent living. These programs are specifically designed to reduce human dependency, increase self-reliance, and fully utilize the productive capabilities of handicapped individuals.

Basic State grants

The Committee has included $1,281,000,000 for vocational rehabilitation State grants, an increase of $135,852,000 over the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986 and $181,000,000 more than the administration request. The Committee recommendation is $132,644,000 more than the House allowance.

Basic State grant funds assist States in providing a wide range of services designed to help physically and mentally disabled persons prepare for and engage in gainful employment. The formula program provides an 80 percent Federal match to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for the provision and administration of these programs. A statutory requirement gives priority in the provision of services to severely handicapped individuals.

Supported employment

The Committee has included $25,000,000 to fund a new part C of title VI, as authorized by the Senate-passed bill, S. 2515, to enable States to develop supported employment services for severely handicapped individuals.

This program was established in response to numerous national demonstrations and a growing body of research which clearly indicates the benefits and successes associated with supported employment. Funds are provided on a formula basis to States to design or expand their vocational rehabilitation service system to include supported employment services.

Special demonstration programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,500,000 for special demonstration programs for the severely disabled. This is $4,168,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986 and $9,865,000 more than the administration request. The House deferred consideration of this program.

Special demonstration programs serve severely disabled persons and develop innovative techniques and comprehensive service programs to help severely handicapped individuals achieve satisfactory vocational adjustments or attain greater independent functioning.

Of the amount provided, the Committee recommends $9,000,000 for special projects and demonstrations in supported employment, consistent with the authority provided in the Senate-passed bill, S. 2515.

The Committee intends that these funds be used for projects which can provide technical assistance to States in their implementation of the new title VI–C supported employment program and for at least one demonstration which is nationwide in scope as outlined in S. 2515.

The Committee has included funding for three transitional grants, consistent with the authority provided in S. 2515, the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986, at an approximate cost of $150,000 each. The Committee intends that these funds be expended in accordance with the requirements established in the authorizing legislation.

Helen Keller National Center

The Committee included $4,600,000 for the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults, $300,000 more than the House allowance, $485,000 above the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986, and $400,000 above the administration request.

The Helen Keller National Center provides comprehensive, specialized services for deaf-blind persons; trains personnel to work with deaf-blind persons; and conducts relevant research, including development of communicative devices.

Client assistance

For client assistance, the Committee recommends $7,100,000, $688,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for 1986, and $800,000 over the administration request. The House deferred consideration of this program.

The Client Assistance Program provides formula grants based on population to the States, with each State guaranteed a minimum of $50,000. Fiscal year 1987 funds will support a fourth year of these mandated State programs, through which clients and client applicants are advised of services available under the Rehabilitation Act and are assisted in their relationships with service providers.

Special recreation programs

The Committee has included $2,330,000 for special recreation programs, $225,000 more than the adjusted 1986 appropriated level. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in 1987. The House deferred consideration of this program.

Recreation projects initiate recreation programs, which may include sports, music, dancing, handicrafts, art, and homemaking, to aid in the mobility and socialization of handicapped individuals.

Migratory workers

The Committee has included $1,058,000 for the Migratory Workers Program. This is $101,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for 1986 and $108,000 more than the administration request. The House deferred consideration of this program.

Migratory worker projects provide a 90-percent Federal match for rehabilitation services to handicapped migrant and seasonal farmworkers and for services to members of their families who reside with them.

American Indians

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the American Indians Program. This is $160,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986 and $785,000 more than the administration request. The House deferred consideration of this program.

The Indian Service Grant Program provides funds for vocational rehabilitation services and helps Indian tribes develop the capacity to provide services to handicapped American Indians living on Federal and State reservations.

Projects with industry

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,070,000 for projects with industry. This is $3,070,000 more than the administration request and $1,523,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The House deferred consideration of this program.

Projects with industry provide handicapped persons with training and experience in realistic work settings to prepare them for employment in the competitive market.

Independent living

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $41,440,000 for independent living services, of which $11,830,000 is for part A State grants for comprehensive independent living services, $24,320,000 is for support of part B independent living centers, and $5,290,000 is for part C services for older blind.

The Committee recommendation of $11,830,000 for part A State grants for independent living programs is $1,303,000 over the adjusted 1986 appropriated level. The administration did not request funding for part A comprehensive services in fiscal year 1987. The House deferred consideration of this program.

The part A State grant program is designed to meet the independent living needs of severely handicapped individuals. It provides for a grant program under which the Commissioner may make grants to the State vocational rehabilitation agency for the establishment and operation of independent living centers, offering services such as referral regarding attendant care and provision of attendant care, training in independent living skills, referral and assistance in housing and transportation, and peer counseling.

The Committee recommendation would provide a funding level sufficient to fund the minimum allotments for the part A comprehensive services program, as required by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

For part B independent living centers, the Committee has included $24,320,000, $2,309,000 over the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986 and $2,320,000 more than the administration request. This program is the only independent living program proposed for funding by the administration. The House deferred consideration of this program.

The Committee recommendation of $5,290,000 for part C services to the older blind is $505,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. The administration did not request funding in 1987 for part C. The House deferred consideration of this program. Last year was the first year that funding was made available specifically to assist blind individuals age 55 or older to become more independent in caring for themselves. Services are supportive in nature, including among others the following: services to help correct blindness or provide visual aids; transportation, mobility, and guide services; and Braille instruction and reader services.

Training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $29,550,000 for training. This is $14,550,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $3,712,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The House deferred consideration of this program.

Rehabilitation training grants are intended to increase both the number and the qualifications of professional staff in the field of vocational rehabilitation.

The Committee is deeply concerned about the Department's delay in completing an evaluation of personnel training needs. The administration proposes no new awards until the Department's evaluation is completed. The Committee, for the past 2 years, has pressed for the report's completion and does not believe that the training program should be made to bear the consequences of this delay.

The Committee requests that greater priority be given to the importance of providing improved training of personnel to serve severely handicapped individuals under the rehabilitation program, including individuals with chronic mental illness and developmental disabilities.

National Institute for Handicapped Research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $48,500,000 for the National Institute for Handicapped Research. This is $9,500,000 more than the administration request and $6,517,000 over the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The House deferred consideration of this program.

The Institute's operating programs include research and training centers and rehabilitation engineering centers focused on a core research area. Field initiated research, research fellowships, research and demonstration projects and utilization dissemination projects are also supported.

The Committee has included funding for the establishment of two new rehabilitation engineering centers, consistent with the authority provided in Senate bill 2515, the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986, as reported by the Committee on Labor and Human Resources. The authorizing language provides that these two centers shall be established in the States of Connecticut and South Carolina at an approximate cost of $500,000 each.

The Committee directs NIHR to conduct a study of 6 months' duration regarding the establishment of a rural rehabilitation technology center. While great strides have been made in improving the quality of life for physically disabled rural Americans, further technological advances are needed. To the Committee's knowledge, there presently exists no agency, institution, or organization which focuses solely on the needs of rural disabled. The Committee anticipates that the NIHR study on this issue would lead to the establishment of a rural rehabilitation technology center.

This appropriation is intended to provide sufficient additional funds over the President's request to at least enable NIHR to fund about 50 additional new field-initiated research grants and innovative grants, provide needed increases for all existing research centers, and provide for a substantially expanded research training program.

Evaluations

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,110,000 for evaluations and studies. This is $1,510,000 more than the administration request and $387,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The House deferred consideration of this program.

Funds are provided under this activity for studies to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

The Committee is deeply concerned about reports it has received that the Department may use funds for studies of rehabilitation services programs that are not related to the direct improvement of services under the currently authorized program. As in the case of the Education for the Handicapped Act, Congress has expressed support for currently authorized programs through both the authorizing and appropriations process. The funds available for evaluating programs under the Rehabilitation Services Act must be directed only toward the improvement of programs under the act and not for the development of departmental policy toward rehabilitation programs. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide a report by October 1, 1986, describing in detail the expenditure of all funds appropriated for the evaluation account during the last 2 fiscal years.

The Committee would be interested in an evaluation of current psychological services, both in prevention and in rehabilitation, in ongoing health care programs that serve handicapped populations.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

1986 presequestration	$940,777,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	900,324,000
1987 appropriation request	504,974,000
House allowance	1,016,433,000
Committee recommendation	943,163,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $943,163,000 for vocational and adult education. This amount is an increase of $438,189,000 over the administration request, $73,270,000 less than the House allowance and $42,839,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 comparable appropriation.

Vocational and adult education funds help to promote the development of a skilled and literate work force through expansion and improvement of vocational and adult education programs.

Basic grants

The Committee has included $782,381,000 for basic grants, $65,619,000 less than the House allowance, $33,643,000 more than the adjusted amount appropriated for fiscal year 1986, and $395,225,000 more than the administration request.

At the Federal level, in keeping with the provision of the Perkins Act, the recommended amount includes $9,904,763 for the Indian Program and $1,980,952 for the Hawaiian Natives Program.

At the State level, the purpose of the basic grant program is to assist States and outlying areas in expanding and improving their programs of vocational education and in providing equal opportunity in vocational education to historically underserved populations.

Each State and outlying area may reserve up to 7 percent of its basic grant allocation for State administration. These funds may be used to satisfy the requirement that each State and the District of Columbia devote at least $60,000 of its basic grant funds to support the activities of a full-time sex equity coordinator.

Of the amount remaining, each State must spend a total of 57 percent for part A programs to provide vocational education opportunities to special needs populations as follows: 10 percent for the handicapped, 22 percent for the disadvantaged, 12 percent for adult training and retraining, 8.5 percent for single parents and homemakers, 3.5 percent for individuals participating in programs to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping, and 1 percent for criminal offenders in correctional institutions.

The remaining 43 percent is to be allocated for part B activities supporting vocational education program improvement, innovation, and expansion. Part B funds may be used for any of 24 specified purposes, including high technology programs, acquisition of equipment, renovation of facilities, and support of vocational education student organizations. Each State must spend for career guidance and counseling at least the amount it spent in fiscal year 1984, and some part B money must be used for inservice and preservice teacher training. Except for certain activities specified by regulation, part B funds may not be used merely to maintain existing programs.

The Committee is concerned over reports that some States are not adequately implementing the sex equity provisions mandated under the act. For example, it appears that personnel responsible for administering the Single Parent/Homemaker Program, as well as the activity to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping, are not given administrative responsibility. The Committee understands a study of the new law is currently underway within the Department and expects the sex equity provisions to be carefully evaluated. The Committee intends to monitor this issue.

State councils

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,500,000 for State councils on vocational education. This amount is $514,000 more than the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986, $200,000 above the House allowance, and $500,000 more than the administration request.

Funding for the State councils will support their activities in working with the State boards on vocational education. Each council reviews and comments on the State plan, analyzes and reports on the allocation of funds and the availability of vocational education programs in the State, completes a biennial evaluation of the State's programs, and conducts a number of other activities.

Community-based organizations

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for the Community-based Organizations Program, $1,500,000 less than the House allowance and $1,178,000 below the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1986. The administration proposed no funds for this program for fiscal year 1987. Fiscal year 1986 was the first year that funds were appropriated specifically for this program which authorizes States to provide financial assistance for joint programs of eligible recipients and community-based organizations. The range of services includes transitional support services, prevocational education and basic skills training, internships, and guidance and counseling.

Consumer and homemaking education

The Committee has included $31,633,000, the same amount as the House allowance and $1,360,000 over the adjusted 1986 appropriation. The administration did not propose funding for this program. Under the Perkins Act, funds appropriated for the Consumer and Homemaker

Program are allocated to the States according to the same formula used for basic grants.

Consumer and homemaking projects prepare youths and adults for the occupation of homemaker. Instruction is offered in the areas of food and nutrition, consumer education, family living and parenthood education, child development and guidance, housing, home management (including resource management), and clothing and textiles. At least one-third of each State's allotment must be used in economically depressed areas or areas with high rates of unemployment. Up to 6 percent may be used for State leadership activities.

National research and data programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for national programs under title IV, $2,000,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $430,000 above the adjusted appropriation for 1986 and $3,182,000 more than the administration request.

The Committee directs that $3,500,000 be set aside for support of the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee [NOICC]. NOICC and its affiliated State occupational information coordinating committees assist students, educators, and occupational planners in determining future labor market conditions by improving and disseminating job information. NOICC has been jointly funded by the Departments of Education and Labor since 1978.

Bilingual vocational training

The Committee recommends $3,686,000 for bilingual vocational training, $159,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The administration did not request funding for this program.

This program provides funds on a competitive basis to State and local public agencies, higher education institutions, and private organizations to train limited English proficient students, provide instructor training, and develop instructional materials.

The Committee has transferred funding for this activity from the "Bilingual education" account to reflect its placement within the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act.

Adult education

The Committee has included $101,963,000 for adult education, $4,384,000 above the 1986 adjusted appropriation. The amount recommended is $8,037,000 less than the House allowance and $2,037,000 less than the administration request.

The Committee has rejected the administration's request to utilize $2,000,000 from this appropriation for research, development, and evaluation. The full amount of the Committee's recommendation is for grants to States.

Adult education State grant funds support programs that assist educationally disadvantaged adults in developing basic skills, including literacy, and in achieving certification of high school equivalency. Funds are allocated to States and outlying areas based, in part, on the number of persons age 16 and over in a State who do not have a high school diploma and who are not required to be in school. Federal funds may support up to 90 percent of each State's program and up to 100 percent of the programs in the outlying areas.

Each State must use at least 80 percent of its funds to help adults achieve basic skills, including literacy. No more than 20 percent may be used for high school equivalency programs. Within this framework, a State may use no more than 20 percent of its funds for institutionalized individuals and must use at least 10 percent for demonstration and teacher training projects, with special attention given to the needs of persons of limited English-speaking ability.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1986 presequestration	$5,031,546,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	[1]4,821,405,000
1987 appropriation request	3,812,568,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	5,196,000,000

[1] Includes $146,000,000 fiscal year 1986 supplemental for the Pell Grant Program.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,196,000,000 for student financial assistance which is $374,595,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted level. It is $1,383,432,000 more than the budget request. The administration's proposal for student aid was based on a legislative reform package which has not been acted upon by the Congress; therefore, the Committee's action on student financial assistance is based on current law. The House deferred consideration of all student financial assistance programs pending reauthorization.

Pell grants

The Committee recommends a total of $3,900,000,000 for Pell grants which is $650,000,000 more than the President's budget request and $321,738,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 comparable level. Of this amount, $3,800,000,000 will be for program costs associated with academic year 1987–88 and $100,000,000 will be to address prior year funding deficiencies in the program.

Pell grants provide financial assistance to aid financially needy undergraduate students to pay educational costs. These grants provide the base upon which other financial assistance is built. Maximum grants cannot exceed $2,100 per student or 60 percent of the cost of attendance. This is the same maximum level adopted for the previous academic year.

The Committee's recommendation is based upon recent estimates of all eligible students under current law rather than on the administration's proposed statutory changes. The recommendation will serve approximately 2,960,000 recipients at an average award of $1,300. This would provide an additional 160,000 more awards than are available for the 1986–87 academic year.

The Committee's recommendation of an appropriation of $100,000,000 is a partial down payment to reduce the prior year funding shortfall which totals approximately $490,000,000, reduced to $390,000,000 after the Committee allowance. The remaining shortfall will be addressed in subsequent years. The Department has requested that $250,000,000 be provided for this purpose to eliminate the shortage over a 2-year period. The Committee's approach will eliminate this program deficit somewhat more gradually.

Supplemental educational opportunity grants

The Committee is providing $412,500,000 for supplemental educational opportunity grants [SEOG], the same as the fiscal year 1986 presequestration level. The budget request did not include funds for this program.

Funds under the SEOG Program are made available to postsecondary institutions to provide institutionally administered need-based aid to undergraduate students. The assistance provided is supplementary to Pell grants. These supplementary grants are administered by institutional aid officers who have flexibility in determining student awards. This amount is based upon a maximum grant of $2,000.

At the recommended level, approximately 720,000 students, which is 31,000 more than in the previous year, will receive grants averaging $550.

Work-study

For work-study, the Committee provides $592,500,000 which is the same as the enacted fiscal year 1986 level. The President's budget request for the proposed consolidated campus-based aid program was $400,000,000.

The Work-Study Program assists students, through part-time employment, to meet the costs of postsecondary education. Grants are awarded to qualifying institutions which select needy students to participate. Needy undergraduate and graduate students may participate.

At the level recommended, approximately 786,000 students will participate in the program receiving an average award of $880. Some 34,000 more students will be served than in the previous year.

The Committee is aware of dislocations at State universities and colleges and other postsecondary schools in the College Work-Study Program resulting from the distribution of the fiscal year 1986 reductions under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. The method used by the Department of Education to implement this reduction was uniform to the State level. However, under existing formulas the reductions within each State varied significantly, and could ultimately be reflected in future funding trends. The Committee notes that a similar situation exists in other campus-based programs and urges the authorizing committees of the Senate and the House to consider action to mitigate such effects at the earliest possible time.

Direct loans

The Committee recommends $215,000,000 for direct loans—$190,000,000 for Federal capital contributions and $25,000,000 for teacher cancellations. This is the same as the presequestration amount for fiscal year 1986. The budget requested $25,000,000 for teacher cancellations and $137,568,000 for the proposed income-contingent loan program which has yet to be enacted. The Committee believes the income-contingent proposal to have merit and will consider funding for a pilot demonstration of such a program once it is authorized.

The currently authorized program provides long-term, low-interest loans to financially needy students to enable them to finance the costs of postsecondary education. Loans are made from an institution's revolving fund made up of a Federal capital contribution, which is matched by an institutional contribution, student payments on prior loans and Federal cancellation payments. Funds from the teacher cancellation appropriation reimburse institutional revolving funds for loans canceled under statutory provisions, such as for specified types of teaching and military service.

The amount included will enable loans to be made to approximately 895,000 students, 10,000 more than in the previous year, at an average of $880 per loan.

State student incentive grants

For the State Student Incentive Grant Program, the Committee provides $76,000,000, the same as the enacted fiscal year 1986 level. The budget request did not include funds for the program.

States are encouraged to develop and expand need-based grant programs to postsecondary students through the availability of Federal grant funds. States must equally match these Federal funds with State funds and use them to support grants to financially needy students. Grants range up to $2,000 per academic year. It is estimated that 304,000 students will be served, an increase of 13,000 over the previous year, at an average award of $500.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

1986 presequestration	$3,294,034,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	3,259,975,000
1987 appropriation request	3,460,250,000
House allowance	3,394,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,004,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,004,000,000 for guaranteed student loans [GSL's]. This is $255,975,000 less than the previous year's revised appropriation, $456,250,000 below the President's original current law request, and $390,000,000 under the House allowance. The administration's original request of $2,329,586,000 was based on legislative changes to achieve savings which have not been adopted by the Congress.

The Committee's recommendation reflects the most recent economic and programmatic estimates available for the program.

The GSL Program is designed to promote the availability of low-interest loans from banks and other lenders to students and their parents to help meet the costs of postsecondary education. This is accomplished through the provision of Federal insurance, reinsurance, and interest subsidies.

Federal costs associated with direct insurance include payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, collection and administrative expenses.

However, in general, the program is administered through State and private nonprofit guarantee agencies which serve as intermediate loan insurors, defaulted loan collectors, and providers of various services to lenders. Federal loan advances, reinsurance payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, and administrative allowances are provided to the guarantee agencies to support the insurance of student and parent loans.

The Federal Government also pays an interest subsidy, equal to the borrower's interest rate, to lenders on behalf of regular GSL student borrowers while they are in school and during certain grace and deferment periods. To be eligible for this subsidy, students with adjusted gross family incomes above $30,000 must demonstrate need. A Federal special allowance is also paid to participating lenders which assures them a total yield equal to the most recent quarterly 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.5 percent. Regular GSL student borrowers are charged a 5-percent origination fee which helps offset these Federal subsidy costs.

Under the provisions of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, Public Law 99–177, the special allowance paid to lenders is reduced by 0.4 percent for all loans made between March 1 and September 30, 1986, for the first four special allowance payments made on these loans. An additional 0.5 percent origination fee is charged to students on all regular loans made between March 1 and September 30, 1986. Loans made after September 30, 1986, will be governed by the provisions of the authorizing legislation in effect at that time.

HIGHER EDUCATION

1986 presequestration	$455,238,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	435,663,000
1987 appropriation request	261,578,000
House allowance	29,500,000
Committee recommendation	454,428,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $454,428,000 for the "Higher education" account. This is $192,850,000 more than the administration request and $424,928,000 more than the House allowance. The House, however, deferred consideration of most higher education programs pending reauthorization. The recommendation is $18,765,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 revised appropriation.

This account is comprised of programs designed to provide postsecondary assistance to individuals and to institutions of higher education in various priority areas and to continue the Nation's commitment to historically black colleges and universities.

Aid for institutional development

The Committee recommends $141,208,000 for institutional development, an increase of $6,072,000 over the fiscal year 1986 comparable appropriation but the same as the administration request. The House deferred consideration.

These programs provide discretionary grants to institutions of higher education which have limited financial resources and serve significant percentages of low-income students. The grants are used by institutions to strengthen academic programs, to improve administration and fiscal operations, and to provide student services. There are four programs under this activity: strengthening institutions, aid to institutions with special needs, challenge grants, and endowment grants. Most of the Nation's historically black colleges are eligible to participate in this program.

Minority Institutions Science Improvement Program [MISIP]

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the Minority Institutions Science Improvement Program, which is $215,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. The recommendation is the same as the House allowance. The administration did not request categorical funding for this program.

The program supports grants to assist minority institutions to strengthen science, mathematics, and technology education programs with the ultimate goal of increasing the pool of minority students qualified to pursue careers in science, math, and engineering. Funds are used to purchase needed equipment, develop curricula materials, and support advanced faculty training.

International educational and foreign language studies

The Committee recommends $32,050,000 for the domestic and overseas components of this program. This is the same as the fiscal year 1986 presequestration appropriation and $1,379,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1986 amount. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for these activities while the House deferred funding pending reauthorization.

The Committee recommends $26,550,000 for the domestic programs and $5,500,000 for the overseas programs.

Under these programs, grants are provided to strengthen the capacility of American education in foreign languages, area studies, and issues of transnational concern. The programs enable students, teachers, and scholars to develop knowledge and skills in modern foreign languages and area studies and to conduct research overseas.

The Committee is interested in seeing that studies in foreign languages, area studies, and issues of transnational concern like Italian civilization be expanded. The Committee urges the Department of Education to work with educational officials specializing in this area of study, such as Torino, Bologna, and Rome, to encourage joint sponsorship of appropriate projects. The outstanding work and commitment to transnational studies of Nobel Laureate Wassily Leontines is most notable in this regard. Studies in economic history, finance, and investment should also be considered within available resources to enable scholars to provide academic excellence in these areas of expertise within the United States.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education

The Committee recommends $15,400,000 for the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education. This is an increase of $3,237,000 over the fiscal year 1986 comparable appropriation, and $5,400,000 more than the administration's request. The House deferred consideration.

The fund is designed to improve the effectiveness of postsecondary education through the support of innovative projects and to stimulate other improvements in education beyond high school. Locally developed proposals are funded which have the potential for addressing problems and offering improvement in postsecondary education. Because of its proven success, as demonstrated by the high percentage of projects which continue without further Federal support, the Committee believes funding of the program is justified at a level higher than the administration request.

The Committee has included $2,700,000 to initiate a new focus within the fund for institutions of higher education and other public agencies and nonprofit organizations to support innovative projects which encourage student participation in community-based activities. This community service participation is in exchange for scholarship or other financial assistance. Grants awarded under this part are to be used to assist students reduce the debt acquired in the course of completing postsecondary programs. Historically, FIPSE has assisted many institutions in developing innovative educational alternatives by making competitive grants available for high-quality proposals. Community service participation as an additional option for students to earn tuition and fees to attend institutions of higher education is an area that needs further investigation and funding to determine its feasibility on a large scale.

The Committee is concerned about the growing indebtedness of students attending postsecondary institutions and the impact this debt burden has on future career choices. Furthermore, the Carnegie Foundation released a study in September 1985 which documented the decline in the number of students volunteering their services in community activities because of the competiting pressures of work and study. Funds awarded under this part will assist higher education institutions to address this concern and develop innovative and mutually beneficial alternatives for students and communities.

The Committee has historically looked favorably on the use of the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education for innovative projects, with potential national significance. As such, the Committee notes a proposal developed and submitted by the American Foundation for Negro Affairs [AFNA], to assist disadvantaged students interested in professional careers, and expects that every effort be made to give this project full consideration for funding, within normal procedures, when funds become available.

Cooperative education

The Committee recommends $14,400,000 for the Cooperative Education Program, which is an increase of $619,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. The House deferred funding of this program which the administration proposed to eliminate.

Cooperative education provides discretionary grants to postsecondary institutions to develop programs, in conjunction with public and private employers, which enable students to obtain paid work experiences in fields related to their career pursuits and academic objectives. Students may work concurrently or alternately with their educational program. Discretionary grants are awarded for demonstration, training, research, and administration.

Special programs for the disadvantaged

The Committee recommends $176,370,000 for Special Programs for the Disadvantaged, commonly known as TRIO. The recommendation is an increase of $7,584,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation and $94,000,000 more than the administration request. The House deferred consideration of this program pending reauthorization.

The administration's request is based on proposed legislation which would consolidate the current TRIO Program into two new programs—postsecondary outreach and special college services. However, it is unlikely that this proposal will be enacted. Therefore, the Committee is providing funds based on current law.

These programs support discretionary grants to institutions of higher education and public and private agencies and organizations for programs to help disadvantaged students with potential to complete high school and to enter or complete a postsecondary educational program.

The TRIO programs include: Upward Bound, which offers to high school students academic services to develop the skills and motivation needed to continue their education; Special Services for the Disadvantaged, which provides to disadvantaged college students remedial instruction and counseling for successful completion of their education; Talent Search, which counsels students to finish high school and enter college; and Educational Opportunity Centers, which provide to adults in low-income areas information and counseling on available financial and academic assistance. The Staff Training Program supports training activities for TRIO project staff.

The Committee understands that the Secretary of Education has authority under the Education Department General Administrative Regulations [EDGAR] to use fiscal year 1987 appropriations to fund fiscal year 1986 applications which were initially rejected, provided that the original decisions are found to be the result of administrative error on the part of Department staff or application reviewers. Should the Secretary determine, upon appeal by any unsuccessful fiscal year 1986 Upward Bound applicant, that a funding decision was made in error, the Committee urges the Secretary to use his authority to fund such an application in fiscal year 1987, thus ensuring equitable treatment of all Upward Bound applicants. The Committee does not intend the Department to fund any 1986 application that has been reevaluated and still falls below the cutoff score applied in 1986.

Veterans' Cost-of-Instruction Program

The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for the Veterans' Cost-of-Instruction Program, the same level as the fiscal year 1986 enacted appropriation, but $129,000 over the adjusted level. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for this activity which the House has deferred.

This program provides formula grants to postsecondary institutions for projects designed to assist Vietnam-era veterans to enroll in and graduate from college. Funds are awarded based on the number of enrolled veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation or GI bill educational assistance. Funds support offices of veterans' affairs which provide outreach, recruitment, counseling, and tutorial services.

Interest subsidy grants

The Committee recommends $23,000,000 for construction interest subsidy grants, which is the same as the administration's request, and $510,000 more than the revised fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The House had deferred consideration of this program.

This mandatory appropriation is required to meet the Federal commitment to pay interest subsidies on about 600 prior-year loans for the construction of postsecondary academic facilities. Funding will gradually decrease as the loans, subject to interest subsidies, are retired.

Special higher education projects

The bill includes $5,000,000 for the first phase of construction for a technology transfer institute at the University of Bridgeport in Bridgeport, CT. This university-based institute would train engineers and establish laboratories and other facilities which will assist businesses, especially small high-technology firms, in the development of innovations and new products. This amount represents one-half of the expected total Federal contribution for this project.

Graduate and professional opportunity fellowships

The Committee recommends $11,750,000 for this program, which is the same as the enacted fiscal year 1986 appropriation and $505,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 comparable level. The House deferred consideration and there was no administration request.

This program is designed to increase graduate and professional study opportunities for minorities and women in academic fields in which they have been traditionally underrepresented. Approximately 50 percent of the fellowships are awarded to students in engineering and physical and life-sciences. The Committee believes that this program is extremely important in its goal of increasing educational opportunities for women and minorities.

Public service fellowships

The Committee recommends $2,500,000 for public service fellowships, which is the same amount provided in the enacted and $107,000 over the revised fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The administration sought to eliminate funding for the program which the House has deferred.

Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education to support fellowships in order to increase the number of graduate students trained for leadership and management positions in public service.

National graduate fellowships

The Committee has recommended $2,500,000 for the National Graduate Fellows Program, which is the same as the enacted fiscal year 1986 appropriation but $107,000 over the revised level. The House deferred consideration of this program which the budget would eliminate.

This program would provide approximately 200 fellowships in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The fellowships are awarded in national competitions to students of superior ability selected on the basis of demonstrated achievement and exceptional promise.

Legal training for the disadvantaged

The Committee has recommended $1,500,000 for legal training for the disadvantaged which is a $65,000 increase over the revised appropriation. No funds are included by the House at this time nor was there a budget request.

This program supports law school scholarships and prelaw training for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to help them enter and complete law school. Funds are awarded by noncompetitive grant to the Council on Legal Educational Opportunity [CLEO], which administers the program, with additional funds from private sources.

Law school clinical experience

The Committee has recommended $1,500,000 for the Law School Clinical Experience Program which is an increase of $65,000 over the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation and the same as the House allowance. No funds were sought by the administration for this program.

This program supports grants to accredited law schools for expanding or establishing clinical experience programs for law students. Funds are used for planning, preparation of teaching materials, administration, training of faculty, and payments to faculty, attorneys and others supervising the programs.

Robert C. Byrd Federal Merit Scholarship Program

The Committee has included $8,000,000 for the Robert C. Byrd Federal Merit Scholarship Program. The House has not included funding for this authorized program nor was there a budget request.

This program will provide scholarships of $1,500 to 10 students in each congressional district, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico,

READEX FICHE

who have demonstrated outstanding academic achievement and who have been accepted for enrollment at an institution of higher learning. These scholarships are based solely on merit and are for the first year of academic study for a 1-year period and are not renewable.

Assistance to Guam

For assistance to Guam the Committee recommends $500,000, the same as the enacted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. There was no budget request. The House has deferred consideration of this program.

Assistance to Guam is authorized to provide partial reimbursement to the University of Guam for costs incurred in providing postsecondary education services to students from other Pacific and U.S. territories.

Robert A. Taft Institute of Government

For the Robert A. Taft Institute of Government in New York, the Committee recommends $750,000, the same as the enacted fiscal year 1986 appropriation request. There was no budget request for this program which has been deferred by the House.

Upon receipt of a request from the Institute, a dollar-for-dollar matching grant is provided to the Institute. Funds are used to assist in developing education programs to train elementary and secondary teachers in the principles of democracy and the governmental and political processes of the United States.

Carl D. Perkins scholarships

The Committee has recommended $10,000,000 for the Carl D. Perkins Scholarships Program which is $430,000 over the fiscal year 1986 postsequestration level. The House allowance is $21,000,000. There was no budget request for this activity.

This program makes available, through grants to the States, scholarships to encourage outstanding high school graduates to pursue courses of study at the postsecondary level which would lead to teaching careers in elementary and secondary education.

National Talented Teacher Fellowship Program

No funds have been included for the new talented teacher fellowship program. There was no administration request. The House has provided $2,000,000 to support teacher sabbatical study or the development of exemplary education programs.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE

1986 presequestration	$17,896,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	17,891,000
1987 appropriation request	19,205,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	19,205,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,205,000 for higher education facilities loans and insurance. This is the same as the administration request but the House has deferred consideration of this program. The recommendation is $1,314,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $17,891,000.

Under this program, direct, long-term, low-interest loans were made to higher education institutions to construct and renovate academic facilities and to acquire special research equipment. Loans are also used for energy conservation rehabilitation projects and for the removal of architectural barriers to facilitate access to the handicapped.

Since the interest yield on these loans (at approximately 3 percent) is considerably less than the interest the Department pays to the Treasury on the underlying loan capital, annual appropriations are needed to cover the shortfall. The interest to be paid to the Treasury for 1986 and 1987 is estimated to be at a rate of 12.5 percent.

The annual appropriation of $19,205,000 will be used to pay for operating costs of the program, including interest expenses on Treasury-provided loan capital, and also to make principal transfers and interest payments to the Government National Mortgage Association [GNMA] on outstanding participation certificates. Some program operating costs will be financed from loan repayments and other income, and participation sales insufficiencies will be financed from GNMA investment income.

COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

1986 presequestration	$60,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	57,420,000
1987 appropriation request	....
House allowance	60,000,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The Committee disapproves the President's request that no new college housing loans be made in fiscal year 1987 and is instead recommending that $40,000,000 in loan authority be provided. The House has recommended $60,000,000 in new loan authority.

This account supports loans for the construction, renovation, and acquisition of college housing and related facilities and also supports energy conservation rehabilitation of existing facilities. The loans are made directly to institutions of higher education at a 3-percent interest rate and for terms of not more than 30 years.

Loan repayments and other program income will be used both for new loans and to pay for mandatory operating costs associated with prior-year loans—including interest expenses on Treasury borrowings, interest expenses (including interest insufficiencies) on Government National Mortgage Association [GNMA] participation certificate and certain facilities management expenses. Additional resources when available may be used to repay outstanding Treasury borrowings, but it is the Committee's intent that sufficient resources be left in the revolving fund to support new loan authority as directed.

By the close of fiscal year 1987, the outstanding loan volume in this program is expected to be approximately $1,167,065,000—such amount reflecting the estimated 1987 sale to private investors of about $1,102,000,000 of the existing loan portfolio.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1986 presequestration	$59,578,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	56,999,000
1987 appropriation request	70,231,000
House allowance	8,747,000
Committee recommendation	63,578,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $63,578,000 for education research and improvement. The recommendation is $6,579,000 over the fiscal year 1986 comparable appropriation, but $6,653,000 less than the administration request. The House allowance of $8,747,000 supported only the education statistics activity but did not provide funding for the research component which is pending reauthorization.

The "Educational research and statistics" account supports education research, statistics, and dissemination activities.

The Department's research and statistics activities aim to identify and understand factors contributing to major educational problems, national trends and policy issues. The Committee level would support the Department's research and data gathering activities at the 1986 presequester level as well as provide $4,000,000 for a new rural education initiative.

Among the activities supported are: The National Research Centers devoted to the study of educational issues of national concern; field initiated proposals from individual scholars; regional education laboratories devoted to special research and development needs in every region of the country; the Education Resources Information Center [ERIC] system for collecting and disseminating useful literature and data on education and a variety of other related areas. The Committee includes $54,831,000 for research activities.

The statistics component continues to collect uniform and reliable information on the condition of education, an historical Federal education role. The Committee concurs with the House in providing $8,747,000 for these efforts.

The Committee notes that the Higher Education Act is currently in the process of being reauthorized. The Committee understands that this reauthorization may affect the functions carried out by NCES. Should this occur, the Committee would reconsider this program with the possibility of making further adjustments.

The Committee has included $4,000,000 and bill language to launch a new program that will identify and support the development of promising rural small-school activities and practices within their regions. This is similar to the House provision included within the Secretary's discretion fund under chapter 2.

The Committee is aware of a national need to help rural, small schools become acquainted with advances made recently in educational practices. Because of their size and remoteness, many of these schools, located in small communities, have been unable to benefit from the school reform movement. North Dakota recognizes this situation and has emerged as a national leader in efforts to address this need. The Committee is aware that this effort involves collaboration between the

North Dakota Department of Public Instruction and the Mid-continent Regional Educational Laboratory. Such efforts will be expanded and others encouraged with the funds recommended by the Committee.

The Department, following a rigorous competition, recently awarded each of these nine laboratories 5-year contracts to identify and address pressing educational needs within their respective regions. Because of their unique role and responsibility, the laboratories are in an excellent position to help identify and disseminate promising educational practices among rural, small schools. The Committee expects the laboratories' boards of directors to assess the rural, small school needs in their regions and to submit to the Department scopes of work in order to receive an equitable share of the funding. Finally, the Committee expects the laboratories to submit to the Department for submission to Congress, no later than September 30, 1988, a status report on the condition of education in rural, small schools.

The Committee, in its total appropriation for research activities, has provided adequate funding to maintain its contractual commitment base and to begin a modest number of new initiatives. The Department requested, and the Committee provided, $17,000,000 to support the existing contracts with the nine regional laboratories, $17,300,000 for the national research centers, and $5,700,000 for the Education Resources Information Centers. The Committee, in addition, continues to be supportive of field-initiated grants being considered by the Department.

The Committee remains very concerned regarding the eductional needs (as reflected in low test scores and a high dropout rate) of native Hawaiians. This has been a matter of considerable discussion for a number of years and was the subject of a special report to the Congress by the Department. The Kamehameha Elementary Education Program [KEEP] has now been developed and appears to possess an excellent chance of making a significant difference in the lives of these children. Accordingly, the Committee urges the Secretary to give careful consideration to the national significance of KEEP.

The Committee is also concerned that the Department provide sufficient programmatic support for the efforts of the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory to develop a comprehensive and meaningful approach to the Pacific basin region. The Committee has provided sufficient funds, such that additional resources can be made available so that the unique costs involved, such as transportation and ensuring cross-cultural sensitivity, can be met without jeopardizing equally important educational efforts on the mainland. It remains the Committee's expectation that within a reasonable period of time, that an independent laboratory will evolve for the Pacific basin region.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the extent to which native Hawaiians have difficulties in completing undergraduate education and further, do not pursue advanced educational opportunities. For example, native Hawaiians constitute approximately 6.8 percent of those enrolled in postsecondary educational programs, although they represent 17 to 20 percent of the State's population. The Committee appreciates the Department's sensitivity to these problems and urges it to continue to attempt to develop appropriate solutions.

LIBRARIES

1986 presequestration	$127,500,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	122,017,000
1987 appropriation request	
House allowance	130,000,000
Committee recommendation	132,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $132,500,000 for libraries in fiscal year 1987, an increase of $10,483,000 over the revised fiscal year 1986 level and $2,500,000 more than the House. The House, however, did not include funding for two programs which are pending reauthorization. The administration requested no funding for library programs for the fifth consecutive year.

Federal library funds are used to assist the States to improve and extend library services, including adult literacy programs in public libraries. The Federal appropriation also supports resource sharing efforts among libraries, programs for personnel training and improvement of services, and support for research libraries. The Committee strongly rejects the administration's attempt to eliminate this modest but important Federal share of library assistance which continues to have a major impact in leveraging support for the Nation's public and research libraries.

Public library services

The Committee has provided $80,000,000 for public library services, an increase of $5,000,000 over the enacted fiscal year 1986 appropriation but the same as the House allowance. Grants are made to States to assist in extending and improving public library services in areas without such services or where services are inadequate. Funds also assist in making library services more accessible to persons who, for various reasons, such as age, handicap, and language barriers, have not had access to adequate library services. Funds are distributed to the States by formula based on total resident population. The State and local matching requirements range from 33 percent to 66 percent and are based on State per-capita income. The program is administered by the officially designated State library agency.

Two percent of the funds appropriated for this program, for public library construction and for interlibrary cooperation must be reserved for discretionary programs initiated in fiscal year 1985 benefiting Indian tribes and native Hawaiians.

Interlibrary cooperation

The Committee recommends $18,000,000 for interlibrary cooperation, the same as the fiscal year 1986 enacted funding level and $2,000,000 less than the House allowance. This program provides formula grants to States with no matching requirement to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nation's library system through networking and other cooperative activities and is administered by the officially designated State library agency. Grants support library resource sharing projects involving all types of libraries, including school and other academic libraries, public libraries, and various other special libraries. This program is highly useful in establishing interlibrary networks and linkages involving two or more types of libraries at the State, local, regional or interstate level.

Training and demonstrations

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for library career training and for research and demonstrations, the same as the fiscal year 1986 enacted level. The House deferred consideration of this program which is pending reauthorization.

This program supports grants to higher education and library organizations to train or retrain individuals for service in all types of library and information centers. The objectives are to increase library career opportunities for minorities and disadvantaged individuals and to assist in upgrading skills for those already in the field. Funds are also used to support research and demonstrations leading to improved library services, including projects in areas such as the use of new technology, service to disadvantaged persons, such as elderly, adult illiterates, and Indian tribes, and for data collection and surveys.

Research libraries

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,000,000 for research libraries, the same as the fiscal year 1986 enacted level. The House deferred consideration of this program. Under this program, grants are awarded to assist major research libraries, both public and private, in maintaining, preserving, and strengthening their collections. Program objectives include the acquiring of distinctive research materials, preserving unique collections, increasing access to research materials, and promoting interinstitutional cooperative activities.

Public library construction

The Committee has provided $22,500,000 for library construction in fiscal year 1987, the same level as the fiscal year 1986 enacted level and $2,500,000 less than the House allowance.

Under this program, grants are made to the States for new public library construction, as well as expansion, remodeling and alterations of existing library facilities. Construction or remodeling projects to remove architectural barriers and to reduce energy consumption are also allowable. This program is administered by the officially designated State library agency. States and communities must match the Federal contribution on a per-capita income basis. A statutory set-aside would be reserved for programs for Indian tribes and native Hawaiians.

Library literacy

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 for library literacy programs, the same as the fiscal year 1986 enacted level and the House allowance.

Title VI of the Library Services and Construction Act authorizes competitive grants both to local public libraries and also to State library administrative agencies to promote adult literacy training in public libraries. These grants, which by law may not exceed $25,000, are to be used by State library administrative agencies for the purposes of coordinating and planning library literacy programs and of making arrangement for training librarians and volunteers to carry out such programs. Grants to local public libraries are for the purposes of: (1) Promoting the use of the voluntary services of individuals, agencies, and organizations in providing literacy programs; (2) acquisition of materials for literacy programs; and (3) using library facilities for such programs.

The Committee has deleted House language under the general provisions section relating to a Federal library funding audit involving the State of Illinois.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1986 presequestration	$5,500,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	5,263,000
1987 appropriation request	5,510,000
House allowance	5,510,000
Committee recommendation	5,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,500,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind. This is $10,000 less than the administration request, $10,000 less than the House allowance, and $237,000 above the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The American Printing House for the Blind provides materials to legally blind students. The materials are distributed to the schools and States through established per capita allotments based on the total number of blind students. Materials provided include textbooks and other educational aids in braille, large type, and recorded form; educational tools; tangible educational aids to learning, and special educational supplies.

The Committee continues to be concerned over the very small proportion of blind personnel employed at the Printing House—only 5 percent of its current employment. Moreover, it's reported that none of these individuals is employed in an administrative or executive capacity. The Committee expects that the President of the Printing House will be more aggressive in seeking out qualified, blind individuals whenever vacancies occur, particularly in administrative or executive positions.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

1986 presequestration	$32,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	30,624,000
1987 appropriation request	31,380,000
House allowance	32,000,000
Committee recommendation	32,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $32,000,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. This is $620,000 more than the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $1,376,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The level recommended by the Committee does not include an amount set aside for the purpose of establishing an endowment. While the Committee does not oppose the endowment, it does not believe that funds necessary for operating expenses should be diverted to an endowment at this time.

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf is located on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology. It was established by Congress as a postsecondary institute providing both educational and technical training for young adults who are deaf. To assist in serving the Nation's deaf young people, NTID also trains professionals to work with the deaf, and conducts research on the special problems of communicating with deaf people and the special needs and techniques of training the deaf.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1986 presequestration	$62,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	59,335,000
1987 appropriation request	60,737,000
House allowance	60,737,000
Committee recommendation	62,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $62,000,000 for Gallaudet College. This is $1,263,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance, and $2,665,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The Committee recommendation does not include funds for the establishment of an endowment. While the Committee is not opposed to an endowment program, it does not believe that funds necessary for operating expenses should be diverted to an endowment at this time.

The college is a private, nonprofit educational institution offering college preparatory, undergraduate, and continuing education programs for the deaf. The college conducts basic and applied research related to hearing impairment, and provides public service programs for the deaf.

Funds for Gallaudet also support the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. The Model Secondary School for the Deaf serves as a laboratory for educational experimentation and development, disseminates models of instruction for the deaf, and prepares deaf adolescents for postsecondary academic or vocational education. The model school is entirely funded through annual Federal appropriations.

The Kendall Demonstration Elementary School develops exemplary educational programs and on-site instruction for children from infancy through age 15. The Kendall school is funded entirely through annual Federal appropriations.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

1986 presequestration	$164,230,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	157,168,000
1987 appropriation request	157,170,000
House allowance	170,230,000
Committee recommendation	162,170,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $162,170,000 for Howard University, an increase of $5,002,000 over the fiscal year 1986 adjusted amount and an increase of $5,000,000 over the budget request. This amount is $8,060,000 less than the House allowance.

Howard University offers undergraduate and graduate degrees and professional programs through the 17 schools and colleges which comprise the university. Federal funds represent about 63 percent of the university's operating budget. The university also administers the Howard University Hospital, which provides both inpatient and outpatient care, as well as training in the health professions.

The Committee's recommendation for the academic program is $133,064,000, the same as the administration request, and will provide for a faculty pay raise averaging 4.5 percent.

The Committee's allowance also includes $2,000,000 for the Endowment Matching Grant Program, the same as the budget request and House allowance. The Committee views the endowment program as an important means of assisting the university to develop its economic independence and thus reduce its dependence on Federal support.

For Howard University Hospital, the Committee recommends $27,106,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over the budget request, the House allowance, and the enacted fiscal year 1986 level. The appropriation for the hospital has been held level for 10 years, since 1977, at $22,106,000. Since that time, however, direct Federal support has decreased from 53 percent of the hospital's operating budget to 18 percent in 1986. The Committee believes that, while level funding has increased self-support, it has done so at the expense of needed improvements which would have been possible under higher appropriation levels and that it is time to provide for some improvements and program expansions at the hospital.

This increase should enable support for a 5-percent pay raise for nonsenior hospital employees, for added emphasis on hypertension and diabetes, renovation of the medical intensive care unit and coronary care unit, replacement of radiology equipment, and for a new radiation therapy machine and software, and other such improvements as outlined in the university's plan.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1986 presequestration	$15,312,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	14,654,000
1987 appropriation request	16,378,000
House allowance	16,378,000
Committee recommendation	16,378,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,378,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is the same as the administration request. The recommendation is the same as the House allowance and $1,724,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The Office of the Inspector General has the authority to investigate all departmental programs and administrative activities, including those under contract or grant, to insure the quality and integrity of those programs. The Office is responsible for the audit, investigative, and security functions of the Department.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1986 presequestration	$43,635,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	41,759,000
1987 appropriation request	38,185,000
House allowance	38,185,000
Committee recommendation	44,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $44,000,000 for the Office for Civil Rights. This is $5,815,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance, and $2,241,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

The Office for Civil Rights conducts a Compliance Enforcement and Technical Assistance Program to identify and redress violations of civil rights in programs and activities funded by the Department of Education. To carry out these functions, the OCR investigates and resolves discrimination complaints; monitors desegregation and equal educational opportunity plans; reviews possible discriminatory practices by recipients of education funds; and provides technical assistance to funding recipients to help them meet civil rights requirements.

The Committee is deeply concerned about many of the practices and procedures of the OCR, in particular, the timeliness with which complaints are acted upon, as well as the lack of effort to disseminate information and increase the knowledge of civil rights requirements and protections to beneficiaries and the public. With regard to the latter, the Committee directs the Secretary to spend no less than $250,000 in fiscal year 1987 on print and media information dissemination activities, not to include expenditures for meetings, workshops, and conferences, and to report on these efforts at the Committee's hearings on the fiscal year 1988 budget request for the Department.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1986 presequestration	$234,652,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	224,939,000
1987 appropriation request	241,192,000
House allowance	241,692,000
Committee recommendation	234,692,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $234,692,000 for departmental management. This is $6,500,000 less than the administration request and the House allowance, and $9,753,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation.

These funds are used to administer the Department's 117 education programs. Funds support personnel compensation and benefits, travel, rent, communications, utilities, printing, equipment and supplies, automated data processing, and other services. Support for program and management evaluation and advisory councils is also provided under this activity.

Costs for administrative activities previously financed in program accounts, such as certain collection costs for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, loan-servicing costs for the college housing loans and higher education facilities loans and insurance programs, and field readers in several programs will be transferred to this account.

The Committee has not provided $6,500,000 requested by the Department to finance the student aid survey.

The Committee has included $500,000 to support the National Summit Conference on Education authorized by Public Law 98-524.

As the administration has proposed to allow a travel budget for the Office for Civil Rights based on the amount expended for travel in fiscal year 1985, the Committee believes that the Secretary should adhere to the same principles of frugality and directs that no more than $90,000, the amount expended by the Secretary for travel in 1985, be expended for travel in fiscal year 1987.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1988 budget request, the Committee expects more detailed information to be included in the Department's budget justifications regarding salaries and expenses requested for the National Center for Education Statistics.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

OPERATING EXPENSES

1986 presequestration	$151,287,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	144,781,000
1987 appropriation request	149,865,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	153,287,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $153,287,000 for ACTION. The amount recommended is $8,506,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $144,781,000 and is $3,422,000 more than the administration request. The House deferred consideration.

VISTA

The Committee recommends $19,000,000 for the Volunteers in Service to America [VISTA] Program. This is $1,110,000 more than the administration request and $817,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $18,183,000. This amount restores funding to the level prior to sequestration. VISTA volunteers serve full time for 1 year, are supported at the same subsistence level as the low-income people they are serving, and live within the community they serve. VISTA volunteers are sponsored by community organizations, who direct the volunteers' activities and involve the local community in the planning and operation of projects.

The Committee intends this level of funding to support the amount of volunteer service years specified in the authorization act. In addition, the Committee continues to direct that ACTION undertake national recruitment and public awareness efforts to ensure that opportunities for VISTA service are available to persons from all walks of life, age groups, geographical areas, and economic levels. It is the Committee's intention that opportunities for VISTA volunteer service shall not be restricted to only those residents living in communities directly served by VISTA-sponsoring organizations.

The Committee directs ACTION to recruit, train, and place VISTA volunteers evenly throughout the fiscal year.

VISTA Literacy Corps

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the VISTA Literacy Corps. In realizing the need to address the problem of illiteracy in the United States, the Committee supports the use of VISTA volunteers in recruiting and training community volunteers and in developing public awareness and support for new and existing literacy efforts. It is the Committee's intent that the VISTA volunteers will not be the providers of one-on-one tutoring, but rather will be mobilizers and catalysts in recruiting and training community volunteers and in providing public education and awareness of the literacy program.

Service learning programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,368,000 for the service learning programs. This is the same as the administration request and is $60,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. This amount restores funding to the level prior to sequestration. This program provides training and technical assistance for high school, college, and community agency staff who develop and manage student volunteer programs.

Citizen participation and volunteer demonstration programs

The Committee recommends $1,801,000 for citizen participation and volunteer demonstration programs. This is the same as the administration request and $77,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. This amount restores funding to the level prior to sequestration. These programs provide support and technical assistance to public, private, and community-based volunteer efforts with emphasis on increasing the capacity for self-sufficiency of these programs.

Older American volunteer programs

The Committee recommends $103,806,000 for the Older American volunteer programs. This is the same as the administration request and $4,464,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. This amount restores funding to the level prior to sequestration. The Committee recommendation includes $56,100,000 for the Foster Grandparents Program. This is the same as the administration request and $2,412,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. This amount restores funding to the level prior to sequestration. This program provides low-income people aged 60 and over the opportunity to provide supportive, person-to-person services to children with exceptional or special needs. Volunteers serve 20 hours a week providing care and attention on a one-to-one basis to three or four children. This level of funding will support 253 projects and 17,685 volunteer service years.

The Committee recommendation includes $18,086,000 for the Senior Companion Program. This is the same as the administration request and $778,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. This amount restores funding to the level prior to sequestration. This program provides low-income people aged 60 and over the opportunity to provide personal assistance and companionship primarily to older adults. Senior companions assist older adults who have physical, mental, or emotional impairments and who are chronically homebound and at risk of institutionalization. This level of funding will support 97 continuing projects which will provide service to approximately 19,100 persons.

The Committee continues its interest in the homebound elderly demonstration evaluation, and looks forward to receiving the completed report in December 1987.

The Committee recommendation includes $29,620,000 for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program [RSVP]. This is the same as the administration request and $1,274,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. This amount restores funding to the level prior to sequestration. This program provides persons aged 60 and over the opportunity for volunteer service in their own community. Volunteers participate in areas such as youth counseling, literacy enhancement, long-term care, crime prevention, and delivery of health care services. This level of funding will support 749 existing projects with an estimated 383,000 volunteers.

It has come to the Committee's attention that unsuccessful grant applicants are unable to reconcile regional rankings with national rankings. The criteria is not consistent or made known to the applicants when changes are made. The Committee, therefore, directs ACTION to establish an independent appeals process for applicants with grants in excess of $75,000, so that they may seek full review of that finding. The Committee further directs ACTION to develop such an appeals process and related actions to provide for greater consistency in the regional and national award criteria and report back to the appropriate House and Senate authorizing and appropriations committees with their recommendations within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

Program support

The Committee recommends $25,312,000 for program support, which is $312,000 more than the administration request and $1,088,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. This amount restores funding to the level prior to sequestration.

COMMISSION ON EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

1986 presequestration	
1986 adjusted appropriation	
1987 appropriation request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	$1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Commission on Education of the Deaf. The appropriation shall remain available until expended. There was no administration request or House action on this account.

The Commission is authorized by section 301 of the Education of the Deaf Act (Public Law 99–371). The Commission's purpose is to make a study on the quality of infant and early childhood education programs and of elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education furnished to deaf individuals. Specific areas of investigation and research include the availability of appropriate postsecondary education for deaf individuals; the expansion of the number of federally supported postsecondary regional education programs; the training and technical assistance needs of education of the deaf programs; the role of research and development, dissemination and outreach activities conducted by Gallaudet College and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf; and recommendations to improve quality or increase cost effectiveness of providing education of the deaf.

The Commission is required to submit the report of findings and recommendations within 18 months of enactment of the authorization bill. The Commission will terminate 3 months after submission of the report.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

1988 comparable appropriation	$214,000,000
1989 appropriation request	130,000,000
House allowance	214,000,000
Committee recommendation	238,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $238,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This is $108,000,000 more than the administration request and $24,000,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1988 comparable appropriation of $214,000,000. These funds are an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1989.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is the primary vehicle for providing Federal financial assistance to the radio and television stations which currently compose the noncommercial broadcasting system.

The Committee rejects out of hand the budget request submitted by the administration. The Committee strongly supports Federal funding for public broadcasting and has provided the fully authorized amount of $238,000,000.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

1986 presequestration	$23,394,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	22,388,000
1987 appropriation request	23,220,000
House allowance	22,656,000
Committee recommendation	24,390,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,390,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This is $1,170,000 more than the administration request and $1,734,000 more than the House allowance and $2,002,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $22,388,000.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service prevents and minimizes work stoppages by making available skilled professional mediators. Activities include: education and training to support free collective bargaining, technical assistance to promote development of sound labor-management relationships and practices, and providing a roster of qualified arbitrators to assist the parties to a collective bargaining agreement in the resolution of grievances.

The Committee has included $1,170,000 so that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service can continue to provide grants for the establishment and maintenance of labor-management committees. These committees continue to be effective in improving labor relations and increasing productivity. The Committee expects the agency to support 12 to 14 committees under the Labor-Management Cooperation Grant Program in fiscal year 1987.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1986 presequestration	$3,815,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	3,651,000
1987 appropriation request	3,919,000
House allowance	3,651,000
Committee recommendation	3,919,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,919,000 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission. This is the same as the administration request and $268,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $3,651,000.

The Commission adjudicates disputes between the Labor Department's Mine Safety and Health Administration and employers or employees to whom MSHA has issued a citation charging a violation.

The Committee has agreed to the budget request which is based on the funding of the full complement of the five Commission member positions, administrative law judge positions, and support staff positions. The Committee anticipates that these additional positions will allow the Commission to dispose of an increasing workload in an efficient and timely manner.

NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE COMMISSION

NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

1986 presequestration	$200,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	191,000
1987 appropriation request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The bill includes language to extend the availability of funds appropriated to the National Afro-American History and Culture Commission in the fiscal year 1986 appropriations act (Public Law 99–178), as requested by the administration. No funds were requested or appropriated for fiscal year 1987.

The National Afro-American History and Culture Commission is responsible for the development of a plan for the construction and operation of the National Center for the Study of Afro-American History and Culture.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

1986 presequestration	$690,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	660,000
1987 appropriation request	690,000
House allowance	660,000
Committee recommendation	690,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $690,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science [NCLIS]. This is the same as the administration request and $30,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $660,000. The Committee recommendation will restore funding to the level prior to sequestration.

This Commission has the responsibility for advising the President and Congress on the development and implementation of national policy in the library and information field, developing overall plans for meeting national library and information needs, and coordinating activities at the Federal, State, and local levels in meeting those needs.

The Committee notes that the NCLIS had taken a particularly active role in developing library programs for the rapidly growing elderly population.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HANDICAPPED

1986 presequestration	$765,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	732,000
1987 appropriation request	850,000
House allowance	732,000
Committee recommendation	850,000

The Committee recommends $850,000 for the National Council on the Handicapped. This is the same as the administration's budget request and $118,000 more than the House allowance and the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation of $732,000.

The National Council on the Handicapped was created to establish general policies regarding Federal activities affecting handicapped individuals and to review rehabilitation services and handicapped research.

It is the Committee's understanding that the Council and its staff have developed a work plan for implementing the legislative recommendations contained in its recently released report entitled "Toward Independence." As the Council's work plan is implemented, the Committee requests that the authorizing and Appropriations Committees be notified with a periodic update of the Council's progress.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1986 presequestration	$134,854,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	129,055,000
1987 appropriation request	130,865,000
House allowance	129,055,000
Committee recommendation	130,865,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $130,865,000 for the National Labor Relations Board. This is the same as the administration request and $1,810,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $129,055,000. The Board resolves representation disputes in industry and remedies and prevents unfair labor practices by both labor unions and employers.

The Committee recognizes the Board's progress in reducing its backlog and encourages the Board to continue to give its highest priority to reduce this backlog to a reasonable level. The recommended appropriation will enable the Board to timely dispose of the 45,000 cases expected to be filed in fiscal year 1987.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1986 presequestration	$6,358,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	6,085,000
1987 appropriation request	6,540,000
House allowance	6,401,000
Committee recommendation	6,540,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,540,000 for the National Mediation Board. This is the same as the administration request, is $455,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $6,085,000, and is $139,000 more than the House allowance. The National Mediation Board handles labor-management disputes, and questions of representation in the railroad and airline industries.

The Committee expects that the Board will continue to support section 3 activities throughout the 1987 fiscal year.

The Committee is encouraged by the formation of a bipartisan labor-management committee which will study and make recommendations concerning grievance handling in the railroad industry. The Committee anticipates that the progress of the labor-management committee will be addressed at the fiscal year 1988 appropriations hearings.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1986 presequestration	$5,901,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	5,647,000
1987 appropriation request	5,750,000
House allowance	5,647,000
Committee recommendation	5,750,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,750,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. This is the same as the administration request and $103,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $5,647,000.

The Review Commission is charged with ruling on cases forwarded to it by the Department of Labor when disagreements arise over the results of safety and health inspections performed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]. Employers have the right to dispute any alleged job safety or health violation found during the inspection by OSHA, the penalties proposed by OHSA, and time given by OSHA to correct any hazardous situation. Employees and representatives of employees may initiate a case by challenging the propriety of the time OSHA has allowed for correction of any violative condition.

The Committee's recommended appropriation will enable the Commission to reduce its case inventory to a level that will allow for a timely disposition of cases on a current basis.

Physician Payment Review Commission

1986 presequestration	
1986 adjusted appropriation	
1987 appropriation request	
House allowance	$1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee provides the authority to transfer $1,000,000 from the Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund to support the activities of the Physician Payment Review Commission [PhysPRC]. This is the same as the House allowance. The administration did not provide a request for the Commission.

The Physician Payment Review Commission is authorized by section 9305 of the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-272). The Commission is to make recommendations to the Congress by March 1 of each year regarding adjustments to the reasonable charge levels for Medicare-related physicians' services and changes in the methods for determining the rates of payment, and for making payment, for such services. This includes advising Congress on issues surrounding the discrepancy among reimbursement rates based on geographic location. The Commission will also advise and make recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding a relative value scale which the Secretary is mandated to develop.

The Committee notes that the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPAC] has provided a valuable service in advising the Congress on payments under part A of Medicare. The Committee notes that a review of the methods and rates of payment for physician services under the Medicare Program is being undertaken by the Congress and believes that PhysPRC will serve a similar role as an independent commission to advise the Congress on payments under part B of Medicare.

The Committee intends that PhysPRC will serve as an advisory commission to serve the Congress while reform of Medicare payments to physicians is considered.

The 11 Commission members and 1 rural delegate-designee have been appointed by the Director of the Office of Technology Assessment. The authorizing legislation directs that the administration and day-to-day operations of the Commission be based on the corresponding provisions relating to ProPAC. The Commission members will be supported by a staff of not to exceed 25 full-time equivalents. The Commission is expected to meet at least six times per year and will be headquartered in Washington, DC.

PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

1986 presequestration	$2,893,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	2,769,000
1987 appropriation request	3,421,000
House allowance	3,421,000
Committee recommendation	3,421,000

The Committee recommends the transfer of $3,421,000 from the Medicare trust funds for the operation of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPAC]. This is the same as the Commission's independent request to the Congress, $652,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation of $2,769,000, and is the same as the House allowance.

The Commission was established by the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-21), which enacted the Medicare prospective payment system [PPS]. ProPAC acts as an advisory body to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Congress, providing recommendations and reports on the functioning of the prospective payment system and adjustments needed in the system to assure that it is maintained and kept up to date. ProPAC is a permanent, independent body with 15 commissioners appointed by the Director of the congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

This amount of funding will provide for the ongoing work of the Commission which includes the development and maintenance of a strong data and policy analysis capability, the development and submission of three annual reports, and the provision of continuing oversight of the prospective payment system.

The Committee anticipates learning more about the Commission's work, focusing on the quality of care, discharge planning, and the health and functional status of medicare patients following their discharge, at the fiscal year 1988 appropriations hearings.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

1986 presequestration	$392,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	375,135,000
1987 appropriation request	255,880,000
House allowance	380,000,000
Committee recommendation	380,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $380,000,000 for the dual benefits payments account of the Railroad Retirement Board. This is $124,120,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance and is $4,865,000 less than fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation of $375,135,000.

This appropriation provides for vested dual benefits authorized by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981. This separate account established for the payment of dual benefits is funded by general fund appropriations.

The Committee has not approved the President's request to include language in the appropriations bill which would have (1) funded dual benefits at the level after the application of the fiscal year 1986 sequestration order; and, (2) required the rail sector to fund 25 percent of this account.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

1986 presequestration	$2,200,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	2,200,000
1987 appropriation request	3,100,000
House allowance	3,100,000
Committee recommendation	3,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,100,000 for the Federal payments to the railroad retirement account. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and $900,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation of $2,200,000.

Section 417 of the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983 (Public Law 98–76) provides for monthly transfers from the Treasury of amounts represented by benefit checks drawn 6 months earlier and not presented for payment. Amounts for reimbursement of uncashed checks must be provided in advance, based on an estimate of required funds.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

1986 presequestration	$55,422,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	53,039,000
1987 appropriation request	55,614,000
House allowance	56,634,000
Committee recommendation	58,877,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $58,877,000 for administration. This is $3,263,000 more than the administration request and is $5,838,000 more than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted limitation of $53,039,000 and $2,243,000 more than the House allowance. This account provides for a limitation of funds in the "Railroad retirement" account that may be used by the Railroad Retirement Board for administrative purposes.

The Committee recommendation provides for the continuation of the current staffing level of 1,578 full-time equivalent positions. This includes the Inspector General, which is funded in a separate account this year.

LIMITATION ON RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION FUND

1986 presequestration	$16,487,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	15,778,000
1987 appropriation request	13,919,000
House allowance	14,694,000
Committee recommendation	15,190,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $15,190,000 for the limitation on administration of the railroad unemployment insurance fund. This is $1,271,000 more than the administration request, $496,000 more than the House allowance, and $588,000 less than the fiscal year 1986 adjusted appropriation. This amount of funding will support a staffing level of not less than 336 full-time equivalent positions for this administrative activity, as specified in the bill.

LIMITATION ON REVIEW ACTIVITY

1986 presequestration	
1986 adjusted appropriation	
1987 appropriation request	$1,167,000
House allowance	1,167,000
Committee recommendation	1,367,000

The Committee recommends $1,367,000 for the newly established Office of the Inspector General. This is $200,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance.

The Office of the Inspector General conducts audits, investigations, and review activities. In the past, funds and staffing levels for these activities were included in appropriations to the "Limitation on administration" and "Limitation on railroad unemployment insurance administration fund" accounts. This amount is to be derived from the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance trust funds. This amount of funding will support a staffing level of 25 full-time equivalent positions, as requested in the budget. The Committee's recommendation includes funding for auditing the new retirement claims processing system.

Soldiers' and Airmen's Home

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1986 presequestration	$33,391,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	[1] 33,196,000
1987 appropriation request	34,022,000
House allowance	34,022,000
Committee recommendation	34,022,000

[1] Includes $1,241,000 in transfer funds appropriated in the fiscal year 1986 urgent supplemental bill (Public Law 99-349).

The Committee recommends authority to expend $34,022,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This is the same as the administration request and is $826,000 more than the fiscal year adjusted appropriation of $33,196,000 and the same as the House allowance.

The U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home is a retirement facility that provides residence, subsistence, medical, and other care to eligible Army and Air Force veterans. The facility, which is currently serving about 2,100 residents, is funded by annual appropriations made by Congress from a trust fund on deposit with the U.S. Treasury. Income to the fund is received from members' fees, interest, withheld pay, and nonjudicial fines imposed on active duty soldiers and airmen.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

1986 presequestration	$15,000,000
1986 adjusted appropriation	[1] 13,114,000
1987 appropriation request	4,485,000
House allowance	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	16,241,000

[1] Excludes $1,241,000 transferred to the "Operation and maintenance" account in the fiscal year 1986 urgent supplemental (Public Law 99-349).

The Committee recommends authority to expend $16,241,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This is $11,756,000 more than the administration request and $3,127,000 more than the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. It is $1,241,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee believes that the 10-year renovation and construction workplan should continue at its current pace. This amount of funding will allow for the completion of the Scott Dormitory air-conditioning, semiprivate bath, and fire safety project; continuation of the dining/intermediate health care facility project; replacement of the street lighting system; conversion of the boiler plant to multifuel usage; and for preparation of detailed plans for facility renovation.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

1986 presequestration	....
1986 adjusted appropriation	....
1987 appropriation request	$1,250,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	1,250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,250,000 for the United States Institute of Peace. This is the same as the administration request. The House deferred action. There was no appropriation for the Institute in fiscal year 1986. This amount, along with an anticipated $2,000,000 in carryover funds from the original fiscal year 1985 appropriation, will allow funding of $3,250,000 in fiscal year 1987.

The Institute was established by the United States Institute of Peace Act (Public Law 98-525). The Institute is an independent, nonprofit, national organization that promotes scholarship and education in matters relating to peace and international conflict resolution. The Institute is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors and is located in Washington, DC.

Although $4,000,000 was appropriated for the Institute in fiscal year 1985, the Institute did not become a functioning organization until a majority of the Board members were sworn in on February 25, 1986. As a result of the delay in establishing the Institute, it is anticipated that there will be $2,000,000 in the Institute's endowment, which, by law, is available for obligation without regard to fiscal year limitations.

The Committee expects to be kept informed of the Institute's progress and activities in the critical first year of its organization and operations. The Committee notes that the Institute has initiated a grant program and looks forward to the establishment of the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1987: Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education and Related Agencies	114.0	[1]112,485	118.0	[2]117,484
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1987				[3]83,489
1988				19,430
1989				3,606
1990				383
1991 and future year				27
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1987 in the bill		49,418		36,826
	Direct loans		Loan guarantees	
Credit authority estimates, fiscal year 1987	1.45	1,301		

[1] Includes previously enacted budget authority.

[2] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

[3] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of Rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill "which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session."

The following items are identified pursuant to this requirement:

$1,484,758,000 for rehabilitation services and programs, $199,158,000 in excess of the authorized level;

$145,000,000 for family planning;

$13,000,000 for special education health initiatives, $2,000,000 in excess of the authorized level;

$14,610,000 for adolescent family life;

$1,099,113,000 for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health research, $183,768,000 in excess of the authorized level; and

$76,400,000 for immunization grants, $11,400,000 in excess of the authorized level.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

The following items are identified pursuant to this requirement:

Public Law 81–475, the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, is further amended as follows:

> Sec. 402(c)(g) for the prepayment in full of a loan under this title, provide a discount in an amount determined by the Secretary to be in the best financial interests of the Government, taking into account the yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having maturities comparable to the remaining term of such loan, if (A) the prepayment is made from non-Federal sources, (B) the Secretary has received satisfactory assurances that the housing or other educational facilities financed with the loan will continue to be used for purposes related to the educational institution for the original term of the loan, (C) the prepayment is made prior to October 1, [1986] *1987*; and

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1986 pre-sequestration	1986 post-sequestration	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recom-mendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
						1986 post-sequestration	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR								
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION								
Job training programs	7,866,000	7,528,000	7,871,000	7,871,000	7,926,000	+398,000	+55,000	+55,000
Employment security	1,324,000	1,306,000	686,000	2,585,000	466,000	-840,000	-220,000	-2,119,000
Trust funds	(15,446,000)	(14,780,000)	(23,944,000)	(18,944,000)	(26,063,000)	(+11,283,000)	(+2,119,000)	(+7,119,000)
Financial control and management systems	16,736,000	16,026,000	14,577,000	14,932,000	14,932,000	-1,094,000	+355,000	---
Trust funds	(8,880,000)	(8,497,000)	(8,063,000)	(8,063,000)	(8,063,000)	(-434,000)	---	---
Executive direction and administration	3,182,000	3,045,000	3,188,000	3,188,000	3,188,000	+143,000	---	---
Trust funds	(2,465,000)	(2,359,000)	(2,475,000)	(2,475,000)	(2,475,000)	(+116,000)	---	---
Regional operations	29,059,000	27,885,000	23,608,000	25,758,000	26,476,000	-1,409,000	+2,868,000	+718,000
Trust funds	(15,760,000)	(15,081,000)	(15,281,000)	(15,281,000)	(15,281,000)	(+200,000)	---	---
Apprenticeship services	12,813,000	12,260,000	13,029,000	13,029,000	13,029,000	+769,000	---	---
Less work incentives 1/	-3,427,000	-3,427,000	---	---	---	+3,427,000	---	---
Total, Program Administration	110,104,000	105,340,000	112,722,000	112,126,000	117,899,000	+12,559,000	+5,177,000	+5,773,000
Federal funds	67,553,000	64,623,000	62,959,000	67,363,000	66,017,000	+1,394,000	+3,058,000	-1,346,000
Trust funds	(42,551,000)	(40,717,000)	(49,763,000)	(44,763,000)	(51,882,000)	(+11,165,000)	(+2,119,000)	(+7,119,000)
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES								
Grants to States:								
Block grant	1,863,151,000	1,783,085,000	1,820,000,000	1,820,000,000	1,863,151,000	+80,066,000	+43,151,000	+43,151,000
Summer youth employment and training program: (Summer, 1987 and 1988)	664,549,000	635,976,000	428,000,000	664,549,000	811,000,000	+175,024,000	+383,000,000	+146,451,000
Dislocated worker assistance	100,000,000	95,702,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	223,000,000	+127,298,000	+123,000,000	+73,000,000

1/ FY 1986 WIN funds considered under Dept. of Health and Human Services.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recom-mendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
Federally administered programs:								
Native Americans	62,243,000	59,567,000	60,060,000	60,060,000	61,484,000	+1,917,000	+1,424,000	+1,424,000
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers	60,357,000	57,762,000	58,240,000	58,240,000	59,621,000	+1,859,000	+1,381,000	+1,381,000
Job Corps	640,000,000	612,480,000	351,736,000	662,700,000	650,000,000	+37,520,000	+298,264,000	-12,700,000
Veterans' employment	9,667,000	9,251,000	10,494,000	10,494,000	10,058,000	+807,000	-436,000	-436,000
National activities	61,078,000	57,658,000	81,078,000	91,078,000	70,000,000	+12,342,000	-11,078,000	-21,078,000
(Pilots and demonstrations)	(20,698,000)	(19,808,000)	(40,698,000)	(40,698,000)	(31,620,000)	(+11,812,000)	(-9,078,000)	(-9,078,000)
(Research, demonstration and evaluation)	(14,361,000)	(13,743,000)	(25,190,000)	(25,190,000)	(20,190,000)	(+6,447,000)	(-5,000,000)	(-5,000,000)
(Other)	(25,190,000)	(24,107,000)	(15,190,000)	(25,190,000)	(18,190,000)	(-5,917,000)	(+3,000,000)	(-7,000,000)
Subtotal, Federal activities	833,345,000	796,718,000	561,608,000	882,572,000	851,163,000	+54,445,000	+289,555,000	-31,409,000
Total, Job Training Partnership Act (comparable)	3,461,045,000	3,311,481,000	2,909,608,000	3,517,121,000	3,748,314,000	+436,833,000	+838,706,000	+231,193,000
Trade adjustment program activities	26,000,000	24,882,000	---	26,000,000	29,900,000	+5,018,000	+29,900,000	+3,900,000
Total, Training and Employment Services	3,487,045,000	3,336,363,000	2,909,608,000	3,543,121,000	3,778,214,000	+441,851,000	+868,606,000	+235,093,000
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS	326,000,000	312,002,000	326,000,000	326,000,000	326,000,000	+13,998,000	---	---
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES								
Trade adjustment assistance 1/	5,000,000	5,000,000	114,000,000	114,000,000	114,000,000	+109,000,000	---	---
Unemployment assistance and payments under other Federal unemployment programs	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-1,000,000	---	---
Total, FUBA	10,000,000	10,000,000	118,000,000	118,000,000	118,000,000	+108,000,000	---	---

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

Unemployment Compensation (Trust Funds):								
State Operations	(1,149,961,000)	(1,100,512,000)	(1,221,865,000)	(1,221,865,000)	(1,221,865,000)	(+121,353,000)	---	---
State integrity activities	(222,500,000)	(212,933,000)	(245,754,000)	(245,754,000)	(245,754,000)	(+32,821,000)	---	---
National Activities	(2,908,000)	(2,783,000)	(2,039,000)	(2,039,000)	(2,039,000)	(-744,000)	---	---
Contingency	(283,531,000)	(271,340,000)	(261,942,000)	(261,942,000)	(117,910,000)	(-153,430,000)	(-144,032,000)	(-144,032,000)
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation(trust funds)	(1,658,900,000)	(1,587,568,000)	(1,731,600,000)	(1,731,600,000)	(1,587,568,000)	---	(-144,032,000)	(-144,032,000)
Employment Service:								
Allotments to States:								
Federal funds	22,700,000	21,724,000	22,700,000	22,700,000	22,700,000	+976,000	---	---
Trust funds	(769,500,000)	(736,411,000)	(732,500,000)	(732,500,000)	(732,500,000)	(-3,911,000)	---	---
Subtotal	792,200,000	758,135,000	755,200,000	755,200,000	755,200,000	-2,935,000	---	---
National Activities:								
Federal funds	900,000	861,000	700,000	4,600,000	700,000	-161,000	---	-3,900,000
Trust funds	(27,840,000)	(26,643,000)	(21,833,000)	(21,833,000)	(21,833,000)	(-4,810,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Employment Service	820,940,000	785,639,000	777,733,000	781,633,000	777,733,000	-7,906,000	---	-3,900,000
Federal funds	23,600,000	22,585,000	23,400,000	27,300,000	23,400,000	+815,000	---	-3,900,000
Trust funds	(797,340,000)	(763,054,000)	(754,333,000)	(754,333,000)	(754,333,000)	(-8,721,000)	---	---
Total, State Unempl. Ins. and Empl. Ser. Opers.	2,479,840,000	2,373,207,000	2,509,333,000	2,513,233,000	2,365,301,000	-7,906,000	-144,032,000	-147,932,000
Federal Funds	23,600,000	22,585,000	23,400,000	27,300,000	23,400,000	+815,000	---	-3,900,000
Trust Funds	(2,456,240,000)	(2,350,622,000)	(2,485,933,000)	(2,485,933,000)	(2,341,901,000)	(-8,721,000)	(-144,032,000)	(-144,032,000)
ADVANCES TO UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS	465,000,000	464,785,000	---	---	---	-464,785,000	---	---
Total, Employment & Training Administration	6,877,989,000	6,601,697,000	5,975,663,000	6,612,480,000	6,705,414,000	+103,717,000	+729,751,000	+92,934,000
Federal funds	4,379,198,000	4,210,358,000	3,439,967,000	4,081,784,000	4,311,631,000	+101,273,000	+871,664,000	+229,847,000
Trust funds	(2,498,791,000)	(2,391,339,000)	(2,535,696,000)	(2,530,696,000)	(2,393,783,000)	(+2,444,000)	(-141,913,000)	(-136,913,000)

LABOR - MANAGEMENT SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Labor-management relations service	4,755,000	4,551,000	4,904,000	4,904,000	4,904,000	+353,000	---	---

---

1/ Actual FY 86 level $125,000,000 through borrowing from advances account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1986 pre-sequestration	1986 post-sequestration	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
						1986 post-sequestration	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Labor-management standards enforcement	23,670,000	22,652,000	23,735,000	23,735,000	23,735,000	+1,083,000	---	---
Pension and welfare benefit programs	28,869,000	27,628,000	33,636,000	33,636,000	33,636,000	+6,008,000	---	---
Total, LMS	57,294,000	54,831,000	62,275,000	62,275,000	62,275,000	+7,444,000	---	---
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION								
Program Administration (Trust Funds)	(32,753,000)	(31,345,000)	(36,874,000)	(36,874,000)	(36,874,000)	(+5,529,000)	---	--
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Enforcement of wage and hour standards	73,251,000	71,590,000	76,058,000	76,058,000	76,058,000	+4,468,000	---	---
Federal contractor EEO standards enforcement	45,355,000	43,993,000	45,935,000	46,935,000	45,935,000	+1,942,000	---	-1,000,000
Federal programs for workers' compensation	58,717,000	54,085,000	58,105,000	58,105,000	58,105,000	+4,020,000	---	---
Trust funds	(406,000)	(389,000)	(441,000)	(441,000)	(441,000)	(+52,000)	---	---
Executive direction and support services	12,015,000	11,492,000	12,611,000	12,611,000	12,611,000	+1,119,000	---	---
Total, salaries and expenses	189,744,000	181,549,000	193,150,000	194,150,000	193,150,000	+11,601,000	---	-1,000,000
Federal funds	189,338,000	181,160,000	192,709,000	193,709,000	192,709,000	+11,549,000	---	-1,000,000
Trust funds	(406,000)	(389,000)	(441,000)	(441,000)	(441,000)	(+52,000)	---	---
SPECIAL BENEFITS								
Federal employees compensation act benefits	254,900,000	232,057,000	259,000,000	259,000,000	259,000,000	+26,943,000	---	---
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	---	---	---
Total, Special Benefits	259,500,000	236,657,000	263,600,000	263,600,000	263,600,000	+26,943,000	---	---

BLACK LUNG DISABILILTY TRUST FUND

Benefit payments and interest on advances	942,868,000	938,209,000	183,687,000	186,687,000	186,687,000	-751,522,000	+3,000,000	---
Employment Standards Admin., salaries & expenses	25,380,000	24,284,000	25,826,000	25,826,000	25,826,000	+1,542,000	---	---
Departmental Management, salaries and expenses	19,697,000	18,850,000	21,413,000	21,413,000	21,413,000	+2,563,000	---	---
Departmental Management, inspector general	376,000	360,000	612,000	612,000	612,000	+252,000	---	---
Subtotal, Black Lung Disablty. Trust Fund, apprn	988,321,000	981,703,000	231,538,000	234,538,000	234,538,000	-747,165,000	+3,000,000	---
Total adjusted apprn. including drawdown:								
Federal Funds	988,321,000	981,703,000	231,538,000	234,538,000	234,538,000	-747,165,000	+3,000,000	---
Treasury administrative costs (indefinite)	756,000	756,000	756,000	756,000	756,000	---	---	---
Total, Employment Standards Administration	1,438,321,000	1,400,665,000	689,044,000	693,044,000	692,044,000	-708,621,000	+3,000,000	-1,000,000
Federal funds	1,437,915,000	1,400,276,000	688,603,000	692,603,000	691,603,000	-708,673,000	+3,000,000	-1,000,000
Trust funds	(406,000)	(389,000)	(441,000)	(441,000)	(441,000)	(+52,000)	---	---

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Safety and health standards	5,839,000	5,576,000	6,011,000	6,011,000	6,011,000	+435,000	---	---
Enforcement:								
Federal Enforcement	86,727,000	85,634,000	90,198,000	90,198,000	90,198,000	+4,564,000	---	---
State programs	53,021,000	50,741,000	54,921,000	54,921,000	54,921,000	+4,180,000	---	---
Technical Support	13,133,000	12,547,000	14,658,000	14,658,000	14,658,000	+2,111,000	---	---
Compliance Assistance	35,214,000	31,063,000	36,040,000	36,040,000	36,040,000	+4,977,000	---	---
Safety and health statistics	17,975,000	17,200,000	18,609,000	18,609,000	18,609,000	+1,409,000	---	---
Executive direction and administration	5,198,000	4,993,000	5,374,000	5,374,000	5,374,000	+381,000	---	---
Total, OSHA	217,107,000	207,754,000	225,811,000	225,811,000	225,811,000	+18,057,000	---	---

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Enforcement:								
Coal	75,587,000	72,301,000	78,528,000	78,528,000	81,128,000	+8,827,000	+2,600,000	+2,600,000
Metal/nonmetal	30,582,000	29,266,000	30,698,000	30,698,000	31,798,000	+2,532,000	+1,100,000	+1,100,000
Standards development	897,000	858,000	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000	+246,000	---	---
Assessments	1,755,000	1,680,000	1,835,000	1,835,000	1,835,000	+155,000	---	--
Educational policy and development	11,629,000	11,129,000	11,686,000	11,686,000	11,686,000	+557,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
						1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
Technical support	18,402,000	17,611,000	20,173,000	20,173,000	20,173,000	+2,562,000	---	---
Program administration	12,394,000	11,879,000	12,456,000	12,456,000	12,456,000	+577,000	---	---
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	151,246,000	144,724,000	156,480,000	156,480,000	160,180,000	+15,456,000	+3,700,000	+3,700,000
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	55,417,000	53,034,000	53,639,000	58,433,000	59,924,000	+6,890,000	+6,285,000	+1,491,000
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds)	(36,309,000)	(34,748,000)	(36,506,000)	(37,872,000)	(37,872,000)	(+3,124,000)	(+1,366,000)	---
Prices and cost of living	50,650,000	48,467,000	52,997,000	53,358,000	53,358,000	+4,891,000	+361,000	---
Wages and industrial relations	17,860,000	17,091,000	20,499,000	20,729,000	20,729,000	+3,638,000	+230,000	---
Productivity and technology	4,911,000	4,699,000	5,038,000	5,104,000	5,104,000	+405,000	+66,000	---
Economic growth and employment projections	3,197,000	3,059,000	3,035,000	3,067,000	3,317,000	+258,000	+282,000	+250,000
Executive direction and staff services	13,417,000	12,851,000	14,463,000	14,463,000	14,463,000	+1,612,000	---	---
Consumer Price Index Revision	13,186,000	12,616,000	11,055,000	11,435,000	11,435,000	-1,181,000	+380,000	
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	194,947,000	186,565,000	197,232,000	204,461,000	206,202,000	+19,637,000	+8,970,000	+1,741,000
Federal Funds	158,638,000	151,817,000	160,726,000	166,589,000	168,330,000	+16,513,000	+7,604,000	+1,741,000
Trust Funds	(36,309,000)	(34,748,000)	(36,506,000)	(37,872,000)	(37,872,000)	(+3,124,000)	(+1,366,000)	---
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Executive direction	13,328,000	12,843,000	12,195,000	12,195,000	12,195,000	-648,000	---	---
Legal services	39,878,000	38,163,000	41,003,000	41,003,000	41,003,000	+2,840,000	---	---
Trust funds	(252,000)	(241,000)	(263,000)	(263,000)	(263,000)	(+22,000)	---	---
International labor affairs	4,220,000	4,039,000	4,388,000	4,388,000	4,388,000	+349,000	---	---

Administration and management	21,796,000	20,858,000	24,038,000	24,038,000	24,038,000	+3,180,000	---	---
Adjudication	11,124,000	10,646,000	10,843,000	10,843,000	10,843,000	+197,000	---	---
Promoting employment of the handicapped	2,136,000	2,044,000	2,408,000	2,408,000	2,044,000	---	-364,000	-364,000
Women's Bureau	5,441,000	5,207,000	5,785,000	5,785,000	5,785,000	+578,000	---	---
Civil Rights Activities	3,383,000	3,237,000	3,192,000	3,192,000	3,192,000	-45,000	---	---
Total, Salaries and expenses	101,558,000	97,278,000	104,115,000	104,115,000	103,751,000	+6,473,000	-364,000	-364,000
Federal funds	101,306,000	97,037,000	103,852,000	103,852,000	103,488,000	+6,451,000	-364,000	-364,000
Trust funds	(252,000)	(241,000)	(263,000)	(263,000)	(263,000)	(+22,000)	---	---
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING								
State Administration:								
Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	(64,903,000)	(62,112,000)	(69,450,000)	(69,450,000)	(69,450,000)	(+7,338,000)	---	---
Local Veterans Employment Program	(55,073,000)	(52,705,000)	(48,947,000)	(56,932,000)	(55,077,000)	(+2,372,000)	(+6,130,000)	(-1,855,000)
Subtotal, State Administration	(119,976,000)	(114,817,000)	(118,397,000)	(126,382,000)	(124,527,000)	(+9,710,000)	(+6,130,000)	(-1,855,000)
Federal Administration	(12,999,000)	(12,440,000)	(13,128,000)	(13,128,000)	(13,128,000)	(+688,000)	---	---
Total, Trust Funds	(132,975,000)	(127,257,000)	(131,525,000)	(139,510,000)	(137,655,000)	(+10,398,000)	(+6,130,000)	(-1,855,000)
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL								
Audit:								
Federal funds	20,393,000	19,471,000	19,233,000	19,233,000	19,233,000	-238,000	---	---
Trust funds	(2,704,000)	(2,590,000)	(4,792,000)	(4,792,000)	(4,792,000)	(+2,202,000)	---	---
Investigation:								
Federal funds	6,351,000	6,102,000	5,566,000	5,566,000	5,566,000	-536,000	---	---
Trust funds	(527,000)	(502,000)	(1,248,000)	(1,248,000)	(1,248,000)	(+746,000)	---	---
Office of Labor Racketeering	6,675,000	6,403,000	6,323,000	6,323,000	6,323,000	-80,000	---	---
Executive Direction and Administration	5,045,000	4,834,000	3,711,000	3,711,000	3,711,000	-1,123,000	---	---
Total, Office of the Inspector General	41,695,000	39,902,000	40,873,000	40,873,000	40,873,000	+971,000	---	---
Federal funds	38,464,000	36,810,000	34,833,000	34,833,000	34,833,000	-1,977,000	---	---
Trust funds	(3,231,000)	(3,092,000)	(6,040,000)	(6,040,000)	(6,040,000)	(+2,948,000)	---	---
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM	47,000	45,000	67,000	67,000	47,000	+2,000	-20,000	-20,000
Total, Departmental Management	276,275,000	264,482,000	276,580,000	284,565,000	282,326,000	+17,844,000	+5,746,000	-2,239,000
Federal funds	139,817,000	133,892,000	138,752,000	138,752,000	138,368,000	+4,476,000	-384,000	-384,000
Trust funds	(136,458,000)	(130,590,000)	(137,828,000)	(145,813,000)	(143,958,000)	(+13,368,000)	(+6,130,000)	(-1,855,000)
Total, Labor Department	9,245,932,000	8,892,063,000	7,619,959,000	8,275,990,000	8,371,126,000	-520,937,000	+751,167,000	+95,136,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
Federal funds	6,541,215,000	6,303,652,000	4,872,614,000	5,524,294,000	5,758,198,000	-545,454,000	+885,584,000	+233,904,000
Trust funds	(2,704,717,000)	(2,588,411,000)	(2,747,345,000)	(2,751,696,000)	(2,612,928,000)	(+24,517,000)	(-134,417,000)	(-138,768,000)
TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES								
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE								
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION								
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES								
Health Care Delivery and Assistance:								
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	478,000,000	457,446,000	478,000,000	478,000,000	478,000,000	+20,554,000	---	---
Community health centers	400,000,000	396,000,000	375,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	+4,000,000	+25,000,000	---
Migrant health	45,400,000	44,946,000	44,300,000	45,400,000	45,400,000	+454,000	+1,100,000	---
Black lung clinics	3,400,000	3,254,000	3,300,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	+146,000	+100,000	---
Family planning (unauthorized)	(142,500,000)	(136,372,000)	(142,500,000)	DEFER	(145,000,000)	(+8,628,000)	(+2,500,000)	(+145,000,000)
National Health Service Corps (unauthorized)	(58,313,000)	(55,797,000)	(46,996,000)	DEFER	(65,000,000)	(+9,203,000)	(+18,004,000)	(+65,000,000)
Direct loans (non-add) (unauthorized)	(1,000,000)	(957,000)	(1,000,000)	DEFER	(1,000,000)	(+43,000)	---	(+1,000,000)
Home health demonstrations and training	1,500,000	1,435,000	---	---	1,500,000	+65,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Hansen's disease services (Carville)	19,103,000	18,282,000	19,103,000	19,103,000	19,103,000	+821,000	---	---
Payment to Hawaii for treatment of Hansen's Dis	3,300,000	3,158,000	2,500,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	+142,000	+800,000	---
Native Hawaiian Children Health Care needs	---	---	---	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Total, Health Care Delivery & Assistance	950,703,000	924,521,000	922,203,000	949,203,000	955,703,000	+31,182,000	+33,500,000	+6,500,000
Health Professions:								
Health professions student assistance:								
National Health Service Scholarships (unauth).	(2,300,000)	(2,201,000)	---	DEFER	(2,300,000)	(+99,000)	(+2,300,000)	(+2,300,000)
Exceptional need scholarships	7,000,000	6,699,000	---	7,000,000	7,000,000	+301,000	+7,000,000	---
Health professions institutional assistance:								
Financial distress	4,100,000	3,924,000	---	3,800,000	3,800,000	-124,000	+3,800,000	---

Public health/health administration:								
Public Health capitation	5,000,000	4,785,000	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	+215,000	+5,000,000	---
Health Administration grants	1,500,000	1,436,000	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	+64,000	+1,500,000	---
Public Health traineeships	3,000,000	2,871,000	---	3,000,000	3,000,000	+129,000	+3,000,000	---
Health Administration traineeships	500,000	479,000	---	500,000	500,000	+21,000	+500,000	---
Preventive medicine residencies	1,600,000	1,531,000	---	1,600,000	1,600,000	+69,000	+1,600,000	---
Subtotal, PH/HA	11,600,000	11,102,000	---	11,600,000	11,600,000	+498,000	+11,600,000	---
Family Med/Gen Dentistry res. & trns	35,960,000	34,412,000	---	35,960,000	37,000,000	+2,588,000	+37,000,000	+1,040,000
General Internal Medicine and Pediatrics	18,500,000	17,704,000	---	18,500,000	19,500,000	+1,796,000	+19,500,000	+1,000,000
Family medicine departments	7,000,000	6,699,000	---	7,000,000	7,000,000	+301,000	+7,000,000	---
Physician assistants	4,800,000	4,594,000	---	4,800,000	4,800,000	+206,000	+4,800,000	---
Area health education centers	17,955,000	17,181,000	---	17,955,000	18,000,000	+819,000	+18,000,000	+45,000
Health professions data analysis	2,000,000	1,914,000	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	+86,000	+2,000,000	---
Disadvantaged Assistance	25,500,000	24,403,000	---	26,500,000	28,000,000	+3,597,000	+28,000,000	+1,500,000
Health professions spec ed initiatives	3,000,000	2,871,000	---	7,500,000	3,000,000	+129,000	+3,000,000	-4,500,000
Geriatric training initiative	5,000,000	4,785,000	---	---	10,000,000	+5,215,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
Two year medical schools	500,000	479,000	---	500,000	500,000	+21,000	+500,000	---
Pediatric Emergency Care	2,000,000	2,000,000	---	---	2,000,000	---	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Pacific Basin Report Implementation	---	---	---	-	2,500,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000
Nurse training:								
Advanced nurse training	16,500,000	15,790,000	---	16,500,000	17,000,000	+1,210,000	+17,000,000	+500,000
Nurse practitioner	12,000,000	11,484,000	---	12,000,000	12,000,000	+516,000	+12,000,000	---
Special projects	9,500,000	9,092,000	---	9,500,000	9,500,000	+408,000	+9,500,000	---
Traineeships	11,500,000	11,005,000	---	11,500,000	12,000,000	+995,000	+12,000,000	+500,000
Nurse Anesthetists	800,000	766,000	---	800,000	800,000	+34,000	+800,000	---
Special projects for new purposes	1,350,000	1,292,000	---	1,350,000	2,000,000	+708,000	+2,000,000	+650,000
Faculty fellowships	550,000	526,000	---	550,000	1,100,000	+574,000	+1,100,000	+550,000
National Center for Nursing Research 1/	---	---	---	16,700,000	---	---	---	-16,700,000
Subtotal, Nurse training	52,200,000	49,955,000	---	68,900,000	54,400,000	+4,445,000	+54,400,000	-14,500,000
Total, Health professions	197,115,000	188,722,000	---	212,015,000	211,100,000	+22,378,000	+211,100,000	-915,000
Resources Development:								
Health Planning (unauthorized)	28,106,000	26,897,000	---	---	---	-26,897,000	---	---
Organ transplants	3,000,000	2,871,000	---	6,800,000	8,000,000	+5,129,000	+8,000,000	+1,200,000
Resource Development grants	5,000,000	4,785,000	---	---	15,000,000	+10,215,000	+15,000,000	+15,000,000
Health teaching facilities	1,200,000	1,148,000	---	---	---	-1,148,000	---	---
Total, Resources Development	37,306,000	35,701,000	---	6,800,000	23,000,000	-12,701,000	+23,000,000	+16,200,000

1/ Senate funds appropriated in NIH.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1986 pre-sequestration	1986 post-sequestration	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
						1986 post-sequestration	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	---	---	---	1,900,000	1,900,000	+1,900,000	+1,900,000	---
Buildings and facilities	750,000	718,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	+32,000	---	---
Program management / Program support, HRSA	98,962,000	94,707,000	60,221,000	96,400,000	95,000,000	+293,000	+34,779,000	-1,400,000
User fees for HMOS	---	---	-10,000,000	---	---	---	+10,000,000	---
Total, Health Resources and Services	1,284,836,000	1,244,369,000	973,174,000	1,267,068,000	1,287,453,000	+43,084,000	+314,279,000	+20,385,000
(Unauthorized)	(203,113,000)	(194,370,000)	(189,496,000)	DEFER	(212,300,000)	(+17,930,000)	(+22,804,000)	(+212,300,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(1,487,949,000)	(1,438,739,000)	(1,162,670,000)	(1,267,068,000)	(1,499,753,000)	(+61,014,000)	(+337,083,000)	(+232,685,000)
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND	25,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-5,000,000	---	---
HMO LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND:								
Loan disbursements (non-add)	(700,000)	(700,000)	---	---	---	(-700,000)	---	---
HEAL loan guarantees	(275,000,000)	(275,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(290,000,000)	(275,000,000)	---	(+175,000,000)	(-15,000,000)
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL								
DISEASE CONTROL								
Preventive Health Services Block Grant	91,483,000	87,549,000	89,525,000	89,525,000	92,500,000	+4,951,000	+2,975,000	+2,975,000
Prevention centers	1,500,000	1,436,000	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	+64,000	+1,500,000	---
Sexually transmitted diseases:								
Grants	46,511,000	44,511,000	45,510,000	56,511,000	47,510,000	+2,999,000	+2,000,000	-9,001,000
Direct operations	9,774,000	9,354,000	9,943,000	9,943,000	9,943,000	+589,000	---	---
Subtotal	56,285,000	53,865,000	55,453,000	66,454,000	57,453,000	+3,588,000	+2,000,000	-9,001,000
Immunization:								
Grants	47,359,000	45,323,000	47,666,000	57,666,000	76,400,000	+31,077,000	+28,734,000	+18,734,000
Direct operations	8,093,000	7,739,000	8,346,000	8,346,000	8,346,000	+607,000	---	---
Vaccine stockpile	4,000,000	3,828,000	---	4,000,000	4,000,000	+172,000	+4,000,000	---
Subtotal	59,452,000	56,890,000	56,012,000	70,012,000	88,746,000	+31,856,000	+32,734,000	+18,734,000

Infectious disease	101,665,000	97,292,000	81,767,000	123,365,000	125,365,000	+28,073,000	+43,598,000	+2,000,000
Tuberculosis grants	5,000,000	4,785,000	---	7,000,000	5,000,000	+215,000	+5,000,000	-2,000,000
Chronic & environmental disease prevention	30,373,000	29,065,000	24,425,000	30,425,000	34,475,000	+5,410,000	+10,050,000	+4,050,000
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):								
Research	58,702,000	56,168,000	60,036,000	60,036,000	60,036,000	+3,868,000	---	---
Training	8,760,000	8,383,000	---	9,900,000	8,760,000	+377,000	+8,760,000	-1,140,000
Subtotal, NIOSH	67,462,000	64,551,000	60,036,000	69,936,000	68,796,000	+4,245,000	+8,760,000	-1,140,000
Epidemic services	51,281,000	49,074,000	53,131,000	53,131,000	53,131,000	+4,057,000	---	---
Buildings and facilities	3,797,000	3,634,000	1,810,000	3,810,000	11,800,000	+8,166,000	+9,990,000	+7,990,000
Program management	3,092,000	2,959,000	3,096,000	3,096,000	3,096,000	+137,000	---	---
User fees (non-add)	(800,000)	(800,000)	---	---	---	(-800,000)	---	---
Less prior year budget authority	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	---	---	---	+10,000,000	---	---
AIDS (non-add)	(64,925,000)	(62,133,000)	(45,409,000)	(87,007,000)	(89,007,000)	(+26,874,000)	(+43,598,000)	(+2,000,000)
Total, Disease Control	461,390,000	441,100,000	425,255,000	518,254,000	541,862,000	+100,762,000	+116,607,000	+23,608,000
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH								
National Cancer Institute	1,229,206,000	1,176,561,000	1,158,089,000	1,346,751,000	1,397,250,000	+220,689,000	+239,161,000	+50,499,000
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	847,370,000	810,905,000	785,697,000	921,410,000	921,502,000	+110,597,000	+135,805,000	+92,000
National Institute of Dental Research	102,523,000	98,111,000	96,482,000	116,275,000	116,553,000	+18,442,000	+20,071,000	+278,000
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	452,181,000	433,519,000	418,971,000	515,455,000	502,628,000	+69,109,000	+83,657,000	-12,827,000
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	431,594,000	413,024,000	399,351,000	491,085,000	487,218,000	+74,194,000	+87,867,000	-3,867,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	356,164,000	340,840,000	330,551,000	403,853,000	494,343,000	+153,503,000	+163,792,000	+90,490,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	514,528,000	492,393,000	471,533,000	576,562,000	565,271,000	+72,878,000	+93,738,000	-11,291,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	321,581,000	307,743,000	309,119,000	368,509,000	362,866,000	+55,123,000	+53,747,000	-5,643,000
National Eye Institute	194,893,000	186,508,000	179,201,000	219,091,000	214,080,000	+27,572,000	+34,879,000	-5,011,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	197,379,000	188,887,000	187,995,000	209,872,000	208,067,000	+19,180,000	+20,072,000	-1,805,000
National Institute on Aging	156,352,000	149,623,000	145,829,000	174,279,000	179,582,000	+29,959,000	+33,753,000	+5,303,000
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	116,543,000	110,723,000	106,733,000	140,225,000	129,475,000	+18,752,000	+22,742,000	-10,750,000
Research Resources	303,822,000	290,752,000	234,192,000	317,826,000	319,924,000	+29,172,000	+85,732,000	+2,098,000
Natl Center for Nursing Research: 1/								
Research grants	9,700,000	9,283,000	---	---	20,000,000	+10,717,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000
Fellowships	2,000,000	1,914,000	---	---	---	-1,914,000	---	---
Subtotal, National Center for Nursing Research	11,700,000	11,197,000	---	---	20,000,000	+8,803,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000

1/ $5 million initial appropriation provided in FY 1985 to remain available through FY 1986. House amount, $16,700,000 appropriated in HRSA.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
						1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
John E. Fogarty International Center	11,390,000	10,893,000	11,305,000	11,443,000	11,420,000	+527,000	+115,000	-23,000
National Library of Medicine	57,759,000	55,273,000	56,408,000	61,588,000	62,088,000	+6,815,000	+5,680,000	+500,000
Office of the Director	187,715,000	179,643,000	179,691,000	246,651,000	56,708,000	-122,935,000	-122,983,000	-189,943,000
Buildings and facilities	14,898,000	14,257,000	8,000,000	31,900,000	31,900,000	+17,643,000	+23,900,000	---
AIDS (non-add) 1/	(140,723,000)	(134,672,000)	(142,990,000)	(198,943,000)	(200,943,000)	(+66,271,000)	(+57,953,000)	(+2,000,000)
Total, National Institutes of Health	5,507,598,000	5,270,852,000	5,079,147,000	6,152,775,000	6,080,875,000	+810,023,000	+1,001,728,000	-71,900,000
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH								
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health block Grant	490,000,000	468,930,000	490,000,000	490,000,000	500,000,000	+31,070,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
Mental Health:								
Mental Health Services Demonstrations, (CSP)	12,500,000	11,962,000	---	15,000,000	15,000,000	+3,038,000	+15,000,000	---
Research 2/	209,480,000	200,444,000	194,890,000	229,000,000	253,149,000	+52,705,000	+58,259,000	+24,149,000
Research training	18,000,000	17,225,000	15,847,000	18,000,000	20,000,000	+2,775,000	+4,153,000	+2,000,000
Clinical training	20,000,000	19,140,000	---	10,000,000	20,000,000	+860,000	+20,000,000	+10,000,000
Direct operations	33,266,000	31,836,000	31,749,000	33,266,000	38,957,000	+7,121,000	+7,208,000	+5,691,000
Protection and advocacy	10,000,000	9,570,000	---	10,300,000	10,500,000	+930,000	+10,500,000	+200,000
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) 3/	5,279,000	5,051,000	6,169,000	13,859,000	---	-5,051,000	-6,169,000	-13,859,000
Subtotal, mental health	308,525,000	295,228,000	248,655,000	329,425,000	357,606,000	+62,378,000	+108,951,000	+28,181,000
Drug Abuse:								
Research (authorized) 2/	(68,181,000)	(65,238,000)	(67,405,000)	DEFER	(115,533,000)	(+50,295,000)	(+48,128,000)	(+115,533,000)
Research training	1,500,000	1,436,000	1,355,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	+1,564,000	+1,645,000	+1,500,000
Direct operations	14,437,000	13,816,000	14,183,000	14,437,000	20,503,000	+6,687,000	+6,320,000	+6,066,000
Prevention demonstration initiative	---	---	---	---	10,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) 3/	7,425,000	7,107,000	7,564,000	31,324,000	---	-7,107,000	-7,564,000	-31,324,000
Subtotal, drug abuse	23,362,000	22,359,000	23,102,000	47,261,000	33,503,000	+11,144,000	+10,401,000	-13,758,000

Alcoholism:								
Research (unauthorized)	(56,822,000)	(54,371,000)	(56,618,000)	DEFER	(68,235,000)	(+13,864,000)	(+11,617,000)	(+68,235,000)
Research training	1,500,000	1,436,000	1,327,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	+1,564,000	+1,673,000	+1,500,000
Direct operations	11,658,000	11,157,000	10,876,000	11,658,000	12,704,000	+1,547,000	+1,828,000	+1,046,000
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) 3/	---	---	---	2,370,000	---	---	---	-2,370,000
Subtotal, alcoholism	13,158,000	12,593,000	12,203,000	15,528,000	15,704,000	+3,111,000	+3,501,000	+176,000
Buildings and facilities	100,000	96,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	+504,000	---	---
Program management, ADAMHA	7,620,000	7,292,000	7,390,000	7,620,000	7,932,000	+640,000	+542,000	+312,000
Prevention Initiative	---	---	---	3,000,000	---	---	---	-3,000,000
AIDS (non-add)	(12,704,000)	(12,158,000)	(13,733,000)	(47,553,000)	(47,553,000)	(+35,395,000)	(+33,820,000)	---
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health	842,765,000	806,498,000	781,950,000	893,434,000	915,345,000	+108,847,000	+133,395,000	+21,911,000
Total, Unauthorized	(125,003,000)	(119,609,000)	(124,023,000)	DEFER	(183,768,000)	(+64,159,000)	(+59,745,000)	(+183,768,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(967,768,000)	(926,107,000)	(905,973,000)	(893,434,000)	(1,099,113,000)	(+173,006,000)	(+193,140,000)	(+205,679,000)
ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL:								
Total obligations	132,845,000	128,049,000	136,754,000	136,754,000	136,754,000	+8,705,000	---	---
Less reimbursements	-89,227,000	-86,310,000	-100,401,000	-100,401,000	-100,401,000	-14,091,000	---	---
Subtotal, St. Elizabeth's Hospital	43,618,000	41,739,000	36,353,000	36,353,000	36,353,000	-5,386,000	---	---
Total, ADAMHA	886,383,000	848,237,000	818,303,000	929,787,000	951,698,000	+103,461,000	+133,395,000	+21,911,000
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT								
Health Services Research and Technology Assessment:								
Research	14,757,000	14,120,000	17,116,000	17,116,000	17,266,000	+3,146,000	+150,000	+150,000
Trust funds	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	---	---	---
Program support	1,638,000	1,568,000	1,663,000	1,568,000	1,663,000	+95,000	---	+95,000
Subtotal	17,445,000	16,738,000	19,829,000	19,734,000	19,979,000	+3,241,000	+150,000	+245,000
Health Statistics:								
Program operations	43,378,000	41,508,000	46,825,000	50,094,000	49,025,000	+7,517,000	+2,200,000	-1,069,000
Program support	3,193,000	3,056,000	3,193,000	3,056,000	3,193,000	+137,000	---	+137,000
Subtotal	46,571,000	44,564,000	50,018,000	53,150,000	52,218,000	+7,654,000	+2,200,000	-932,000

1/ Senate amount is distributed among the Institutes.

2/ FY 86 Enacted, FY 86 Adjusted, and FY 87 Estimates Enclude funds requested for AIDS activities considered under 'Priority Disease Control'.

3/ The Senate has distributed AIDS funding throughout the individual programs.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1986 pre-sequestration	1986 post-sequestration	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
						1986 post-sequestration	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Adolescent family life (unauthorized)	(14,610,000)	(13,978,000)	(14,722,000)	DEFER	(14,610,000)	(+632,000)	(-112,000)	(+14,610,000)
Smoking and health	3,352,000	3,201,000	3,471,000	3,471,000	3,400,000	+199,000	-71,000	-71,000
Health promotion	2,900,000	2,771,000	2,973,000	3,541,000	8,200,000	+5,429,000	+5,227,000	+4,659,000
Physical fitness and sports	1,363,000	1,304,000	1,361,000	1,361,000	1,363,000	+59,000	+2,000	+2,000
Health Service Management	18,510,000	17,714,000	18,736,000	17,714,000	18,736,000	+1,022,000	---	+1,022,000
AIDS coordinator	---	---	1,350,000	1,350,000	---	---	-1,350,000	-1,350,000
AIDS (non-add)	---	---	(1,350,000)	(1,350,000)	---	---	(-1,350,000)	(-1,350,000)
Total, PHS management	99,091,000	85,242,000	96,688,000	99,271,000	102,846,000	+17,604,000	+6,158,000	+3,575,000
Total, Unauthorized	(14,610,000)	(13,978,000)	(14,722,000)	DEFER	(14,610,000)	(+632,000)	(-112,000)	(+14,610,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(103,701,000)	(99,220,000)	(111,410,000)	(99,271,000)	(117,456,000)	(+18,236,000)	(+6,046,000)	(+18,185,000)
PRIORITY DISEASE CONTROL AND RESEARCH PROJECTS(AIDS)1/ (Non-Add)								
Health Resources and Services Administration	---	---	---	(1,900,000)	(1,900,000)	(+1,900,000)	(+1,900,000)	---
Centers for Disease Control	(64,925,000)	(62,133,000)	(45,409,000)	(87,007,000)	(89,007,000)	(+26,874,000)	(+43,598,000)	(+2,000,000)
National Institutes of Health	(140,723,000)	(134,672,000)	(142,990,000)	(198,943,000)	(200,943,000)	(+66,271,000)	(+57,953,000)	(+2,000,000)
National Institute of Mental Health	(5,279,000)	(5,051,000)	(6,169,000)	(13,859,000)	(13,859,000)	(+8,808,000)	(+7,690,000)	---
National Institute of Drug Abuse	(7,425,000)	(7,107,000)	(7,564,000)	(31,324,000)	(31,324,000)	(+24,217,000)	(+23,760,000)	---
National Institute of Alcohol & Alcohol Abuse	---	---	---	(2,370,000)	(2,370,000)	(+2,370,000)	(+2,370,000)	---
Office of Assistant Secretary for Health	---	---	(1,350,000)	(1,350,000)	---	---	(-1,350,000)	(-1,350,000)
General Departmental Management	(16,000,000)	(15,312,000)	---	---	(16,000,000)	(+688,000)	(+16,000,000)	(+16,000,000)
Total, Priority disease control & res. proj.	(234,352,000)	(224,275,000)	(203,482,000)	(336,753,000)	(355,403,000)	(+131,128,000)	(+151,921,000)	(+18,650,000)
RETIREMENT PAY AND MED. BENEFITS FOR COMM. OFFICERS								
Retirement payments	70,169,000	67,996,000	70,060,000	70,060,000	70,060,000	+2,064,000	---	---
COLA	---	---	2,222,000	2,222,000	2,222,000	+2,222,000	---	---

Survivors benefits	3,564,000	3,450,000	3,671,000	3,671,000	3,671,000	+221,000	---	---
Dependent's medical care	9,781,000	9,360,000	10,329,000	10,329,000	10,329,000	+969,000	---	---
Reserve Fund	---	---	5,000,000	---	---	---	-5,000,000	---
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits	83,514,000	80,806,000	91,282,000	86,282,000	86,282,000	+5,476,000	-5,000,000	---
Total, Public Health Service	8,337,812,000	7,995,606,000	7,503,849,000	9,073,437,000	9,071,016,000	+1,075,410,000	+1,567,167,000	-2,421,000
(Unauthorized)	(342,726,000)	(327,957,000)	(328,241,000)	DEFER	(410,678,000)	(+82,721,000)	(+82,437,000)	(+410,678,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(8,680,538,000)	(8,323,563,000)	(7,832,090,000)	(9,073,437,000)	(9,481,694,000)	(+1,158,131,000)	(+1,649,604,000)	(+408,257,000)

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

Medicaid current law benefits	22,650,284,000	22,650,284,000	24,532,467,000	24,532,467,000	24,897,000,000	+2,246,716,000	+364,533,000	+364,533,000
State and local administration	1,247,716,000	1,247,716,000	1,347,892,000	1,347,892,000	1,373,000,000	+125,284,000	+25,108,000	+25,108,000
Subtotal, current law	23,898,000,000	23,898,000,000	25,880,359,000	25,880,359,000	26,270,000,000	+2,372,000,000	+389,641,000	+389,641,000
Legislative proposals	---	---	-1,172,237,000	---	---	---	+1,172,237,000	---
Total, MEDICAID current year program level	23,898,000,000	23,898,000,000	24,708,122,000	25,880,359,000	26,270,000,000	+2,372,000,000	+1,561,878,000	+389,641,000
Less funds advanced in prior year	-5,980,000,000	-5,980,000,000	-6,500,000,000	-6,500,000,000	-6,500,000,000	-520,000,000	---	---
Indefinite such sums	542,484,000	542,484,000	---	---	---	-542,484,000	---	---
Total appropriation, current request	18,460,484,000	18,460,484,000	18,208,122,000	19,380,359,000	19,770,000,000	+1,309,516,000	+1,561,878,000	+389,641,000
Subsequent year advance appropriation	6,500,000,000	6,500,000,000	7,100,000,000	7,100,000,000	7,100,000,000	+600,000,000	---	---

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

Supplemental medical insurance	18,197,000,000	18,197,000,000	19,816,000,000	20,285,000,000	20,285,000,000	+2,088,000,000	+469,000,000	---
Military Service Credits	91,000,000	91,000,000	94,000,000	94,000,000	94,000,000	+3,000,000	---	---
Hospital insurance for uninsured	554,000,000	554,000,000	435,000,000	435,000,000	435,000,000	-119,000,000	---	---
Federal uninsured payment	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	---	---	---
Total, Payment to Trust Funds 2/	18,854,000,000	18,854,000,000	20,357,000,000	20,826,000,000	20,826,000,000	+1,972,000,000	+469,000,000	---

---

1/ All AIDS research money has been included in the various HHS accounts.

2/ [illegible] s Budget incl. savings of $1,299,000,000 [illegible] transmittal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1986 post-sequestration (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) Budget estimate (8)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) House allowance (9)
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT								
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:								
Federal funds	15,900,000	15,212,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-5,212,000	---	---
Trust funds	(14,750,000)	(14,120,000)	(8,500,000)	(18,000,000)	(20,650,000)	(+6,530,000)	(+12,150,000)	(+2,650,000)
Subtotal, Research and evaluation	30,650,000	29,332,000	18,500,000	28,000,000	30,650,000	+1,318,000	+12,150,000	+2,650,000
Medicare Contractors (Trust Funds)	(1,041,500,000)	(1,000,069,000)	(956,800,000)	(1,087,000,000)	(1,052,000,000)	(+51,931,000)	(+95,200,000)	(-35,000,000)
Contingency fund (Trust Fund)	(15,000,000)	(14,355,000)	(50,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(+35,645,000)	---	(+35,000,000)
Subtotal, Contractors	(1,056,500,000)	(1,014,424,000)	(1,006,800,000)	(1,102,000,000)	(1,102,000,000)	(+87,576,000)	(+95,200,000)	---
Less Funds available from COBRA	(-78,000,000)	(-78,000,000)	---	(-105,000,000)	(-105,000,000)	(-27,000,000)	(-105,000,000)	---
State Certification:								
Medicare certification, trust funds	(48,434,000)	(46,353,000)	(53,475,000)	(53,475,000)	(54,200,000)	(+7,847,000)	(+725,000)	(+725,000)
General program support, federal funds	3,250,000	3,108,000	3,525,000	3,525,000	3,525,000	+417,000	---	---
End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Networks (trust funds).	(4,837,000)	(4,629,000)	(1,000,000)	(3,850,000)	(3,400,000)	(-1,229,000)	(+2,400,000)	(-450,000)
Federal Administration:								
Federal funds	70,170,000	67,150,000	71,008,000	71,008,000	71,871,000	+4,721,000	+863,000	+863,000
Trust funds	(144,898,000)	(138,670,000)	(144,169,000)	(144,169,000)	(145,920,000)	(+7,250,000)	(+1,751,000)	(+1,751,000)
Subtotal, Federal Administration	215,068,000	205,820,000	215,177,000	215,177,000	217,791,000	+11,971,000	+2,614,000	+2,614,000
Total, Program management	1,280,739,000	1,225,666,000	1,298,477,000	1,301,027,000	1,306,566,000	+80,900,000	+8,089,000	+5,539,000
Federal funds	89,320,000	85,470,000	84,533,000	84,533,000	85,396,000	-74,000	+863,000	+863,000
Trust funds	(1,191,419,000)	(1,140,196,000)	(1,213,944,000)	(1,216,494,000)	(1,221,170,000)	(+80,974,000)	(+7,226,000)	(+4,676,000)
Total, Health Care Financing Administration:								
Federal funds:								
Current year	37,403,804,000	37,399,954,000	38,649,655,000	40,290,892,000	40,681,396,000	+3,281,442,000	+2,031,741,000	+390,504,000
Subsequent year advance	6,500,000,000	6,500,000,000	7,100,000,000	7,100,000,000	7,100,000,000	+600,000,000	---	---
Trust funds	(1,191,419,000)	(1,140,196,000)	(1,213,944,000)	(1,216,494,000)	(1,221,170,000)	(+80,974,000)	(+7,226,000)	(+4,676,000)

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS...............	497,008,000	497,008,000	500,555,000	500,555,000	500,555,000	+3,547,000	---	---
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS								
Benefit payments......................................	991,389,000	991,389,000	957,000,000	957,000,000	957,000,000	-34,389,000	---	---
Administration..	6,519,000	6,239,000	6,437,000	6,437,000	6,437,000	+198,000	---	---
Subtotal, Black Lung, program level.............	997,908,000	997,628,000	963,437,000	963,437,000	963,437,000	-34,191,000	---	---
Less funds advanced in prior year................	-270,000,000	-270,000,000	-270,000,000	-270,000,000	-270,000,000	---	---	---
Indefinite such sums.............................	12,341,000	12,341,000	---	---	---	-12,341,000	---	---
Apprn. available in prior year................	-11,730,000	-11,730,000	---	---	---	+11,730,000	---	---
Total, Black Lung, current request..............	728,519,000	728,239,000	693,437,000	693,437,000	693,437,000	-34,802,000	---	---
Subsequent year advance appropriation.........	270,000,000	270,000,000	252,450,000	252,450,000	252,450,000	-17,550,000	---	---
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME 1/								
Federal benefit payments..............................	9,112,426,000	9,040,551,000	9,589,000,000	9,589,000,000	9,589,000,000	+548,449,000	---	---
Beneficiary services..................................	7,242,000	6,800,000	8,200,000	8,200,000	8,200,000	+1,400,000	---	---
Administration..	938,190,000	977,838,000	972,118,000	972,118,000	972,118,000	-5,720,000	---	---
Subtotal, Supplemental Security Income, program.	10,057,858,000	10,025,189,000	10,569,318,000	10,569,318,000	10,569,318,000	+544,129,000	---	---
Less funds advanced in prior year................	-2,345,769,000	-2,345,769,000	-2,339,250,000	-2,339,250,000	-2,339,250,000	+6,519,000	---	---
Indefinite such sums.............................	253,545,000	253,545,000	---	---	---	-253,545,000	---	---
Apprn. available in prior year................	-409,194,000	-409,194,000	---	---	---	+409,194,000	---	---
Total, SSI, current request 1/...................	7,556,440,000	7,523,771,000	8,230,068,000	8,230,068,000	8,230,068,000	+706,297,000	---	---
Subsequent year advance appropriation.........	2,339,250,000	2,339,250,000	2,765,000,000	2,765,000,000	2,765,000,000	+425,750,000	---	---
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS								
Current Law								
Maintenance assistance:								
AFDC:								
Benefit payments..............................	8,204,153,000	8,204,153,000	8,441,805,000	8,441,805,000	8,441,805,000	+237,652,000	---	---
Error rate sanctions..........................	---	---	-777,200,000	---	---	---	+777,200,000	---

1/ President's budget proposes savings of $34.3 mil. for later transmittal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
						1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
Child support enforcement collections..........	-386,000,000	-386,000,000	-417,000,000	-417,000,000	-417,000,000	-31,000,000	---	---
Subtotal, AFDC..............................	7,818,153,000	7,818,153,000	7,247,605,000	8,024,805,000	8,024,805,000	+206,652,000	+777,200,000	---
Adult categories................................	13,368,000	13,368,000	13,368,000	13,368,000	13,368,000	---	---	---
Emergency assistance............................	80,500,000	80,500,000	81,900,000	81,900,000	81,900,000	+1,400,000	---	---
State and local administration and training.....	998,084,000	998,084,000	1,054,584,000	1,054,584,000	1,054,584,000	+56,500,000	---	---
Administration and training-Jurisdictions.......	6,616,000	6,616,000	6,616,000	6,616,000	6,616,000	---	---	---
Repatriation....................................	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	---	---	---
Subtotal, maintenance assistance............	8,917,721,000	8,917,721,000	8,405,073,000	9,182,273,000	9,182,273,000	+264,552,000	+777,200,000	---
Research & evaluation...........................	2,925,000	2,799,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	+126,000	---	---
Federal administration..........................	33,737,000	32,278,000	31,976,000	31,976,000	33,932,000	+1,654,000	+1,956,000	+1,956,000
Subtotal, current law.......................	8,954,383,000	8,952,798,000	8,439,974,000	9,217,174,000	9,219,130,000	+266,332,000	+779,156,000	+1,956,000
Legislative proposals								
Reform welfare administration......................	---	---	-15,000,000	---	---	---	+15,000,000	---
Workfare benefits..................................	---	---	-252,000,000	---	---	---	+252,000,000	---
Workfare administration............................	---	---	200,000,000	---	---	---	-200,000,000	---
End parents' benefit/Essential person limit........	---	---	-101,000,000	---	---	---	+101,000,000	---
Limit assist to minor mothers not living w/parents	---	---	-20,000,000	---	---	---	+20,000,000	---
18 mo. all RCA/RMA refugee program.................	---	---	-48,742,000	---	---	---	+48,742,000	---
Subtotal, Legislative proposals.............	---	---	-236,742,000	---	---	---	+236,742,000	---
Total, net of legislative proposals..............	8,954,383,000	8,952,798,000	8,203,232,000	9,217,174,000	9,219,130,000	+266,332,000	+1,015,898,000	+1,956,000
Less funds advanced in previous years............	-2,095,000,000	-2,095,000,000	-2,193,754,000	-2,193,754,000	-2,193,754,000	-98,754,000	---	---

Indefinite such sums	950,486,000	950,486,000	---	---	---	-950,486,000	---	---
Appropriation available in prior year	-908,910,000	-908,910,000	---	---	---	+908,910,000	---	---
Total, Assistance payments, current request	6,900,959,000	6,899,374,000	6,009,478,000	7,023,420,000	7,025,376,000	+126,002,000	+1,015,898,000	+1,956,000
Subsequent year advance appropriation	2,193,754,000	2,193,754,000	2,293,615,000	2,293,615,000	2,293,615,000	+99,861,000	---	---
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE (Unauthorized)								
Energy Assistance Block Grant	(2,097,765,000)	(2,007,561,000)	(2,097,642,000)	DEFER	(1,872,765,000)	(-134,796,000)	(-224,877,000)	(+1,872,765,000)
Federal Administration	(2,235,000)	(2,139,000)	(2,358,000)	DEFER	(2,235,000)	(+96,000)	(-123,000)	(+2,235,000)
Subtotal, Energy assistance	(2,100,000,000)	(2,009,700,000)	(2,100,000,000)	DEFER	(1,875,000,000)	(-134,700,000)	(-225,000,000)	(+1,875,000,000)
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE (Unauthorized)								
Cash and medical assistance	(235,440,000)	(225,316,000)	(195,409,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
State administration	(35,316,000)	(33,797,000)	(35,369,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Social services	(71,700,000)	(68,617,000)	(46,803,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Voluntary agency program	(4,000,000)	(3,828,000)	(1,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Education assistance for children	(16,600,000)	(15,886,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Preventive health	(8,400,000)	(8,039,000)	(10,355,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Targeted assistance	(50,000,000)	(47,850,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Federal Administration	(6,305,000)	(6,030,000)	(6,083,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Legislative proposals	---	---	(78,979,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Total, Refugee Resettlement	(427,761,000)	(409,363,000)	(373,998,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Trust Funds)	(3,992,220,000)	(3,847,863,000)	(4,011,373,000)	(4,000,373,000)	(4,011,373,000)	(+163,510,000)	---	(+11,000,000)
Total, Social Security Administration:								
Federal funds:								
Current year	15,682,926,000	15,648,392,000	15,433,538,000	16,447,480,000	16,449,436,000	+801,044,000	+1,015,898,000	+1,956,000
Subsequent year advance appropriations	4,803,004,000	4,803,004,000	5,311,065,000	5,311,065,000	5,311,065,000	+508,061,000	---	---
Trust funds	(3,992,220,000)	(3,847,863,000)	(4,011,373,000)	(4,000,373,000)	(4,011,373,000)	(+163,510,000)	---	(+11,000,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
						1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT								
Program level, current law	592,484,000	559,356,000	770,383,000	770,383,000	770,383,000	+211,027,000	---	---
Less funds advanced in previous years	-160,000,000	-160,000,000	-170,750,000	-170,750,000	-170,750,000	-10,750,000	---	---
Indefinite such sums	26,729,000	26,729,000	---	---	---	-26,729,000	---	---
Current request, Child Support Enforcement 1/	459,213,000	426,085,000	599,633,000	599,633,000	599,633,000	+173,548,000	---	---
Subsequent year advance appropriation	170,750,000	170,750,000	187,000,000	187,000,000	187,000,000	+16,250,000	---	---
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES								
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)	2,700,000,000	2,583,900,000	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000	+116,100,000	---	---
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES								
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:								
Head start (unauthorized)	(1,086,842,000)	(1,040,098,000)	(1,075,059,000)	DEFER	(1,130,542,000)	(+90,444,000)	(+55,483,000)	(+1,130,542,000)
Child abuse:								
State grants	12,000,000	11,441,000	---	12,000,000	12,000,000	+559,000	+12,000,000	---
Discretionary activities	13,898,000	13,339,000	---	13,898,000	13,898,000	+559,000	+13,898,000	---
Challenge grants 2/	---	---	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	---
Runaway youth	23,250,000	22,231,000	23,250,000	23,250,000	23,250,000	+1,019,000	---	---
DEpendent Care Planning and Development (unauth).	(5,000,000)	(4,785,000)	---	DEFER	(5,000,000)	(+215,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Family violence 3/	2,500,000	2,393,000	---	2,500,000	8,500,000	+6,107,000	+8,500,000	+6,000,000
Family crisis and protective service grants	---	---	30,500,000	---	---	---	-30,500,000	---
Subtotal, CY & Families	51,648,000	49,404,000	53,750,000	56,648,000	62,648,000	+13,244,000	+8,898,000	+6,000,000
Programs for the Aging:								
Grants to States:								
Supportive Services and Centers	265,000,000	253,605,000	265,000,000	275,000,000	265,000,000	+11,395,000	---	-10,000,000

Nutrition:								
Congregate meals	335,970,000	321,522,000	336,000,000	350,000,000	345,970,000	+24,448,000	+9,970,000	-4,030,000
Home-delivered meals	67,900,000	64,980,000	67,900,000	75,000,000	72,900,000	+7,920,000	+5,000,000	-2,100,000
Grants to Indians	7,500,000	7,178,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	+322,000	—	—
Research, training, and special projects	25,000,000	23,925,000	12,500,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	+1,075,000	+12,500,000	—
Federal Council on Aging	200,000	191,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	+9,000	—	—
Subtotal, Aging programs	701,570,000	671,401,000	689,100,000	732,700,000	716,570,000	+45,169,000	+27,470,000	-16,130,000
Developmental disabilities program:								
State grants	53,400,000	51,104,000	50,250,000	50,250,000	56,500,000	+5,396,000	+6,250,000	+6,250,000
Protection and advocacy	14,600,000	13,972,000	13,750,000	13,750,000	15,500,000	+1,528,000	+1,750,000	+1,750,000
Special projects	2,800,000	2,680,000	---	2,500,000	3,100,000	+420,000	+3,100,000	+600,000
University affiliated facilities	9,600,000	9,187,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	10,100,000	+913,000	+1,100,000	+1,100,000
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities	80,400,000	76,943,000	73,000,000	75,500,000	85,200,000	+8,257,000	+12,200,000	+9,700,000
Native American Programs (unauthorized)	(28,989,000)	(27,742,000)	(27,300,000)	DEFER	(28,989,000)	(+1,247,000)	(+1,689,000)	(+28,989,000)
Program direction	61,069,000	58,441,000	60,169,000	60,169,000	61,069,000	+2,628,000	+900,000	+900,000
Total, Human Development Services	894,687,000	856,189,000	876,019,000	925,017,000	925,487,000	+69,298,000	+49,468,000	+470,000
(Unauthorized)	(1,120,831,000)	(1,072,625,000)	(1,102,359,000)	DEFER	(1,164,531,000)	(+91,906,000)	(+62,172,000)	(+1,164,531,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(2,015,518,000)	(1,928,814,000)	(1,978,378,000)	(925,017,000)	(2,090,018,000)	(+161,204,000)	(+111,640,000)	(+1,165,001,000)

FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES 4/

Discretionary activities:								
Child welfare assistance	207,000,000	198,099,000	200,000,000	225,000,000	220,000,000	+21,901,000	+20,000,000	-5,000,000
Child welfare training	3,823,000	3,658,000	3,823,000	3,823,000	3,823,000	+165,000	---	—
Adoption opportunities	5,000,000	4,785,000	1,400,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+215,000	+3,600,000	—
Social services research	—	—	2,400,000	2,400,000	—	—	-2,400,000	-2,400,000
Child welfare research	11,680,000	11,172,000	6,000,000	11,000,000	11,680,000	+508,000	+5,680,000	+680,000
Subtotal	227,503,000	217,714,000	213,623,000	247,223,000	240,503,000	+22,789,000	+26,880,000	-6,720,000

1/ President's budget proposes savings of $41 mil. for later transmittal.

2/ $5,000,000 available in FY 86 from prior year appropriations.

3/ $8,393,000 available in FY 86, due to carryover of $6,000,000 from FY 85.

4/ President's budget requests $100,228,000 FY86 supplemental.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recom-mendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
						1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
Entitlement activities 1/:								
Foster care	507,641,000	501,580,000	544,310,000	698,096,000	589,310,000	+87,730,000	+45,000,000	-108,786,000
Adoption assistance	41,948,000	41,391,000	59,904,000	59,904,000	59,904,000	+18,513,000	---	---
Subtotal	549,589,000	542,971,000	604,214,000	758,000,000	649,214,000	+106,243,000	+45,000,000	-108,786,000
Total, Family Social Services	777,092,000	760,685,000	817,837,000	1,005,223,000	889,717,000	+129,032,000	+71,880,000	-115,506,000
WORK INCENTIVES								
Grants to States	212,000,000	202,884,000	---	193,000,000	---	-202,884,000	---	-193,000,000
Program direction and evaluation	8,000,000	7,656,000	---	7,000,000	---	-7,656,000	---	-7,000,000
Total, Work incentives	220,000,000	210,540,000	---	200,000,000	---	-210,540,000	---	-200,000,000
Total, Asst. Sec. for Human Development	4,591,779,000	4,411,314,000	4,393,856,000	4,830,240,000	4,515,204,000	+103,890,000	+121,348,000	-315,036,000
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (Unauthorized)								
Grants to States	(335,000,000)	(320,595,000)	---	DEFER	(346,100,000)	(+25,505,000)	(+346,100,000)	(+346,100,000)
Discretionary funds	(31,000,000)	(29,667,000)	---	DEFER	(28,500,000)	(-1,167,000)	(+28,500,000)	(+28,500,000)
Program support	(4,300,000)	(4,115,000)	(3,612,000)	DEFER	(4,300,000)	(+185,000)	(+688,000)	(+4,300,000)
Homeless Shelter	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	---	DEFER	---	(-1,500,000)	---	---
Total, Community Services appropriation	(371,800,000)	(355,877,000)	(3,612,000)	DEFER	(378,900,000)	(+23,023,000)	(+375,288,000)	(+378,900,000)
COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION (Unauthorized)	---	---	---	DEFER	(2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:								
Federal funds, GDM	123,789,000	118,459,000	108,319,000	108,319,000	108,319,000	-10,140,000	---	---
Cancer construction transfer	4,500,000	4,307,000	---	---	4,500,000	+193,000	+4,500,000	+4,500,000
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	16,000,000	15,312,000	---	---	16,000,000	+688,000	+16,000,000	+16,000,000
Subtotal, federal funds	144,289,000	138,078,000	108,319,000	108,319,000	128,819,000	-9,259,000	+20,500,000	+20,500,000
Trust funds	(8,000,000)	(7,656,000)	(27,500,000)	(27,500,000)	(27,500,000)	(+19,844,000)	---	---
Total, Departmental management	152,289,000	145,734,000	135,819,000	135,819,000	156,319,000	+10,585,000	+20,500,000	+20,500,000
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:								
Federal activities:								
Federal funds	41,943,000	40,128,000	29,716,000	30,016,000	29,716,000	-10,412,000	---	-300,000
Trust funds	(30,000,000)	(28,710,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(+11,290,000)	---	---
Total, Inspector General	71,943,000	68,838,000	69,716,000	70,016,000	69,716,000	+878,000	---	300,000
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:								
Federal funds	16,000,000	15,312,000	15,285,000	15,285,000	15,285,000	-27,000	---	---
Trust funds	(4,000,000)	(3,828,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(+172,000)	---	---
Total, Civil Rights	20,000,000	19,140,000	19,285,000	19,285,000	19,285,000	+145,000	---	---
POLICY RESEARCH	6,500,000	6,220,000	5,000,000	8,200,000	7,200,000	+980,000	+2,200,000	-1,000,000
Total, Departmental management:								
Federal funds	208,732,000	199,738,000	158,320,000	161,820,000	181,020,000	-18,718,000	+22,700,000	+19,200,000
Trust funds	(42,000,000)	(40,194,000)	(71,500,000)	(71,500,000)	(71,500,000)	(+31,306,000)	---	---
Total, Department of Health and Human Services:								
Federal Funds (all years)	78,158,020,000	77,554,843,000	79,336,916,000	84,001,567,000	84,095,770,000	+6,540,927,000	+4,758,854,000	+94,203,000
Current year	(66,684,266,000)	(66,081,089,000)	(66,738,851,000)	(71,403,502,000)	(71,497,705,000)	(+5,416,616,000)	(+4,758,854,000)	(+94,203,000)
Subsequent year advances	(11,473,754,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(12,578,065,000)	(12,598,065,000)	(12,598,065,000)	(+1,124,311,000)	---	---
(Unauthorized, not considered by House)	(3,935,357,000)	(3,766,159,000)	(3,534,212,000)	DEFER	(3,831,609,000)	(+65,450,000)	(+297,397,000)	(+3,831,609,000)
(Unauthorized, not considered by either House)	(427,761,000)	(409,363,000)	(373,998,000)	DEFER	---	(-409,363,000)	(-373,998,000)	---
Trust funds	(5,226,689,000)	(5,029,303,000)	(5,297,867,000)	(5,289,417,000)	(5,305,093,000)	(+275,790,000)	(+7,226,000)	(+15,676,000)

[1] Recommendation Includes $45,000,000 for Older Youth Independent Living Program, mandated by recently enacted Reconciliation Legislation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or –)		
						1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
TITLE III--DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION								
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED								
Grants for the Disadvantaged (Chapter 1):								
Grants to local educational agencies	3,200,000,000	3,062,400,000	3,261,005,000	3,507,000,000	3,400,000,000	+337,600,000	+138,995,000	-107,000,000
State agency programs:								
Migrants	264,524,000	253,149,000	202,519,000	264,524,000	264,524,000	+11,375,000	+62,005,000	---
Handicapped	150,170,000	143,713,000	150,170,000	150,170,000	150,170,000	+6,457,000	---	---
Neglected and delinquent	32,616,000	31,214,000	32,616,000	32,616,000	32,616,000	+1,402,000	---	---
State administration	35,607,000	34,076,000	35,607,000	38,607,000	35,607,000	+1,531,000	---	-3,000,000
Evaluation and technical assistance	5,246,000	5,020,000	6,246,000	6,246,000	6,246,000	+1,226,000	---	---
Total, Chapter 1	3,688,163,000	3,529,572,000	3,688,163,000	3,999,163,000	3,889,163,000	+359,591,000	+201,000,000	-110,000,000
Migrant education: (Unauthorized)								
High school equivalency program	(6,300,000)	(6,029,000)	---	DEFER	(6,300,000)	(+271,000)	(+6,300,000)	(+6,300,000)
College assistance migrant program	(1,200,000)	(1,148,000)	---	DEFER	(1,200,000)	(+52,000)	(+1,200,000)	(+1,200,000)
Total, Compensatory Education programs	3,688,163,000	3,529,572,000	3,688,163,000	3,999,163,000	3,889,163,000	+359,591,000	+201,000,000	-110,000,000
Total, Unauthorized	(7,500,000)	(7,177,000)	---	DEFER	(7,500,000)	(+323,000)	(+7,500,000)	(+7,500,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	3,695,663,000	3,536,749,000	3,688,163,000	3,999,163,000	3,896,663,000	+359,914,000	+208,500,000	-102,500,000
IMPACT AID								
Maintenance and operations:								
Payments for 'a' children	513,000,000	490,941,000	513,000,000	513,000,000	533,000,000	+42,059,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000
Payments for 'b' children	130,000,000	124,410,000	---	130,000,000	65,000,000	-59,410,000	+65,000,000	-65,000,000
Special provisions (Section 2)	22,000,000	21,054,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	+946,000	+2,000,000	---
Subtotal	665,000,000	636,405,000	533,000,000	665,000,000	620,000,000	-16,405,000	+87,000,000	-45,000,000

Disaster assistance	30,000,000	29,570,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-19,570,000	—	—
Construction	17,500,000	16,747,000	5,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	+3,253,000	+15,000,000	-5,000,000
Total	712,500,000	682,722,000	548,000,000	700,000,000	650,000,000	-32,722,000	+102,000,000	-50,000,000
SPECIAL PROGRAMS								
Improving School Programs (Chapter 2):								
State block grants	500,000,000	478,500,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	+21,500,000	—	—
Secretary's discretionary fund:								
Inexpensive book distribution (including RIF).	7,000,000	6,699,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,800,000	+1,101,000	+800,000	+800,000
Arts in education	3,157,000	3,021,000	3,157,000	3,157,000	3,337,000	+316,000	+180,000	+180,000
Alcohol and drug abuse education	3,000,000	2,871,000	3,000,000	14,000,000	3,000,000	+129,000	—	-11,000,000
Law related education	2,000,000	1,914,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	+86,000	—	-1,000,000
National Diffusion Network	10,700,000	10,240,000	10,700,000	10,700,000	10,700,000	+460,000	—	—
Rural math and science	—	—	—	4,000,000	—	—	—	-4,000,000
Discretionary projects	3,052,000	2,921,000	3,052,000	3,052,000	—	-2,921,000	-3,052,000	-3,052,000
Subtotal, Secretary's discretionary fund	28,909,000	27,666,000	28,909,000	44,909,000	26,837,000	-829,000	-2,072,000	-18,072,000
Total, Chapter 2	528,909,000	506,166,000	528,909,000	544,909,000	526,837,000	+20,671,000	-2,072,000	-18,072,000
Other Special Programs:								
Teacher training and improvement: 1/								
State grants	—	—	60,000,000	—	—	—	-60,000,000	—
Secretary's discretionary fund	—	—	15,000,000	—	—	—	-15,000,000	—
Science and mathematics education	45,000,000	43,066,000	—	43,066,000	43,066,000	—	+43,066,000	—
Training and advisory services (Civil Rights IVA).	24,000,000	22,968,000	—	24,000,000	25,000,000	+2,032,000	+25,000,000	+1,000,000
Follow through (unauthorized)	(7,500,000)	(7,177,000)	—	DEFER	—	(-7,177,000)	—	—
Territorial teacher training assistance	2,000,000	1,914,000	—	1,914,000	2,000,000	+86,000	+2,000,000	+86,000
General assistance for the Virgin Islands	5,000,000	4,785,000	—	4,785,000	5,000,000	+215,000	+5,000,000	+215,000
Ellender fellowships	1,700,000	1,627,000	—	1,700,000	1,700,000	+73,000	+1,700,000	—
Women's educational equity	6,000,000	5,742,000	—	6,000,000	1,000,000	-4,742,000	+1,000,000	-5,000,000
Magnet schools	75,000,000	71,775,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	+3,225,000	—	—
Excellence in education	2,500,000	2,392,000	—	2,392,000	—	-2,392,000	—	-2,392,000
LEAD	7,500,000	7,177,000	—	7,177,000	—	-7,177,000	—	-7,177,000
Subtotal, Other special programs	168,700,000	161,446,000	150,000,000	166,034,000	152,766,000	-8,680,000	+2,766,000	-13,268,000
Total, Special programs	697,609,000	667,612,000	678,909,000	710,943,000	679,603,000	+11,991,000	+694,000	-31,340,000
Total, Unauthorized	(7,500,000)	(7,177,000)	—	DEFER	—	(-7,177,000)	—	—
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(705,109,000)	(674,789,000)	(678,909,000)	(710,943,000)	(679,603,000)	(+4,814,000)	(+694,000)	(-31,340,000)

1/ Proposed for later transmittal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1986 pre-sequestration	1986 post-sequestration	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
						1986 post-sequestration	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
BILINGUAL EDUCATION								
Bilingual programs	94,951,000	90,862,000	99,285,000	99,161,000	94,951,000	+4,089,000	-4,334,000	-4,210,000
Training grants	33,564,000	32,121,000	33,566,000	36,490,000	33,564,000	+1,443,000	-2,000	-2,926,000
Support services	10,440,000	9,991,000	10,100,000	10,300,000	10,440,000	+449,000	+340,000	+140,000
Vocational training	3,686,000	3,527,000	---	3,686,000	---	-3,527,000	---	-3,686,000
Emergency immigrant education	30,000,000	28,710,000	---	30,000,000	---	-28,710,000	---	-30,000,000
Total	172,641,000	165,211,000	142,951,000	179,637,000	138,955,000	-26,256,000	-3,996,000	-40,682,000
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED								
Education for the handicapped:								
State assistance:								
State grant program	1,215,550,000	1,163,282,000	1,135,145,000	1,300,000,000	1,408,000,000	+244,718,000	+272,855,000	+108,000,000
Preschool incentive grants	30,000,000	28,710,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	60,000,000	+31,290,000	+29,000,000	+29,000,000
Early intervention initiative	---	---	---	---	100,000,000	+100,000,000	+100,000,000	+100,000,000
Special purpose funds:								
Deaf-blind centers	14,764,000	14,119,000	9,000,000	14,764,000	15,000,000	+881,000	+6,000,000	+236,000
Severely handicapped projects	5,000,000	4,785,000	4,300,000	5,000,000	5,300,000	+515,000	+1,000,000	+300,000
Early childhood education	24,000,000	22,968,000	22,500,000	24,000,000	17,600,000	-5,368,000	-4,900,000	-6,400,000
Planning, Development and Implementation	---	---	---	---	6,870,000	+6,870,000	+6,870,000	+6,870,000
Secondary and transitional services	6,600,000	6,316,000	6,330,000	6,600,000	7,300,000	+984,000	+970,000	+700,000
Postsecondary programs	5,500,000	5,264,000	5,300,000	5,500,000	5,900,000	+636,000	+600,000	+400,000
Innovation and development	16,811,000	16,080,000	16,000,000	16,811,000	18,000,000	+1,920,000	+2,000,000	+1,189,000
Media services and captioned films	17,429,000	16,676,000	16,500,000	17,429,000	18,500,000	+1,824,000	+2,000,000	+1,071,000
Regional resource centers	6,300,000	6,029,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,700,000	+671,000	+700,000	+400,000
Recruitment and information	1,110,000	1,062,000	1,025,000	1,110,000	1,200,000	+138,000	+175,000	+90,000
Special education personnel development	63,906,000	61,154,000	48,000,000	63,906,000	67,730,000	+6,576,000	+19,730,000	+3,824,000
Special studies	3,228,000	3,089,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,800,000	+711,000	+1,800,000	+1,800,000
Total, Education for the handicapped	1,410,198,000	1,349,534,000	1,303,100,000	1,494,420,000	1,741,900,000	+392,366,000	+438,800,000	+247,480,000

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

Rehabilitation services:								
Basic State grants	1,190,000,000	1,145,148,000	1,100,000,000	1,148,356,000	1,281,000,000	+135,852,000	+181,000,000	+132,644,000
Supported Employment	---	---	---	DEFER	(25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)
Unauthorized:								
Service projects:								
Special demonstration programs	(20,200,000)	(19,332,000)	(14,635,000)	DEFER	(15,500,000)	(-3,832,000)	(+865,000)	(+15,500,000)
Innovation and expansion	(9,000,000)	(8,613,000)	(9,000,000)	DEFER	(9,000,000)	(+387,000)	—	(+9,000,000)
Recreational programs	(2,200,000)	(2,105,000)	---	DEFER	(2,330,000)	(+225,000)	(+2,330,000)	(+2,330,000)
Migratory workers	(1,000,000)	(957,000)	(950,000)	DEFER	(1,058,000)	(+101,000)	(+108,000)	(+1,058,000)
American Indians	(1,400,000)	(1,340,000)	(715,000)	DEFER	(1,500,000)	(+160,000)	(+785,000)	(+1,500,000)
Projects with industry	(15,200,000)	(14,547,000)	(13,000,000)	DEFER	(16,070,000)	(+1,523,000)	(+3,070,000)	(+16,070,000)
Subtotal, Service projects	(49,000,000)	(46,894,000)	(38,300,000)	DEFER	(45,458,000)	(-1,436,000)	(+7,158,000)	(+45,458,000)
Helen Keller Center	4,300,000	4,115,000	4,200,000	4,300,000	4,600,006	+485,000	+400,000	+300,000
Client assistance	(6,700,000)	(6,412,000)	(6,300,000)	DEFER	(7,100,000)	(+688,000)	(+800,000)	(+7,100,000)
Independent living:								
Comprehensive services	(11,000,000)	(10,527,000)	---	DEFER	(11,830,000)	(+1,303,000)	(+11,830,000)	(+11,830,000)
Centers	(23,000,000)	(22,011,000)	(22,000,000)	DEFER	(24,320,000)	(+2,309,000)	(+2,320,000)	(+24,320,000)
Services for older blind	(5,000,000)	(4,785,000)	---	DEFER	(5,290,000)	(+505,000)	(+5,290,000)	(+5,290,000)
Subtotal, Independent living	(39,000,000)	(37,323,000)	(22,000,000)	DEFER	(41,440,000)	(+4,117,000)	(+19,440,000)	(+41,440,000)
Training	(27,000,000)	(25,838,000)	(15,000,000)	DEFER	(29,550,000)	(+3,712,000)	(+14,550,000)	(+29,530,000)
Subtotal	(121,700,000)	(116,467,000)	(81,600,000)	DEFER	(148,548,000)	(+32,081,000)	(+66,948,000)	(+148,548,000)
National Institute of Handicapped Research	(43,875,000)	(41,983,000)	(39,000,000)	DEFER	(48,500,000)	(+6,517,000)	(+9,500,000)	(+48,500,000)
Evaluation	(1,800,000)	(1,723,000)	(600,000)	DEFER	(2,110,000)	(+387,000)	(+1,510,000)	(+2,110,000)
Total	1,194,300,000	1,149,263,000	1,104,200,000	1,152,656,000	1,285,600,000	+136,337,000	+181,400,000	+132,944,000
(Unauthorized)	(167,375,000)	(160,173,000)	(121,200,000)	DEFER	(199,158,000)	(+38,985,000)	(+77,958,000)	(+199,158,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(1,361,675,000)	(1,309,436,000)	(1,225,400,000)	(1,152,656,000)	(1,484,758,000)	(+175,322,300)	(+259,358,000)	(+332,102,000)

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Vocational education:								
Basic grants	782,381,000	748,738,000	387,156,000	848,000,000	782,381,000	+33,643,000	+395,225,000	-65,619,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
National research & data programs	10,000,000	9,570,000	6,818,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	+430,000	+3,182,000	-2,000,000
Consumer and homemaker education	31,633,000	30,273,000	---	31,633,000	31,633,000	+1,360,000	+31,633,000	---
State advisory councils	7,300,000	6,986,000	7,000,000	7,300,000	7,500,000	+514,000	+500,000	+200,000
Community based organizations	7,500,000	7,178,000	---	7,500,000	6,000,000	-1,178,000	+6,000,000	-1,500,000
Bilingual Vocational training	---	---	---	---	3,686,000	+3,686,000	+3,686,000	+3,686,000
Subtotal, Vocational education	838,814,000	802,745,000	400,974,000	906,433,000	841,200,000	+38,455,000	+440,226,000	-65,233,000
Adult education	101,963,000	97,579,000	104,000,000	110,000,000	101,963,000	+4,384,000	-2,037,000	-8,037,000
Total	940,777,000	900,324,000	504,974,000	1,016,433,000	943,163,000	+42,839,000	+438,189,000	-73,270,000
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE 1/ (Unauthorized)								
Pell Grants:								
Current year	(3,586,546,000)	(3,432,262,000)	(3,000,000,000)	DEFER	(3,800,000,000)	(+367,738,000)	(+800,000,000)	(+3,800,000,000)
Fiscal year 1986 shortfall	(146,000,000)	(146,000,000)	(250,000,000)	DEFER	(100,000,000)	(-46,000,000)	(-150,000,000)	(+100,000,000)
Supplemental grants	(412,500,000)	(394,762,000)	---	DEFER	(412,500,000)	(+17,738,000)	(+412,500,000)	(+412,500,000)
Campus-based aid (proposed legislation)	---	---	(400,000,000)	DEFER	---	---	(-400,000,000)	---
Work-study	(592,500,000)	(567,023,000)	---	DEFER	(592,500,000)	(+25,477,000)	(+592,500,000)	(+592,500,000)
Direct loans:								
Capital	(190,000,000)	(181,830,000)	---	DEFER	(190,000,000)	(+8,170,000)	(+190,000,000)	(+190,000,000)
Cancellations	(28,000,000)	(26,796,000)	(25,000,000)	DEFER	(25,000,000)	(-1,796,000)	---	(+25,000,000)
Income contingent loans (proposed legislation)	---	---	(137,568,000)	DEFER	---	---	(-137,568,000)	---
State student incentive grants	(76,000,000)	(72,732,000)	---	DEFER	(76,000,000)	(+3,268,000)	(+76,000,000)	(+76,000,000)
Total, Student Financial Assistance	(5,031,546,000)	(4,821,405,000)	(3,812,568,000)	DEFER	(5,196,000,000)	(+374,595,000)	(+1,383,432,000)	(+5,196,000,000)
GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS								
Guaranteed student loan program 2/	3,294,034,000	3,259,975,000	3,460,250,000	3,394,000,000	3,004,000,000	-255,975,000	-456,250,000	-390,000,000

HIGHER EDUCATION
(Unauthorized)

Program development:								
Aid for developing institutions	(141,208,000)	(135,136,000)	(141,208,000)	DEFER	(141,208,000)	(+6,072,000)	---	(+141,208,000)
Minority institutions science improvement	5,000,000	4,785,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+215,000	---	---
International education and foreign language studies:								
Domestic programs	(26,550,000)	(25,408,000)	---	DEFER	(26,550,000)	(+1,142,000)	(+26,550,000)	(+26,550,000)
Overseas programs	(5,500,000)	(5,263,000)	---	DEFER	(5,500,000)	(+237,000)	(+5,500,000)	(+5,500,000)
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Education	(12,710,000)	(12,163,000)	(10,000,000)	DEFER	(15,400,000)	(+3,237,000)	(+5,400,000)	(+15,400,000)
Cooperative education	(14,400,000)	(13,781,000)	---	DEFER	(14,400,000)	(+619,000)	(+14,400,000)	(+14,400,000)
Subtotal, Program development	(200,368,000)	(191,751,000)	(151,208,000)	DEFER	(203,058,000)	(+11,307,000)	(+51,850,000)	(+203,058,000)
Student support services:								
Special programs for the disadvantaged	(176,370,000)	(168,786,000)	(82,370,000)	DEFER	(176,370,000)	(+7,584,000)	(+94,000,000)	(+176,370,000)
Veterans' cost of instruction	(3,000,000)	(2,871,000)	---	DEFER	(3,000,000)	(+129,000)	(+3,000,000)	(+3,000,000)
Academic facilities and projects:								
Interest subsidy grants	(23,500,000)	(22,490,000)	(23,000,000)	DEFER	(23,000,000)	(+510,000)	---	(+23,000,000)
Academic facilities construction grants(Title VII)	(10,000,000)	(9,570,000)	---	DEFER	---	(-9,570,000)	---	---
Special higher education projects	(6,000,000)	(5,742,000)	---	DEFER	(5,000,000)	(-742,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Subtotal, Academic facilities and projects	(39,500,000)	(37,802,000)	(23,000,000)	DEFER	(28,000,000)	(-9,802,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+28,000,000)
Graduate programs:								
Graduate/professional opportunity fellowships	(11,750,000)	(11,245,000)	---	DEFER	(11,750,000)	(+505,000)	(+11,750,000)	(+11,750,000)
Public service fellowships	(2,500,000)	(2,393,000)	---	DEFER	(2,500,000)	(+107,000)	(+2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)
National Graduate Fellowships	(2,500,000)	(2,393,000)	---	DEFER	(2,500,000)	(+107,000)	(+2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)
Legal training for disadvantaged	(1,500,000)	(1,435,000)	---	DEFER	(1,500,000)	(+65,000)	(+1,500,000)	(+1,500,000)
Law school clinical experience	1,500,000	1,435,000	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	+65,000	+1,500,000	---
Subtotal, Graduate programs	(18,250,000)	(17,466,000)	---	DEFER	(18,250,000)	(+784,000)	(+18,250,000)	(+18,250,000)
Special grants:								
Robert C Byrd merit scholarship program	---	---	---	---	8,000,000	+8,000,000	+8,000,000	+8,000,000
Assistance to Guam	(500,000)	(479,000)	---	DEFER	(500,000)	(+21,000)	(+500,000)	(+500,000)
Robert A. Taft Institute of Government	(750,000)	(718,000)	---	DEFER	(750,000)	(+32,000)	(+750,000)	(+750,000)

1 [illegible]7,568,000 proposed for later transmittal.

2 [illegible]mental of \$65,044,000 proposed for later transmittal. FY87 budget proposes legislative savings of \$1,115,241,000 and sequestering of [illegible]5,423,000 for later transmittal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
						1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
Carl Perkins Scholarships	10,000,000	9,570,000	---	21,000,000	10,000,000	+430,000	+10,000,000	-11,000,000
Talented teachers	---	---	---	2,000,000	---	---	---	-2,000,000
Subtotal, Special grants	(1,250,000)	(1,197,000)	---	DEFER	(1,250,000)	(+53,000)	(+1,250,000)	(+1,250,000)
Total, Higher education 1/	16,500,000	15,790,000	5,000,000	29,500,000	24,500,000	+8,710,000	+19,500,000	-5,000,000
Total, Unauthorized	(438,738,000)	(419,873,000)	(256,578,000)	DEFER	(429,928,000)	(+10,055,000)	(+173,350,000)	(+429,928,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(455,238,000)	(435,663,000)	(261,578,000)	(29,500,000)	(454,428,000)	(+18,765,000)	(+192,850,000)	(+424,928,000)
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE	(17,896,000)	(17,891,000)	(19,205,000)	DEFER	(19,205,000)	(+1,314,000)	---	(+19,205,000)
COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS, LOAN LIMITATION (non-add)	(60,000,000)	(57,420,000)	---	(60,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(-17,420,000)	(+40,000,000)	(-20,000,000)
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS								
National Institute of Education (Unauthorized)	(50,831,000)	(48,628,000)	(70,231,000)	DEFER	(54,831,000)	(+6,203,000)	(-15,400,000)	(+54,831,000)
National Center for Education Statistics	8,747,000	8,371,000	---	8,747,000	8,747,000	+376,000	+8,747,000	---
Total, Authorized	8,747,000	8,371,000	---	8,747,000	8,747,000	+376,000	+8,747,000	---
Total, Unauthorized	(50,831,000)	(48,628,000)	(70,231,000)	DEFER	(54,831,000)	(+6,203,000)	(-15,400,000)	(+54,831,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(59,578,000)	(56,999,000)	(70,231,000)	(8,747,000)	(63,578,000)	(+6,579,000)	(-6,653,000)	(+54,831,000)
LIBRARIES								
Public libraries:								
Services	75,000,000	71,774,000	---	80,000,000	80,000,000	+8,226,000	+80,000,000	---
Interlibrary cooperation	18,000,000	17,226,000	---	20,000,000	18,000,000	+774,000	+18,000,000	-2,000,000
Training and demonstrations (unauthorized)	(1,000,000)	(957,000)	---	DEFER	(1,000,000)	(+43,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Research libraries (unauthorized)	(6,000,000)	(5,742,000)	---	DEFER	(6,000,000)	(+258,000)	(+6,000,000)	(+6,000,000)
Construction	22,500,000	21,533,000	---	25,000,000	22,500,000	+967,000	+22,500,000	-2,500,000
Literacy Initiative	5,000,000	4,785,000	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	+215,000	+5,000,000	---
Total, Authorized	120,500,000	115,318,000	---	130,000,000	125,500,000	+10,182,000	+125,500,000	-4,500,000
Total, Unauthorized	(7,000,000)	(6,699,000)	---	DEFER	(7,000,000)	(+301,000)	(+7,000,000)	(+7,000,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(127,500,000)	(122,017,000)	---	(130,000,000)	(132,500,000)	(+10,483,000)	(+132,500,000)	(+2,500,000)

PAYMENTS TO SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS								
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	5,500,000	5,263,000	5,510,000	5,510,000	5,500,000	+237,000	-10,000	-10,000
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF	32,000,000	30,624,000	31,380,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	+1,376,000	+620,000	---
GALLAUDET COLLEGE 2/	62,000,000	59,335,000	60,737,000	60,737,000	62,000,000	+2,665,000	+1,263,000	+1,263,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY	164,230,000	157,168,000	157,170,000	170,230,000	162,170,000	+5,002,000	+5,000,000	-8,060,000
Total, Payments to Special Institutions	263,730,000	252,390,000	254,797,000	268,477,000	261,670,000	+9,280,000	+6,873,000	-6,807,000
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES	15,312,000	14,654,000	16,378,000	16,378,000	16,378,000	+1,724,000	---	---
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES	43,635,000	41,759,000	38,185,000	38,185,000	44,000,000	+2,241,000	+5,815,000	+5,815,000
SALARIES AND EXPENSES	234,652,000	224,939,000	241,192,000	241,692,000	234,692,000	+9,753,000	-6,500,000	-7,000,000
Total, Departmental management	293,599,000	281,352,000	295,755,000	296,255,000	295,070,000	+13,718,000	-685,000	-1,185,000
Total, Department of Education:								
Federal funds	12,813,298,000	12,377,434,000	11,986,099,000	13,380,231,000	13,047,871,000	+670,437,000	+1,061,772,000	-332,360,000
(Unauthorized)	(5,728,386,000)	(5,489,023,000)	(4,279,782,000)	DEFER	(5,913,622,000)	(+424,599,000)	(+1,633,840,000)	(+5,913,622,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(18,541,684,000)	(17,866,457,000)	(16,265,881,000)	(13,380,231,000)	(18,961,493,000)	(+1,095,036,000)	(+2,695,612,000)	(+5,581,262,000)
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES								
ACTION (Domestic Programs) (unauthorized)								
Volunteers in Service to America:								
VISTA operations	(19,000,000)	(18,183,000)	(17,890,000)	DEFER	(19,000,000)	(+817,000)	(+1,110,000)	(+19,000,000)
Service learning	(1,368,000)	(1,308,000)	(1,368,000)	DEFER	(1,368,000)	(+60,000)	---	(+1,368,000)
VISTA Literacy Corps	—	—	—	DEFER	(2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Subtotal	(20,368,000)	(19,491,000)	(19,258,000)	DEFER	(22,368,000)	(+2,877,000)	(+3,110,000)	(+22,368,000)
Citizen Participation and Volunteer Demonstration Programs	(1,801,000)	(1,724,000)	(1,801,000)	DEFER	(1,801,000)	(+77,000)	---	(+1,801,000)

1/ FY8/ request includes $238,578,000 proposed for later transmittal.

2/ $2,000,000 of 1987 request proposed for later transmittal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1986 post-sequestration (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): Budget estimate (8)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): House allowance (9)
Older Americans Volunteer Programs:								
Foster Grandparents Program	(56,100,000)	(53,688,000)	(56,100,000)	DEFER	(56,100,000)	(+2,412,000)	---	(+56,100,000)
Senior Companion Program	(18,086,000)	(17,308,000)	(18,086,000)	DEFER	(18,086,000)	(+778,000)	---	(+18,086,000)
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	(29,620,000)	(28,346,000)	(29,620,000)	DEFER	(29,620,000)	(+1,274,000)	---	(+29,620,000)
Subtotal, Older Volunteers	(103,806,000)	(99,342,000)	(103,806,000)	DEFER	(103,806,000)	(+4,464,000)	---	(+103,806,000)
Program Support	(25,312,000)	(24,224,000)	(25,000,000)	DEFER	(25,312,000)	(+1,088,000)	(+312,000)	(+25,312,000)
Total, ACTION, unauthorized	(151,287,000)	(144,781,000)	(149,865,000)	DEFER	(153,287,000)	(+8,506,000)	(+3,422,000)	(+153,287,000)
Commission on Education of the Deaf	---	---	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting: 1/								
FY 1988 advance (advanced in FY86)	214,000,000	214,000,000	---	---	—	-214,000,000	—	---
FY 1989 (current request)	---	---	130,000,000	214,000,000	238,000,000	+238,000,000	+108,000,000	+24,000,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	23,394,000	22,388,000	23,220,000	22,656,000	24,390,000	+2,002,000	+1,170,000	+1,734,000
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	3,815,000	3,651,000	3,919,000	3,651,000	3,919,000	+268,000	---	+268,000
National Center for the Study of Afro-American History and Culture	200,000	191,000	---	---	---	-191,000	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	690,000	660,000	690,000	660,000	690,000	+30,000	---	+30,000
National Council on the Handicapped	765,000	732,000	850,000	732,000	850,000	+118,000	---	+118,000
National Labor Relations Board	134,854,000	129,055,000	130,865,000	129,055,000	130,865,000	+1,810,000	---	+1,810,000
National Mediation Board	6,358,000	6,085,000	6,540,000	6,401,000	6,540,000	+455,000	---	+139,000
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	5,901,000	5,647,000	5,750,000	5,647,000	5,750,000	+103,000	---	+103,000
Prospective Payment Assessment Commission(trust funds)	(2,893,000)	(2,769,000)	(3,421,000)	(3,421,000)	(3,421,000)	(+652,000)	---	---
Physician Payment Review Commission (trust funds)	---	---	---	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	---
Railroad Retirement Board:								
Dual benefits payments account	392,000,000	375,135,000	255,880,000	380,000,000	380,000,000	+4,865,000	+124,120,000	---
Federal payment to the Railroad Retirement Account	2,200,000	2,200,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	+900,000	---	---
(Limitation on administration, retirement)	(55,422,000)	(53,039,000)	(55,614,000)	(56,634,000)	(58,877,000)	(+5,838,000)	(+3,263,000)	(+2,243,000)
(Limitation on administration, unemployment)	(16,487,000)	(15,778,000)	(13,919,000)	(14,694,000)	(15,190,000)	(-588,000)	(+1,271,000)	(+496,000)

(Inspector General)	---	---	(1,167,000)	(1,167,000)	(1,367,000)	(+1,367,000)	(+200,000)	(+200,000)
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (trust fund limitation):								
Operation and maintenance	33,391,000	33,196,000	34,022,000	34,022,000	34,022,000	+826,000	---	---
Capital outlay	15,000,000	13,114,000	4,485,000	15,000,000	16,241,000	+3,127,000	+11,756,000	+1,241,000
United States Institute of Peace (unauthorized)	---	---	(1,250,000)	DEFER	(1,250,000)	(+1,250,000)	---	(+1,250,000)
Total, Related Agencies:								
Federal funds (all years)	832,568,000	806,054,000	599,321,000	814,924,000	845,367,000	+39,313,000	+246,046,000	+30,443,000
Current year	(618,568,000)	(592,054,000)	(469,321,000)	(600,924,000)	(607,367,000)	(+15,313,000)	(+138,046,000)	(+6,443,000)
1989 advance	(214,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(130,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(238,000,000)	(+24,000,000)	(+108,000,000)	(+24,000,000)
(Unauthorized)	(151,287,000)	(144,781,000)	(151,115,000)	DEFER	(154,537,000)	(+9,756,000)	(+3,422,000)	(+154,537,000)
Trust funds	(74,802,000)	(71,586,000)	(74,121,000)	(76,916,000)	(79,855,000)	(+8,269,000)	(+5,734,000)	(+2,939,000)
SUMMARY								
Title I - Department of Labor:								
Federal Funds	6,541,215,000	6,303,652,000	4,872,614,000	5,524,294,000	5,758,198,000	-545,454,000	+885,584,000	+233,904,000
Trust Funds	(2,704,717,000)	(2,588,411,000)	(2,747,345,000)	(2,751,696,000)	(2,612,928,000)	(+24,517,000)	(-134,417,000)	(-138,768,000)
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:								
Federal Funds (all years)	78,158,020,000	77,554,843,000	79,336,916,000	84,001,567,000	84,095,770,000	+6,540,927,000	+4,758,854,000	+94,203,000
Current year	(66,684,266,000)	(66,081,089,000)	(66,738,851,000)	(71,403,502,000)	(71,497,705,000)	(+5,416,616,000)	(+4,758,854,000)	(+94,203,000)
1988 advance	(11,473,754,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(12,598,065,000)	(12,598,065,000)	(12,598,065,000)	(+1,124,311,000)	---	---
(Unauthorized, not considered by House)	(3,935,357,000)	(3,766,159,000)	(3,534,212,000)	DEFER	(3,831,609,000)	(+65,450,000)	(+297,397,000)	(+3,831,609,000)
(Unauthorized not considered by either House)	(427,761,000)	(409,363,000)	(373,998,000)	DEFER	---	(-409,363,000)	(-373,998,000)	---
Trust Funds	(5,226,689,000)	(5,029,303,000)	(5,297,867,000)	(5,289,417,000)	(5,305,093,000)	(+275,790,000)	(+7,226,000)	(+15,676,000)
Title III - Department of Education:								
Federal Funds	12,813,298,000	12,377,434,000	11,986,099,000	13,380,231,000	13,047,871,000	+670,437,000	+1,061,772,000	-332,360,000
(Unauthorized, not considered by House)	(5,728,386,000)	(5,489,023,000)	(4,279,702,000)	DEFER	(5,913,622,000)	(+424,599,000)	(+1,633,840,000)	(+5,913,622,000)
Title IV - Related Agencies:								
Federal Funds (all years)	832,568,000	806,054,000	599,321,000	814,924,000	845,367,000	+39,313,000	+246,046,000	+30,443,000
Current year	(618,568,000)	(592,054,000)	(469,321,000)	(600,924,000)	(607,367,000)	(+15,313,000)	(+138,046,000)	(+6,443,000)
1989 advance	(214,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(130,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(238,000,000)	(+24,000,000)	(+108,000,000)	(+24,000,000)
(Unauthorized, not considered by House)	(151,287,000)	(144,781,000)	(151,115,000)	DEFER	(154,537,000)	(+9,756,000)	(+3,422,000)	(+154,537,000)
Trust Funds	(74,802,000)	(71,586,000)	(74,121,000)	(76,916,000)	(79,855,000)	(+8,269,000)	(+5,734,000)	(+2,939,000)
Sec. 515 reserves (P.L. 99-190):								
Federal Funds	11,702,000	11,702,000	---	---	---	-11,702,000	---	---
Trust Funds	(919,000)	(919,000)	---	---	---	(-919,000)	---	---

---

1/ FY 1986 approp. adv. in FY84 is $159.5 million. FY 1987 approp. adv. in FY85 is $200 million. FY 1988 approp. adv. in FY86 is $214 million.

2/ President's budget requests $268,000 FY86 supplemental.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1986 pre-sequestration (2)	1986 post-sequestration (3)	Budget estimate (4)	House allowance (5)	Committee recommendation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or –)		
						1986 post-sequestration (7)	Budget estimate (8)	House allowance (9)
Total, all titles:								
Federal Funds (all years)	98,356,803,000	97,053,685,000	96,794,950,000	103,721,016,000	103,747,206,000	+6,693,521,000	+6,952,256,000	+26,190,000
Current year	(86,669,049,000)	(85,365,931,000)	(84,066,885,000)	(90,908,951,000)	(90,911,141,000)	(+5,545,210,000)	(+6,844,256,000)	(+2,190,000)
1988 advance	(11,473,754,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(12,598,065,000)	(12,598,065,000)	(12,598,065,000)	(+1,124,311,000)	---	---
1989 advance	(214,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(130,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(238,000,000)	(+24,000,000)	(+108,000,000)	(+24,000,000)
(Unauthorized, not considered by House)	(9,815,030,000)	(9,399,963,000)	(7,965,109,000)	DEFER	(9,899,768,000)	(+499,805,000)	(+1,934,659,000)	(+9,899,768,000)
(Unauthorized not considered by either House)	(427,761,000)	(409,363,000)	(373,998,000)	DEFER	---	(-409,363,000)	(-373,998,000)	---
Trust Funds	8,007,127,000	7,690,219,000	8,119,333,000	8,118,029,000	7,997,876,000	+307,657,000	-121,457,000	-120,153,000
CURRENT YEAR, INCLUDING PRIOR YEAR ADVANCES								
Federal Funds (all years)	98,356,803,000	97,053,685,000	96,794,950,000	103,721,016,000	103,747,206,000	+6,693,521,000	+6,952,256,000	+26,190,000
(Unauthorized)	(9,815,030,000)	(9,399,963,000)	(7,965,109,000)	DEFER	(9,899,768,000)	(+499,805,000)	(+1,734,659,000)	(+9,899,768,000)
	===============	===============	===============	===============	===============	===============	===============	===============
Discretionary, current appropriations	23,623,285,000	22,622,345,000	20,867,188,000	24,893,323,000	24,904,082,000	+2,281,737,000	+4,036,894,000	+10,759,000
(Unauthorized, not considered by House)	(9,629,759,000)	(9,221,899,000)	(7,824,704,000)	DEFER	(9,681,405,000)	(+459,506,000)	(+1,856,701,000)	(+9,681,405,000)
(Unauthorized not considered by either House)	(427,761,000)	(409,363,000)	(373,998,000)	DEFER	DEFER	(-409,363,000)	(-373,998,000)	---
Mandatory, total in bill	74,714,391,000	74,412,531,000	75,920,198,000	78,793,369,000	78,843,124,000	+4,430,593,000	+2,922,926,000	+49,755,000
Less advances for subsequent years	-11,687,754,000	-11,687,754,000	-12,728,065,000	-12,812,065,000	-12,836,065,000	-1,148,311,000	-108,000,000	-24,000,000
Plus advances provided in prior years	11,010,269,000	11,010,269,000	11,673,754,000	11,673,754,000	11,673,754,000	+663,485,000	---	---
	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------
Subtotal, Mandatory, current appropriations	74,036,906,000	73,735,046,000	74,865,887,000	77,655,058,000	77,680,813,000	+3,945,767,000	+2,814,926,000	+25,755,000
(Unauthorized, not considered by House)	(185,271,000)	(178,064,000)	(140,405,000)	---	(218,363,000)	(+40,299,000)	(+77,958,000)	(+218,363,000)
Sec. 515 reserves (P.L. 99-190)	11,702,000	11,702,000	---	---	---	-11,702,000	---	---
	===============	===============	===============	===============	===============	===============	===============	===============
Total, adjusted current year	97,671,893,000	96,369,093,000	95,733,075,000	102,548,381,000	102,584,895,000	+6,215,802,000	+6,851,820,000	+36,514,000
(Unauthorized)	(9,815,030,000)	(9,399,963,000)	(7,965,109,000)	---	(9,899,768,000)	(+499,805,000)	(+1,934,659,000)	(+9,899,768,000)

DISTRIBUTION OF BILL TOTALS BY AGENCY

Title I - Department of Labor	6,541,215,000	6,303,652,000	4,872,614,000	5,524,294,000	5,758,198,000	-545,454,000	+885,584,000	+233,904,000
Mandatory	(1,723,577,000)	(1,693,901,000)	(613,894,000)	(616,894,000)	(616,894,000)	(-1,077,007,000)	(+3,000,000)	---
Discretionary	(4,817,638,000)	(4,609,751,000)	(4,258,720,000)	(4,907,400,000)	(5,141,304,000)	(+531,553,000)	(+882,584,000)	(+233,904,000)
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services	78,158,020,000	77,554,843,000	79,336,916,000	84,001,567,000	84,095,770,000	+6,540,927,000	+4,758,854,000	+94,203,000
Mandatory	(68,288,480,000)	(68,095,392,000)	(70,611,854,000)	(73,415,819,000)	(73,698,630,000)	(+5,603,238,000)	(+3,086,776,000)	(+282,811,000)
Discretionary	(9,862,115,000)	(9,452,344,000)	(8,717,498,000)	(10,551,424,000)	(10,397,140,000)	(+944,796,000)	(+1,679,642,000)	(-154,284,000)
(Unauthorized, not considered)	(3,935,357,000)	(3,766,159,000)	(3,534,212,000)	---	(3,831,609,000)	(+65,450,000)	(+297,397,000)	(+3,831,609,000)
Title III - Department of Education	12,813,298,000	12,377,434,000	11,986,099,000	13,380,231,000	13,047,871,000	+670,437,000	+1,061,772,000	-332,360,000
Mandatory	(4,488,334,000)	(4,409,238,000)	(4,564,430,000)	(4,546,656,000)	(4,289,600,000)	(-119,638,000)	(-274,850,000)	(-257,056,000)
(Unauthorized, not considered)	(185,271,000)	(178,064,000)	(140,405,000)	---	(218,363,000)	(+40,299,000)	(+77,958,000)	(+218,363,000)
Discretionary	(8,324,964,000)	(7,968,196,000)	(7,421,649,000)	(8,833,575,000)	(8,758,271,000)	(+790,075,000)	(+1,336,622,000)	(-75,304,000)
(Unauthorized, not considered)	(5,543,115,000)	(5,310,959,000)	(4,139,377,000)	---	(5,695,259,000)	(+384,300,000)	(+1,555,882,000)	(+5,695,259,000)
Title IV - Related Agencies	832,568,000	806,054,000	599,321,000	814,924,000	845,367,000	+39,313,000	+246,046,000	+30,443,000
Mandatory	(214,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(130,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(238,000,000)	(+24,000,000)	(+108,000,000)	(+24,000,000)
Discretionary	(618,568,000)	(592,054,000)	(469,321,000)	(600,924,000)	(607,367,000)	(+15,313,000)	(+138,046,000)	(+6,443,000)
(Unauthorized, not considered)	(151,287,000)	(144,781,000)	(151,115,000)	---	(154,537,000)	(+9,756,000)	(+3,422,000)	(+154,537,000)
Sec. 515 reserves (P.L. 99-190)	11,702,000	11,702,000	---	---	---	-11,702,000	---	---
Total, all titles	98,356,803,000	97,053,685,000	96,794,950,000	103,721,016,000	103,747,206,000	+6,693,521,000	+6,952,256,000	+26,190,000
(Unauthorized, not considered)	(9,815,030,000)	(9,399,963,000)	(7,965,109,000)	---	(9,899,768,000)	(+499,805,000)	(+1,934,659,000)	(+9,899,768,000)
Mandatory	(74,714,391,000)	(74,412,531,000)	(75,920,198,000)	(78,793,369,000)	(78,843,124,000)	(+4,430,593,000)	(+2,922,926,000)	(+49,755,000)
(Unauthorized, not considered)	(185,271,000)	(178,064,000)	(140,405,000)	---	(218,363,000)	(+40,299,000)	(+77,958,000)	(+218,363,000)
Discretionary	(23,623,285,000)	(22,622,345,000)	(20,867,188,000)	(24,893,323,000)	(24,904,082,000)	(+2,281,737,000)	(+4,036,894,000)	(+10,759,000)
(Unauthorized, not considered)	(9,629,759,000)	(9,221,899,000)	(7,824,704,000)	---	(9,681,405,000)	(+459,506,000)	(+1,856,701,000)	(+9,681,405,000)
Sec. 515 reserves	(11,702,000)	(11,702,000)	---	---	---	(-11,702,000)	---	---